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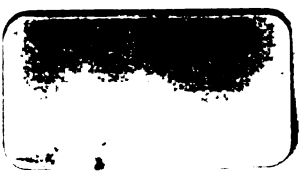
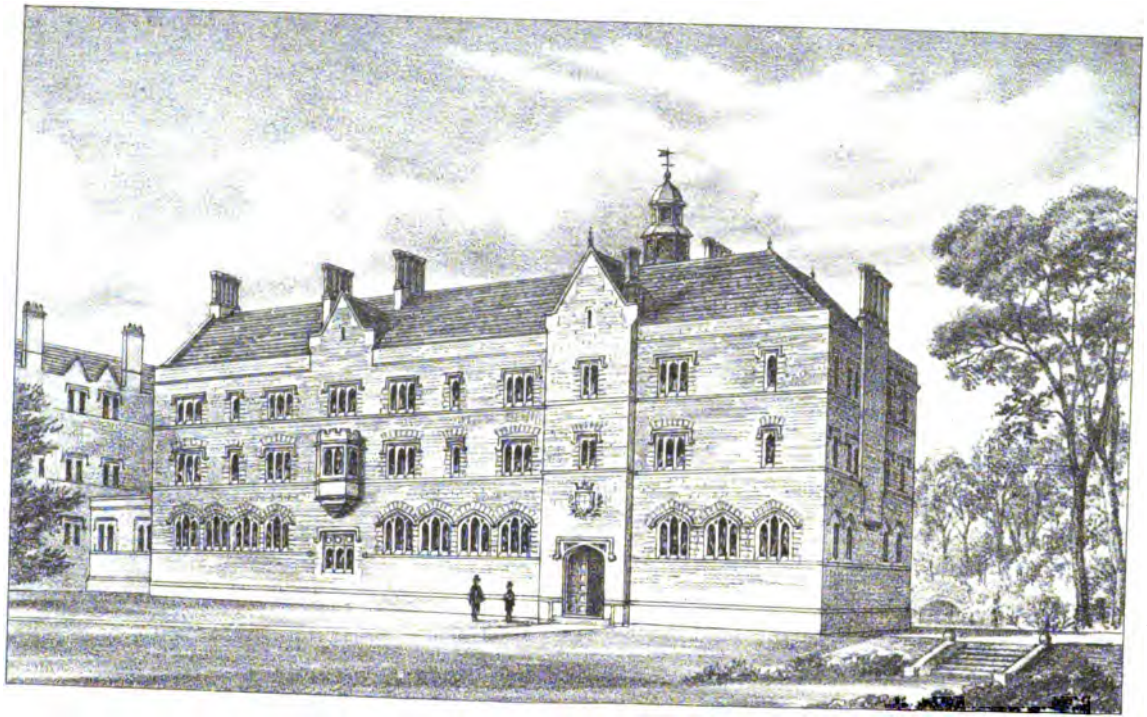
HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY

FROM THE BEQUEST OF
MRS. ANNE E. P. SEVER
OF BOSTON
Widow of Col. James Warren Sever
(Class of 1817)





F.C.PENROSE. OCT. 31. 1865.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE. NEW WING.

THE EAGLE

A MAGAZINE

SUPPORTED BY

MEMBERS OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

VOL. XIV

(CONTAINING NOS. LXXVIII—LXXXIII)

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ERRATA.

page 36—line 4, *for* Wonter *read* Wontner.
,, line 15, *for* severed *read* served.
,, line 3 from bottom, *for* printed *read* furnished.
,, line 9, *dele* and formerly Fellow.

THE EAGLE.

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(*Continued from Vol.* XIII. *page* 341.)

THE honour of a place in the Catalogue of Benefactors and a remembrance in the services of Commemoration was at first reserved for those who endowed Fellowships and Scholarships or gave to the College its chief buildings. Donations to the Library were otherwise recognised. In its *Liber Memorialis* the College constructed of walls of parchment *(chartaceum parietem extruxit)* a memorial of those who built and enriched its Library. A few extracts from the College accounts will shew that they did not spare expense in their desire to make it a worthy memento of the liberality it recorded.

1627	To Mr. Scott for three dozen vellum ruling and squaring and frontispiece	£4	18	0
	Daniel Boise for binding the book		8	4
1634	To Sr. Crashaw for drawing the pictures ..	£13	6	8
1636	To John Scott for drawing arms &c.		51	6
1671	To John Ivory for nine coats of arms of several benefactors at 6s a piece	£2	14	0
	To John Ivory for drawing the Bp. of Chichester's and Dr. Thomas' arms at 6s a piece.....		12	0
1700	To Wm. Wiseman for drawing the Bp. of Norwich's and Mr. Hill's arms		12	0
1701	To Wm. Wiseman for entering Sir Francis Leicester's arms		6	0

The two last entries determine the two coats of arms which have no inscription under them to be those of Bp. Lloyd of Norwich and Sir Francis Leicester.

Scott and Ivory, above mentioned, are referred to in a note in Mr. Mullinger's *History of the University*, Vol. II. p. 468. Both compiled accounts of the Foundations of the University. Copies of Scott's MS. exist both in the British Museum and in the University Library. The College accounts shew that we purchased one which appears to have been lost. John Ivory, who styled himself a herald painter, published his account in Cambridge in 1672.

Sr (= Ds.) Crashaw is the well-known poet of that name, who migrated from St. John's to Pembroke and afterwards was elected Fellow of Peterhouse. The three pictures of Lady Margaret, King Charles I. and Bp. Williams are copies painted on canvas of others in possession of the College.

The records of the *Lib. Mem.* are not in chronological order, but arranged rather in regard to the rank of the donors, room being left here and there for later insertions. This order is adhered to in the following pages. When a benefactor is commemorated in the general list the notes are omitted here.

The first names in the *Liber Memorialis* are those of Bishop Williams and Sir Ralph Hare, accounts of whom were given in a former paper. Next follows:

THOMAS MORTON, D.D., Bp. of Durham, gave £300 worth of books and £400 to buy more books. He sent £100 in each of the years 1628, 1634, 1637 and 1639. The account of this benefaction in the *Lib. Mem.* having been written in 1637 does not include the last of these gifts.

He was born at York in 1564, the 6th child of 19 born of the same parents, educated partly at York, where the notorious Guy Faux was one of his school fellows, and partly at Halifax, from which latter place he came to St. John's in 1582, being entered under Mr. Ant. Higgins, afterwards Dean of Ripon. He was Constable Scholar in 1584, Keyton Fellow 1592, shortly after which he was made University Lecturer in Logic. After being Chaplain to King James, Dean of Gloucester, then of Winchester, he was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1616, translated to Lichfield in 1618, and to Durham in 1632. In 1612, when he was Dean of Winchester, he was one of the

candidates for the Mastership of the College, to which Dr. Gwyn was appointed, chiefly it is said through the intrigues of Bp. Williams and others. He was one of the earliest and greatest sufferers during the civil war and the Commonwealth. He was one of twelve Bishops who sent a petition of remonstrance to the King against the violence offered to their persons when attending Parliament. For this they were committed to prison by the House of Commons on a charge of High Treason, where they remained four months. Soon afterwards the Bishop was imprisoned six months upon a charge of superstitious and idolatrous observances. When the Commons had voted the dissolution of Bishopricks and the sale of the lands attached to them they allowed him £800 per annum. He was turned out of his London house as well as his northern home. During his later years he was hospitably entertained by various persons, and, finally, died at Easton Mauduit, the seat of Sir Henry Yelverton, in the 95th year of his age. He left behind him twenty or more works, almost all on the controversies of his time against Romanists and Dissenters. He was at great pains in refuting the fable, attributed to him, of the consecration of Abp. Parker and others at the Nag's Head Tavern. His Chaplain, Dr. John Barwick, sometime Fellow of this College, and afterwards Dean of Durham and of St. Paul's, preached his funeral sermon, and published it together with an account of the Bishop's life. He presented a copy to the Library which we still possess. A full-length portrait of the Bishop hangs in the Hall, and one half-length in the Lodge.

HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, Earl of Southampton, Baron of Wriothesley and Tichfield, Captain of the Isle of Wight and a Privy Councillor, purchased, and gave to the Library the books of William Crashaw, a noted divine and member of the College.

Grandson of Lord Keeper Wriothesley, a patron of Shakespeare, bosom friend of the unfortunate Earl of Essex, he was attainted in 1598, all his honours forfeited, but his life spared through the influence of Sir R. Cecil. He was restored in 1603 and made K.G. He died Nov. 10, 1624. He entered the College in 1585 and occupied a set of rooms on the south side of the first court, which were long afterwards known as the Earl of Southampton's chambers. The Countess sent many of the books in Aug. 1626. Others, including most of the MSS. were sent by his second son, Thomas, who succeeded him. The elder brother, the Lord Rislye, who was an intimate friend of Sir Symond D'Ewes, joined his father in the expedition to assist Prince Maurice against the Spaniards in the Low Countries, and there both father and son died of fever.

Thomas, 4th Earl, was made Lord High Treasurer by Charles II., and became Earl of Chichester at the death of his brother in-law. He bore a lofty and virtuous character. Pepys tells us that there was 'great talk that no Lord Treasurer had ever died with so clean hands.' At his death in 1667 all his titles became extinct.

Crashaw's library consisted of about 200 MSS. and 2000 printed books. In some of them may be seen his autograph and the motto '*Deo servire est regnare*,' the sentiment of which is somewhat inadequately represented in the words of the Collect 'whose service is perfect freedom.'

LORD WILLIAM HOWARD OF NAWORTH, K.G., Privy Councillor, second son of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, gave books to the value of £100.

Thomas Howard was Earl of Arundel, Norfolk and Surrey. The dukedom was only restored to the family in 1660, in the person of Henry Frederick, the elder brother of our benefactor. The three sons of Henry Frederick, Thomas and Henry successively dukes of Norfolk, and Philip, afterwards Cardinal Howard, were admitted to the College as Fellow Commoners, under the Master, Dr. Beale, July 4, 1640. Lord William died in 1640.

VALENTINE CAREY, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's and afterwards Bp. of Exeter, gave law books to the value of £50.

He was born at Berwick, of the noble family of the Barons of Hunsdon. Elected Fellow 1591, College Preacher 1603, Master of Christ's Coll. 1610, Dean of St. Paul's 1614, Bp. of Exeter 1621. Although he resigned the Deanery he yet assisted as Residentiary in electing his successor, the eloquent Dr. Donne. He had resigned the Mastership of Christ's Coll. the previous year. He died in 1625, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. A beautiful full length effigy was soon after erected to his memory in Exeter Cathedral.

DAVID DOLBEN, D.D., Bp. of Bangor, gave £20, with which 31 very rare Hebrew books were purchased.

He was born at Segroit, near Denbigh, and educated at St. John's. He became Prebendary of St. Asaph and Vicar of Hackney. In 1632 he was made Bp. of Bangor. The year following he died, æt. 52, at the palace belonging to his see in Shoe Lane, Holborn. He is said to have been the last episcopal occupant of this mansion, which was sold in 1647 by the Trustees for the sale of Bishops' lands. There is a monument to his memory in the Chancel of Hackney Church, where he was buried.

The most noble JOHN CAREY of Hunsdon, Viscount Rochford, eldest son of Henry the first Earl of Dover, some time a student of this College, gave us books of the value of £100.

He became Baron Hunsdon in 1640, succeeded his father as Earl of Dover in 1668, and died in 1677, when the titles of Rochford and Dover became extinct.

JOHN HACKET, D.D., Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, gave £50 to the Library.

He was an ardent admirer of Bp. Williams, whose Chaplain and Biographer he was. Baker describes him as 'præsul sane dignissimus, historicus non optimus.'

He was born in London 1592, educated at Westminster and Trin. Coll., was tutor to Lord Byron, Rector of Cheam, &c. At Cheam he was made prisoner by the Earl of Essex's army in 1642. He made his escape, and lived in retirement until the Restoration, when he was made Bp. of Lichfield. He rebuilt his Cathedral, which had suffered greatly during the wars. He built Bishop's Hostel at Trin. Coll., and left his books, valued at £1500, to the University Library. He died at Lichfield, Oct. 21, 1670, and was buried in the Cathedral.

Bp. Peter Gunning (see below).

Thomas Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, gave to the Library the Delphin Edition of Latin Authors, sent us his own full-length portrait, which hangs in the Hall, and the picture in the Master's Lodge of the 1st Earl of Strafford, copied from the picture at Wentworth Woodhouse, and also presented to the College a fine silver vase and silver dish, the latter bearing the inscription "Thomas Wentworth de Wentworth-Woodhouse in Agro Ebor. Armiger nuper Coll. D. Johannis Evangelistæ in Academia Cantabrigiensi A.M. 1717." Motto under the shield of arms '*En dieu est tout.*' He served with distinction under William III. at *Steinkirk* and *Landen*, and afterwards under the Duke of Marlborough, and was repeatedly ambassador to the Courts of Berlin, Vienna and the States General. He was K.G., and died in 1739. The entry in the *Lib. Mem.* is dated 1718.

Sir Robt. Heath, Attorney-General to King Charles I., gave a selection of books of the value of £20.

He was born in 1575, educated at Tonbridge School, and 3 years at St. John's, called to the Bar in 1603, successively Recorder of London, Solicitor General, M. P. for London, Knighted by James I, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1643. Impeached by the House of Commons in 1644, he retired to France in 1646, his whole estate was sequestered in 1648. He died at Calais in 1649, and is buried under a stately monument in the Church at Brasted, Kent, where he was born. In writing to thank him for his books in 1629-30, the College say they "rejoice as Johnians in his success. Plato's wish is fulfilled. Philosophers now bear rule."

Edward Benlowes, formerly Fellow Commoner, gave books valued at £50, two globes, and other ornaments in 1631. He was the author of an English poem entitled *Theophila, or Love's Sacrifice*, a copy of which he presented to the Library.

The son and heir of Andrew Benlowes of Brent Hall, Essex, he entered the College at the age of 16. He was of considerable note in his day as a poet, but his reputation did not outlive the false taste which then prevailed. Unfortunately for him he aspired to be ranked not only as a poet but as the patron of poets, and, being ultimately ruined by his munificence, died in a state of great indigence at Oxford, Dec. 18, 1676 (see *Ackerman's Cambridge*). His picture hangs in the Library. The books which he presented, and on the covers of which his arms are stamped, have an unusually large book-plate, which not only enumerates his gifts and points out that an anagram of his name is Benevolvs, but concludes with the following

Apostrophe Bibliothecæ Joannens. *ad charissimum suum Alumnum eundemque Bibliodorum munificentissimum* Edovardum Benlovves *Armigerum.*

Vita animæ *Deus est;* hæc *corporis;* hac *fugiente*
Solvitur hoc; *perit* hæc *destinente Deo.*
Quod Cœlum *superis; Animæ quod* Corpus; et Orbis
Civibus: hoc libris Bibliotheca *tuis*
Tolle Deos, Cœlum *vacuum est*; et Corpus *inane,*
Tolle animam; Cives, Orbis *eremus erit.*
Theca *fui nuper capiendis apta libellis:*
Tu vere ut dicar Bibliotheca *facis.*

Evelyn in his diary, 1654, writes 'Went first to St. John's College, well built of brick, and library which I think is the fairest of that university. One Mr. Benlowes has given it all the ornaments of *pietra commessa*, whereof a table and one piece of perspective is very fine; other trifles there also be of no great value, besides a vast old song-book or service and some fair manuscripts.' *Thoresby* in his diary, 1695, mentions amongst Mr. Benlowes' gifts 'variety of natural marbles so delicately placed and inlaid as to make curious prospects.' Also *von Uffenbach*, 1710, after describing the *Liber Memorialis* and other treasures of the Library adds 'By the adjoining windows hung some mosaics, one of which, representing a building in excellent perspective, was incomparably fine.' The picture thus described hangs over the door in the Librarian's room. The table and other ornaments of marble mosaics appear to be lost.

ROBERT MASON, LL.D., Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court for the Isle of Wight and Southants, gave a valuable collection of law books.

Scholar for the Earl of Salisbury in 1606, he was elected Fellow in 1610, and was afterwards Proctor. In 1624, in spite of an objection urged by six Fellows, he was allowed to retain his Fellowship with all its emoluments whilst in France on affairs of State in the service of the Duke of Buckingham. In 1626 he was active in securing his patron's election as Chancellor of the University. He sailed with him as Secretary in his expedition to the Isle of Rhe, the Duke being then Lord High Admiral. The year following the Duke was assassinated by Felton. He bequeathed £500 to Dr. Mason. Mason retained his Fellowship until 1632. He died at Bath in 1662 at the age of 73.

In the College accounts for 1648 the following items occur: 'For entertaining Dr. Mason when he brought the books he gave, 10*s*. The scribe for entering the gift in the book of benefactors, 2*s*. 6*d*.'

ROBERT METCALFE, Regius Professor of Hebrew, bequeathed £100 for purchasing books.

He was of Beverley, where the Corporation accounts shew that three payments were made on his behalf, 10*s*., 20*s*., 20*s*., during the year between Michaelmas, 1605 and 1606. "To Alexander Metcalfe to the use of his sonne at Cambridge." He was Lupton Scholar, 1594, Rokeby Fellow, 1606, Hebrew Lecturer, Preacher, 1621, shortly after which he vacated his Fellowship, probably on being appointed Professor of Hebrew. In 1645, there being but one Senior Fellow left in Trinity College, it was enacted by an ordinance of Parliament that 'Dr. Metcalfe be (according to that Indulgence which the Statute of that College allows him cap. 41) upon the relinquishing of his Professor's place, put into one of the Fellowships in Trinity College now vacant by Ejectment..' He was also appointed College Preacher. In 1649 his signature follows that of the Master in an order of the Seniority, and in his book-plate in our Library he is said to have been Vice-Master.

By his will, dated Oct. 9, 1652, he left, with other bequests, considerable property at Guilden Morden and Over to the Grammar School and town of

Beverley. He left also £20 to the University Library. His exor., the Rev. John Symonds, who likewise was one of our benefactors, paid his bequest to the College, £100, in 1653.

JOSEPH THURSTON, B.D., Rector of Beckingham, Lincolnshire, left £50 to be spent in books.

He was Jermin Scholar 1611, Fellow 1617 to 1647, Dean 1637, Senior Fellow 1640, Senior Bursar 1642.

The Earl of Suffolk more than once wrote to recommend Thurston for a Fellowship. The Seniors say they cannot make an absolute promise 'that were a prevention to the oath we arre to take.' Shortly afterwards, however, a peremptory letter came from the King, and 'Sr. Thompson an Essex man, was chosen into the place voyd, and this Joseph Thurston att the same tyme by vertue of these letters, was preelected into the next Foundresse Fellowshipp which should fall voyd.'

Thurston died in 1658 at Beckingham, where there is the following curious entry in the Register. "Mr. Joseph Thurston Bachelour in Divinitye, Rector of this Church died Monday ffebr 14 was buried ffebruary 15 and his funerall solemnized ffebr. 22."

GRIFFITH BODURDA gave a copy of Walton's Polyglott in six volumes. The letter thanking him for the gift is dated Aug. 4, 1659.

Son of John Bodurda, Esq., of Bodurda, Carnarvonshire; born at Bodurda; at Shrewsbury School under Mr. Challenor for one year, admitted pensioner 27 Oct., 1639, æt. 18. The following year he was nominated Gwyn Scholar, as being nearest of kin to the Founder.

ALLEN HENMAN, Senior Fellow, wishing to leave behind him some token of remembrance when he vacated his Fellowship, gave £10 to the Library.

Elected Card. Morton's Scholar 1621, Fellow 1629. The Statute of Charles I. establishing two Law Fellowships, into one of which was to be elected 'dilectus noster Allenus Henman' came to the College, June 23, 1635, and four days later Henman and John Wentworth were admitted 'legistæ.' Henman was ejected in Dec., 1650, for not subscribing the engagement, and restored in 1660. The same year he became Senior Fellow, and retained his Fellowship about two years longer.

TOBIAS RUSTAT, Yeoman of the Robes to King Charles II. gave £10.

'The greatest part of the estate he gathered by God's blessing, the King's favour and his Industry, he disposed in his Lifetime in Workes of Charity; and found the more he bestowed upon Churches Hospitalls Universities and Colledges, and upon poor Widows and Orphans of Orthodox Ministers, the more he had at the year's end. *(from an inscription in Jesus Coll. Chapel)*

He gave to the University the Rectory and Advowson of Ovington in Norfolk, subject to a charge of £50 per an. to St. John's Coll., Oxford. At Jesus Coll. he founded the Rustat Scholarships, and 'settled the fee-farm of Non-Eaton upon 6 clergymen's widows,' to be nominated by the College.

He left the income of the Rectory of Bredon, Leics., for the augmentation of small vicarages in that county. He was a benefactor to Chelsea, and presented to it the Statue of Charles II. by Grinling Gibbons. He also erected the equestrian statue of the same monarch at Windsor Castle, and that of James II. at Whitehall. An almshouse which he gave to Bath is known as *Rustat's Charity*. He was also a benefactor to Barrow on Soar, where he was born, and to the Hospitals of St. Bartholomew's and Bethlehem in London.

T. R. was born in 1606, the 2nd son of Robt. R., Vicar of Barrow-on-Soar, Leics. His father was also patron of the living, and sold it to Dr. John Beveridge, grandfather of Bp. Beveridge of St. Asaph, who presented the patronage to St. John's. He received but a meagre education, the recollection of which seems to have moved him in his later life to generosity in endowing scholarships for the sons of poor clergy. After a short period of apprenticeship to a *barber-chirurgeon* in London, he entered the service of Visct. Fielding, and passed from that to the Duke of Buckingham's, and in 1644 to the household of the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. He was a trusted agent in carrying secret communications between Charles I. and his Queen, until the King's death. He continued constantly and faithfully attached to Charles II. in his exile. At the Restoration he was made Keeper of Hampton Court, as well as Yeoman of the Robes, and received many tokens of Royal favour, not only from Charles II. and James II., but also from William III., who pensioned him for the services he had rendered to his three predecessors. 'It is a remarkable coincidence (writes his biographer, Mr. Hewett) considering the intimate connexion between the worthy subject of this memoir and that unhappy line of kings whose misfortunes and successes were equally his own, that the name of RUSTAT should be an anagram for STUART.' He is always spoken of as a man who maintained an upright character and blameless life in the midst of much licentiousness both at home and abroad.

In 1674 the University conferred upon him the Honorary degree of M.A. He died at Chelsea, 15 April, 1693, aged 87 years, and was, in accordance with his own desire, buried in Jesus Coll. Chapel, where there is a monument to him in white marble. In the Hall of the same College there is an original portrait of him by Sir Peter Lely.

CADWALADER JONES, Rector of Reresby, Leicestershire, gave £10 towards building the Third Court, and an equal sum to the Library.

Born at Abererch, Carnarvonshire, he was two years at Bangor School under Mr. Thomas Meridith, was admitted sizar 17 Mar. 1634-5, æt 17. He was R. of Reresby from 1660 to 1676. He left a few books to the Library which Bp. Williams founded or re-established at Leicester.

SAMUEL HOWLETT (see below).

D. LAMBROCHIUS THOMAS, D.D., Dean of Chichester, bequeathed a large and 'truly royal' copy of Walton's Polyglott.

WILLIAM LLOYD, Bp. of Norwich, gave several MSS. and printed books.

His arms are given in the *Lib. Mem.* without any account of his donation. He was born at Llangower in Merionethshire, near Bala, educated at Ruthin, entered the College at 18 years of age as a Sizar, 1654, was M.A. in 1662, D.D., 1670. He was Bp. successively of Llandaff, Peterborough, and Norwich, but refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary he was deprived 1 Feb. 1690. He retired to Hammersmith, where he died 1 Jan. 1709, æt 72, and was buried in the belfry or tower of the Church without any memorial.

His arms are in the great oriel window of the Hall.

The Right HON. RICHARD HILL (see below).

The arms of Sir FRANCIS LEICESTER, Bart., of Tabley, like those of Bp. Lloyd, appear in the *Lib. Mem.* without any inscription.

Sir Francis, the second son of Sir Robert L., was born 30 July, 1674, and at the death of his father, in 1684, succeeded to the Baronetcy, his elder brother having died young. After being educated at Eton under Mr. Newburgh, he entered the college as a Fellow Commoner, 6 Ap. 1692. He does not appear to have taken a degree. He early entered political life, being M.P. for Newton, Lancs. He died 5 Aug. 1742, and was buried at Great Budworth, leaving an only daughter, whose grandson was made Baron de Tabley in 1826.

The *Liber Memorialis* may be seen on application to the Librarian, in whose room it is kept locked up. A description of the coats of arms in it is given in *Mayor-Baker*, pp. 1107-9. The entry relating to Thomas Wentworth in 1718 seems to be the last made, although it is in the middle of the book. Afterwards the chief contributors to the Library were enrolled in the general Catalogue of Benefactors. The following list may be added as supplementary to the other two:

Thomas Cecill, B.D., sometime Fellow, gave all his books. John Thompson, Esq., M.P. for the town of Cambridge, secretary to Bp. Williams and sometime Fellow. Hilkiah Crooke, M.D., Abdias Ashton, B.D., Fellow, 100 marks. John Collins, M.D., Regius Professor of Physick, all his medical books and £100. Thomas Spell, B.D., Fellow, £50. Dr. Wm. Beale, Master. Dr. Rd. Holdsworth, Fellow, Master of Emmanuel, Dean of Worcester, Bp. (elect) of Bristol, £50. (He bequeathed his books to Emmanuel Coll.). Thos. Fothergill, B.D., President, £50. Joshua Ireland, B.D., Fellow, £100 and all his books.

The names of many other donors are given in *Cooper's Memorials*, Vol. II. p. 150.

The arms of some of the benefactors to the Library, chiefly those that are not emblazoned elsewhere in the College, have been recently placed in the great west window as a memorial of the Rev. H. H. Hughes, by the liberality of his executor the Rev. Canon Colson.

The inscriptions in the central lights are:

David Dolben Eps Bangor ob. 1633.	Johannes Williams Episcopus Lincolniensis, hujus bibliothecæ fundator obiit Mar. 25, 1650.	Johannes Green Eps Lincoln. ob. 1779.
Soulden Lawrence eques auratus ob. 1814.	Thomas Wentworth Comes Strafford ob. 1739.	Josephus Littledale eques auratus ob. 1842.
Thomas Gisborne M.D. obiit 1806.	Johannes Hacket Eps Cov. & Lich. ob. 1670.	Isaac Pennington Eq. M.D. R.P.P. ob. 1817.
Miles Bland, S.T.P. Socius ac Tutor ob. 1867	Edwardus Benlowes Armiger ob. 1676.	H. Hunter Hughes, S.T.B. Socius ac Tutor ob. 1884.

The inscriptions on the left (south) side are:

Henricus et Thomas Wriothesly Comites Southampts. ob. 1624: 1667.	Gulielmus Howard, Baro de Naworth ob. 1640.

Those on the right (north) side are:

Johannes Carie Vice-comes Rochford, ob. 1677.	Radulphus Hare de balneo eq. ob. 1624.

Eight shields in the side windows are left blank for the present. They will serve for the arms of future benefactors. The arms of Thomas Baker, the historian, and of Dr. James Wood, 31st Master, have been removed into the corresponding window of the lower library.

We return to the general list of Benefactors.

JOHN KNEWSTUBB, B.D., Rector of Cockfield, Suffolk, gave, Sept. 1623, £11 per annum.

Twenty shillings was to go to the College, and ten pounds to two poor scholars, commonly called sub-sizars. The annuity was to be paid out of certain lands called Squire's lands in South Minster and Steple in Essex. This property, 35 acres, is now in the possession of the College.

J. K., one of the eminent Puritan divines of his age, was born at Kirkby Stephen in Westmoreland, and probably educated at Sedbergh, for he was admitted to a Lupton Scholarship here in 1561. He graduated in 1564, and was elected Fellow in 1567. He resided until 1575, and held in succession the College offices of Examiner, Preacher, Hebrew Lecturer, and Junior Dean. On the death of Doctor Longworth, formerly Master, in 1579, he was chosen to succeed him in the Rectory of Cockfield, in Suffolk, then in the gift of Sir Wm. Spring. It was at Cockfield Church that sixty of the puritan clergy of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire met together to confer about the Common Prayer Book, as to what might be tolerated, and what totally rejected. From Cockfield they adjourned to Cambridge, and from thence to London. Neale *(History of Puritans, Vol. I.)* gives a full account of their conclusions 'concerning ministers, deacons, ceremonies, subscriptions, churchwardens, &c., which were drawn up in an elegant Latin style by Mr. Cartwright and Travers, and given to the ministers for their direction in their several parishes.' Mr. Knewstubb was one of the four divines who represented the Puritans at the conference in Hampton Court in 1604, and took a prominent part therein. It was observed that of his party Reynolds spoke much beneath himself, but most largely, Knewstubb most affectionately, Chaderton most sparingly.

Knewstubb wrote, in 1577, lectures on Exodus xx., and other places in Scripture, and some controversial treatises.

After Dr. Whitaker's death in 1595, he is mentioned in a letter to Lord Burghley from the Fellows, as one of several whom they would be glad to see made Master. The benefaction of Mr. John Hopper of Colchester came to us through Mr. Knewstubb.

He died May 29, 1624, and was buried at Cockfield. A long epitaph which formerly existed there is given in an account of the Church and Parish written by the present Rector, Dr. Churchill Babington, from which much of the foregoing information has been obtained.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Rector of North Luffenham, in Rutlandshire, and Archdeacon of Leicester, founded four Exhibitions.

The following notice is almost entirely derived from the "account of Archdeacon Johnson compiled for the Uppingham School Tercentenary, 1884, by the Rev. C. R. Bingham, M.A., late Scholar of Trin. Coll., Cambridge."

R. J. was born in or about 1540, at Stamford, educated at the Grammar School at Peterborough, and sent up to Clare Coll. as a sizar in 1557-8.

He migrated to Trin. Coll. where he was elected Fellow in 1563; it is doubtful whether he ever was Fellow of Clare. Soon afterwards he had leave of Trin. Coll. and license from the Queen to be absent abroad three years for study. After his return he was appointed Chaplain Examiner to the Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon. He was suspended by Abp. Parker and the Bps. of Winchester and Ely on account of his scruples about the Prayer Book and usages of the English Church. After a few weeks' reflection, however, he made his submission. He received in rapid succession canonries at Peterborough, Norwich, Rochester, and Windsor, and seems to have held them all together, for Abp. Parker complains in a letter to Lord Burghley in 1573, that some of the Canons of Norwich are Puritans, one of them, Johnson, 'cocking abroad with his four several prebends, both against statute and against oath.' He was appointed Rector of Luffenham in 1574, and Archdeacon of Leicester in 1591. Zealous Puritans sometimes engaged in a kind of 'Mission' without much regard for ecclesiastical order. In 1580 complaint was made to Lord Burghley that 'Johnson (who was Parson of Luffenham, in the diocese of Peterborough, and a good preacher) had a disposition to come to Stamford which was in the diocese of Lincoln, and with six or seven other preachers to erect a new innovation, and thereby decreeing to that people a universal fast, Lord Burghley was not the man to encourage ecclesiastical irregularities, and wrote that 'Although he commended his zeal towards that town to move them to such divine actions as fasting and hearing of sermons, yet considering that this was an action that might seem an innovation in the orders of the church....it was not to be done without the prescription of the Bishop....but if Mr. Johnson were disposed there to preach, he may do so, if he have, as by likelihood he hath, license of the Bishop of the diocese.'

The great educational work of Johnson's life was in 1584 before he became Archdeacon. 'Finding the country at a great loss for the education of the children, he endeavoured (says *Fuller*) a remedy thereof....He left as many Free Schools in Rutland as there were market towns therein, one at Oakham, another at Uppingham, well faced with buildings and lined with endowments.' It is in connexion with these schools that his scholarships were founded. He died in 1625. The brass plate with a long inscription to his memory, which once marked his resting place in Luffenham Church, has been removed to the chancel wall. By his will, he left £100 per an. for 16 students in Sidney College, St. John's, Emmanuel, and Clare Hall, four students in each; such only which study divinity, diligent hearers of sermons, and skilful in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues, the preference to be given to such as one whole year at least have been at Oakham or Uppingham. Clare was his own College, St. John's that of his elder brother Geoffrey, who, after holding a Fellowship here four or five years, became Chaplain of Wigston's Hospital in Leicester. His son Abraham and three grandsons were at Emmanuel, where Dr. Lawrence Chaderton was Master, who was one of Johnson's executors, and whose daughter was Abraham Johnson's second wife. Sidney, like Emmanuel, was a recent foundation, and much in favour with the Puritans.

† HENRY ALVEY, B.D., President, built at his own expense a brick bridge leading to the fields. He bequeathed 100 marks to the Library, and four nobles per annum to a Scholar.

There was formerly a wooden gate adjoining the bridge. The gift is described in an old MS. '*pontem lateritium ad campos ducentem una cum porta lignea ejdem olim adjuncta.*'

In the selection of a scholar preference was to be given to Notts., Alvey's own county. He also bequeathed £10 for a long table, the highest in the Hall, or for carpets for the two Fellows' tables, to be used at Feasts and Festivals, 'which I give to that my old nurse as a poore remembrance of my Tabling there many years as a member and not seldom since on invitation.' On his death bed he expressed to Mr. Symonds his willingness, if the College thought good, that the £10 should be expended on books. His autograph may be seen in some books of divinity in the Library, shewing that he gave some of his own besides what were bought with his money.

Alvey was a vigorous Puritan and for some years one of the most influential men in College. Keyton Scholar in 1571, he was elected Fellow in 1574, and after filling various minor offices, became President under Dr. Whitaker in 1590. At Dr. Whitaker's death the majority of the Fellows would have elected him Master, but he was not approved of at Court on account of his opinions. He retained the office of President a short time under Dr. Clayton. In 1601 he was elected Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the third Provost from the foundation. This position he resigned in 1609, and retired to Cambridge, where he possessed some property. He died in Jan. 1626-7 at the age of 74. Two Fellows of the College were witnesses of his will, one of whom, John Symonds, was afterwards himself a benefactor.

RICHARD WHITTINGTON, Rector of Wheldrake, Yorks., gave the advowson of Holme on Spalding Moor, Yorks.

By his will dated 7 Ap., 1628, he left money wherewith his exors H. T. Wickham, Archdn. of York, and Dr. Phineas Hodgson were to purchase for the College one or more impropriations, and connect them with the Church of England. They gave £1400 to Sir Marmaduke Langdale for the Rectory of Holme. This Rectory has a somewhat curious history. It was given by Ed. VI. to Thornton Coll. in Lincolnshire, with the condition that the College should create a Vicarage at Holme. At the dissolution of the College the Rectory reverted to the Crown. James I. sold it to the Langdale family, from whom it was purchased for the College. It was then charged with a fee farm rent of £20 11*s.* 8*d.* to the Crown, but was specially exempted from a payment of £1 annually to the prebend of St. Martin's, Beverley. The third Rector appointed by the College claimed exemption from First-fruits and Tenths on the ground that the Crown had sold the living without any such reserve, and he succeeded in

establishing his claim. Shortly after the Restoration, Lord Langdale petitioned the King to have the living restored to his family, and the King offered the College two others in exchange for it. This offer the College at first professed its readiness to accept, but on further consideration found itself unable to do so consistently with its obligations under the deed of gift. They interpreted Mr. Whittington's will and intention to be that some impropriated Rectory should be redeemed from the condition of Lay tenure and restored to the Church. This would not have been done had they accepted in exchange Rectories already having cure of souls. They were willing to sell it back to the Langdale family for £1400, in order that they might buy some other Rectory from a layman. This proposal, however, was not accepted, and the Rectory remains in the gift of the College.

ANTHONY HIGGINS, D.D., Dean of Ripon, gave £130.

This benefaction was to increase the allowances of the four scholars of Archdn. Ashton's, and the scholar of Mr. Gregsons's foundation from 7*d* to 12*d* weekly, as those of the Foundress's scholars had been increased by Lord Burghley.

Dr. Higgins also left 10*s* yearly for a sermon to be preached in Chapel on Jan. 30. He was elected Fellow in 1575, and was tutor to Thos. Morton, afterwards Bp. of Durham. His will is dated Nov 12, 1624.

"The College with this £130 and £13 more added to it bought a Coll. lease in Mr. Rose his name, viz. the house that stands over against the Coll. gates, the Pensionary; this lease will yield the College yearly £18. 6. 8 at ye least (for one of ye under leases being expired will give more rent than now it doth) for the space of 27 years, out of which summe of £18. 6. 8 must be deducted £5. 10. 0 as being the old rent due to the Coll. upon the lease, and £7. 17. 9 for the allowance made to ye 5 fore named schollers, and for the sermon in memory of Hr. Higgins on ye 30th of January. And there will yearly remain the summe of £4. 18. 11 or more if hereafter ye rent of one of ye under leases be raised: wch summe to be yearly put at the Audit into the Audit chest in a bag for that purpose, will in ye space of 27 years amount to more than £130 wth wch money something may be purchased to ye Coll. provided always that if at any time wthin the term of years that Coll. shall be at any charge for ye repairs of ye sd school ye sd charge to be deducted out of ye overplus of ye rent."

WILLIAM ROBSON gave £10 per annum, to be paid by the Salters' Company, as a charge on certain houses in Fleet Street.

W. R., a London citizen, free of the Company of Salters, was of Finchley, Middlesex. His benefaction was for two poor scholars (sizars) to be chosen in their first year to retain their Exhibitions until the B.A. degree, but to forfeit if they neglect to take the B.A. in due time, or take a scholarship, or enter Pensioner's commons, or absent themselves from College more than three months. The sons of any poor Brother of the Salters' Company were to be perferred.

The Salters' Company still pay £10 annually to the College.

JOHN NEVINSON, Rector of Tankersley, Yorks., formerly Fellow, gave 100 marks to increase the stipends of three Scholars, viz., the Chapel Clerk, the Clock-keeper, and the Bell-ringer.

J. N., was born in Cumberland, but educated in Kent. He was clock-keeper 'Ego Johannes Nevinsonus admissus fui in discipulū hujus collegii pro domina fundatrice pro horologio anno dni 1581 Septebris 29.' He was Fellow from 1587 to 1593. He died and was buried in the Chancel of Tankersley church 24 May 1634 where the inscription records he had been incumbent 32 yeares and died in the 90th year of his age (possibly this should be 70th). His bequest was in testimony of his thankfulness to the College where he 'was brought upp and there received maintenance divers years together.' It was paid by his executor Christopher Nevinson of Ardesley, Yorks.

The Elizabethan Statutes direct the appointment of three scholars 'unus Vestiario alius qui pulsationi campanæ et tertius horologio deputetur.' All three were reckoned as belonging to the Chapel. The Chapel Clerk or Subsacrist was to assist the Sacrist in the care of the books, ornaments and furniture of the Chapel and in preparation for the services, opening the door, ringing the Chapel bell, &c. 'Reliqui autem tres Sacelli Ministri sint ejusdem Collegii discipuli quorum unus erit Subsacrista sive Ædituus, qui Sacristam, in his quæ attinebunt ad Sacellum juvabit, ad publicas precationes Campanam sive Campanulam horis debitis ac temporibus per Magistrum et Officiarios statutis pulsabit.'

'Alius Horologium custodiat.' The Clock must have been a large one. In 1714 Ambrose Bonwicke was Clock keeper, and shortly before his death had to get a boy to wind up the clock for him lest the exertion should bring on his cough and blood spitting.

'Tertius magnam Collegii Campanam singulis diebus pulset summo mane quemadmodum antiquitus fieri consuevit priusquam hoc Collegium fuerit institutum. Hora vero quarta per quartam partem horæ pulsetur nimirum ut ita per totam Academiam qui cupiunt ea hora surgere et studiis suis incumbere campanæ sonitu facilius excitentur. Pulsetur et eadem cæteris temporibus præcipue singulis noctibus per quartam horæ partem priusquam claudantur portæ quo possint hi qui tum foris sunt de reditu commonefieri.'

The use of the Bell is referred to in Thomas Nashe's address *To the Gentleman Students*, 1589, quoted in Prof. Arber's Introduction to Roger Ascham's Scholemaster. He speaks of the College as 'that most famous and fortunate Nurse of all learning.... shining so farre aboue all other Houses Halls and Hospitalls whatsoever, that no Colledge in the Towne was able to compare with the tythe of her students, hauing (as I haue hearde graue men of credite report) more candles light in it, euerie Winter Morning before fowre of the clocke than the fowre of clocke bell gaue stroakes.' In 1618 when Sir Symonds D'Ewes was here the bell was rung at 6 o'clock. He says in his diary (*Eagle* Vol. IX. 376.) that it was reported to have been given by the Earl of Essex (Queen Elizabeth's favourite). It hung in one of the inner turrets as you enter the gate on the left hand. On St. Thomas day

being awake when it beganne first to ring out he hasted to the turret, tooke the bell and rang until at length 'growing soe wearie as I could neither well guide the rope nor my bodie I was hoised upp.... and fell downe flat upon my bare head.' He was rendered insensible and narrowly escaped with his life.

The following narrative of the History of the Bell is offered with much diffidence. Some authorities consider it incredible that the bell can have been twice re-cast without losing its inscription. And the suggestion has been offered, that the College had formerly three bells, the great Bell, the Chapel Bell, and the Hall Bell. No Indication is visible in *Loggan's Views* of a bell turret in connexion with the Chapel, or of a 'pyramid' which would cover such a bell, but neither is there any sign of a Clock-tower, and we know that a large clock existed at the time (A.D. 1688).

We assume the truth of the report quoted by D'Ewes that the bell was presented to the College in Queen Elizabeth's time by the Earl of Essex, who though a member of Trinity College was willing that its neighbour should 'bear the bell.'

It was re-cast, apparently at Cambridge, by Richard Holdfield in 1610 with 'more mettal put into the bell vid. 13lb of tin at 12*d* ye pound 16lb of copper at 10*d* the pound and 20lb of bell mettal at 8*d* ye lb.' It was again cast in 1624 by William Land at Cambridge, the 'new mettle' costing £3. 7. 4. An inscription was now added, or a former one modified "Quod facio pulsata volens tu perfice claro | scilicet ut possit tempus abire sono. W. L. 1624." When Cromwell's soldiers turned the First Court into a prison for 'malignants' they probably damaged the bells, for in 1645 the Chapel and Hall bell were carried to Hadham to be cast. Perhaps this casting proved a failure for in 1649 both were carried to Bury and cast by Rob. Gurney. From Dr. Raven's *Church Bells of Cambridgeshire* we learn that William Land was associated (as foreman or partner) with Stephen Tonne, Thos. Draper and John Draper, and that Robard Gurney was partner and successor to John Draper. The connexion of these founders may account for the preservation of the inscription above given. Many of the Cambridge bells of the period were cast by one or other of the bell founders we have mentioned. We may instance the Clock bell of Trin. Coll. by Holdfield in 1610, the large bell at the Round Church by Robert Gurney in 1663, and two bells at our College living of Horningsea by the two Drapers in 1590 and 1608.

From *Loggan's Views* it appears that the S.W. turret containing the 'Silver' bell was formerly surmounted by the cupola which now stands on the ridge of the Hall roof. Could this be what is referred to in the College accounts in connexion with the casting of the bells in 1645 where we find for 'painting the pyramid over the Chapel bell 3*s*.'?

The practice of ringing this bell on 'surplice' nights for a quarter of an hour before the other bell begins is prescribed by the Statutes of 1847. The practice itself is older, but was probably only then made authoritative. About that time was discontinued the custom of sounding a few strokes immediately before the Celebration of Holy Communion, a survival doubtless from Pre-Reformation times of the use of a Sanctus Bell.

JOHN LITHERLAND, Rector of Kettleburgh, Suffolk, left property at Stoneham Parva, to be devoted, after his widow's death, to four Scholars.

In the selection of scholars preference was to be given to the county of West Chester.

J. L. became R. of Kettleburgh in 1584: his will is dated 1620. His widow died in 1634, and on Sep. 19 of that year an order was made for the College to enter into possession of the estate which at that time brought in £12. 10 per annum. It comprises 41 acres of land and is still the property of the College.

EDMUND MOUNTSTEPHEN, of Paston, Northants, left £1000.

His exors., Bp. Dee and Dean Tours of Peterborough and Ed. Palmer were to purchase lands of the annual value of £48 to found two Fellowships and two Scholarships in connexion with the schools at Peterborough and Oundle. With the consent of Mr. Palmer, the only surviving trustee, the money, together with £600 given by Mr. Highlord, was invested in our Leigh Lodge estate, Leafield Forest, in Rutlandshire. In consequence of the civil war, during which our tenant had to go into garrison, the property sank in value from £100 to £60 per annum; and in 1673 an agreement was entered into with the Bp. of Peterborough and others to substitute for the original benefaction three Exhibitions of £6 per annum each, the allowances to rise or fall according to the increase or decrease of the Rents proportionally.

By a special Statute framed in 1860, there are now on this foundation as many Exhibitons of £30 each as the funds will maintain. They are tenable for four years and are given by way of preference to scholars from the Cathedral School of Peterborough or from the Grammar School of Oundle in Northamptonshire. Power is reserved to the College to change these conditions with the consent of the Visitor and of the Governing Bodies of the two schools interested.

Mr. Mountstephen died 4 March 1635-6. In January of the same year a letter of thanks sent him from the College compares him to a tree laden in the autumn with golden fruit, and says 'his munificence has made him a Johnian.' His benefaction is ascribed to the influence of Bp. Dee.

EDWARD ALLOTT, M.B., gave £50.

To be paid to the College within half a year; the disposing thereof left to the Masters and Seniors.

It was spent on adorning the Chapel.

The will is dated May 15, 1636.

WILLIAM PLATT, of Highgate, Middlesex, sometime Fellow Commoner, left large estates and numerous houses in the suburbs of London to increase equally the number of Fellows and Scholars, so that each of his Fellows should have £30 and each of his Scholars £10 per annum.

He bequeathed also to the College some books and some kind of monument of his mother, but these were not received. His will was dated

21 Aug. 1632. The estate was to come to the College after his widow's death. It was charged with several small annual payments, £14 to the poor of St. Pancras, £6 to Hornsey, and 20s. each to the preachers in Chapel and at St. Pancras on the anniversary of Mr. Platt's death (Nov. 18) the subject of the sermons to be the 'mortality of the body and the immortality of the soul.'

The College was empowered to employ one-third of the rents in building rooms for the Fellows and Scholars of this foundation. If the funds sufficed for more Fellows and Scholars, equal numbers of each were to be added. If the College should ever profess a religion different from that which was then professed, the estates were to return to Mr. Platt's heirs.

The will was contested by some members of the Founder's family, and a long litigation ensued.

A few payments were made as prescribed in the will from 1677 to 1684. The first Platt Fellows enrolled in the College Register were three admitted 18 Mar. 1683-4.

A decree in Chancery was made 17 July, 1684, for the regulation and disposition of the estate, which ordered, among other things, that the Platt accounts should be kept separate from the other College accounts; that Platt Fellows should not be removed to any other foundation, nor chosen into any College Office, Benefice, School or other promotion, nor be Seniors nor College Preachers, nor have any vote or suffrage in College elections or concerns; that the stipends of the Platt Fellows be £10, and that they be allowed £4 for room rent, or £6 if they have the degree of B.D. The allowance of the Scholars to be one-third those of the Fellows. The Fellows' allowances in commons and corn money were supposed equal to double their stipends. The above decree governed to the last the status of the Platt Fellows, except in so far as through the benefactions of Mr. Winthrop and Professor John Palmer the College livings of Rampisham and Black Notley were reserved for their promotion.

Their stipends remained as above decreed for nearly a century, during the whole of which time there were six Fellows and as many Scholars. The greatest number of Fellows, nine, was reached in 1803. The stipends were £25 for about 20 years after 1788. They reached £44 in 1830, the dividends of other Fellows being then £120.

It does not appear to have been originally intended that the Platt Fellowships should be inferior in value to others. The College dividends in 1690, which were above the average of that time, were £30 to the Master, £15 to each Senior, and £10 to each Junior Fellow, making in all £600. One great advantage of the Platt Fellowships was that they were subject to no restrictions of family or county, except that preference was to be given to the kindred of the founder, if otherwise capable.

The depreciation in the value of money in modern times left the stipends of this foundation, like all other fixed money payments, very inadequate. Various attempts at improvement appear to have been made, but no satisfactory arrangement was possible until the statutes of 1860 made the Platt benefaction part of the general property of the College,

placed the then existing Platt Fellows on the same footing as others, and abolished from all Fellowships alike every restriction as to family or birth-place.

The Platt estate at Kentish Town is now one of the most valuable possessions of the College.

W. P. was the son of Sir Hugh Platt by Dame Judith, his second wife, and was therefore grandson of Richard Platt, the founder of Aldenham School. Sir Hugh was a member of the College, and the author of several curious works. There is an account of him in Vol. II. of Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabr.* William Platt married Mary, daughter of Sir John Hungerford, who survived him and married again.

There is a portrait of Mr. Platt in the Master's lodge, and a monument to his memory in the Church of St. Pancras, London, where he was buried.

FRANCIS DEE, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough, gave the lease of the Rectory of Pagham in Sussex, and left many books to the library.

His intention was to found two Fellowships and as many Scholarships, but the revenues at his widow's death being found insufficient, an agreement was entered into in 1673 with Dr. Jos. Henshaw, Bp. of Peterborough, to sink one of the Fellowships, the College covenanting to restore it if the funds in future would permit.

To the Chapel he left the ornaments of his private Chapel at Peterborough. To the Library he left such of his books in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, &c., as the College needed. These were sent by his widow Dec. 15, 1638. He left also £100 to Peterborough Cathedral.

The son of David Dee, Rector of St. Bartholomew's, and Canon of St. Paul's, of an ancient Welsh family, he was born in London, admitted to the College in 1595, elected Billingsley Scholar 1596, M.A. 1603, D.D. 1617. After being Rector of All Hallows, Lombard St., he became Chancellor of Salisbury in 1618, Dean of Chichester 1630, and was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough 18 May, 1634.

He is spoken of by Mr. Baker as one of whom no one could speak ill, and is much belauded in a letter from the College thanking him for his gifts. He died 8 Oct. 1638, and is buried in his Cathedral without any memorial.

SUSANNA HILL left £600, Aug. 11, 1638, with which three houses in London were purchased to provide for two Scholars and four clergymen's widows £5 each per annum.

In 1645, the houses were leased for 21 years to William Greenhill, the sole remaining executor, at £30 per an. The amount of the rent paid by Wm. Greenhill appears to be the only foundation for the usual statement in the Catalogue of Benefactors that each of the beneficiaries was to receive £5 per an. The deed of gift prescribes that the annual rent is to go to two ministers' sons and four ministers' widows, share and share alike.

†JOHN HIGHLORD, citizen and Alderman of London, left £500 to augment the payments to the Sizars of Dr. Dowman's foundation.

See also Mr. S. Newton's benefaction in 1681.

The bequests of Mr. Highlord and Mr. Mount-Stephen were invested in our estate at Leigh Lodge, Rutland. Mr. H. left a similar bequest to Trinity College. His will is dated Nov. 2, 1640.

The only Sizars on the foundation are the nine 'proper' Sizars above referred to. But Fellows, Noblemen, and Fellow Commoners had usually each his Sizar to attend upon him, to 'fag' for him as it would be called at school. This was not thought derogatory at a time when it was the custom for the sons of the gentry to be placed as retainers in the families of the nobility, and the sons of the nobles themselves in the families of ambassadors and princes. The number of men who were thus enabled to 'rise from the ranks' through the Universities to the highest positions in Church and State will compare favourably with the most successful achievements of recent effort in the same direction. As recently as 1765 an order was made that nine Sizars should wait at the President's table in Hall, one to be appointed by the Master and one by each of the seniors; they were to be placed on the boards before the proper Sizars and to receive exhibitions.

It is a curious survival, and found only at St. John's, that the number of Sizars continues to the present time practically what it was when it was determined by conditions which have entirely passed away.

Whether the nine 'proper' Sizars attended upon the Master and eight seniors may be doubted. Within living memory a senior has claimed the right to nominate to one of the 'proper' sizarships. The claim cannot be justified by Dr. Dowman's deed of foundation which orders that they shall be elected in the same manner as the Scholars. It may have been founded upon a mistaken interpretation of the College order of 1765 above quoted.

AMBROSE GILBERT, Rector of Orsett, in Essex, left £18 per annum for two Scholars.

His will and intention was to found a Fellowship as well as two Scholarships, for which purpose he bequeathed, in 1642, his messuage or tenement of Marsh House and lands in the parish of St. Osyth's. The will being somewhat ambiguous, the College, to avoid a law-suit, released their claim to the house to Sir Edm. Peirce, Knt., who had married the testator's sister and heir, in consideration of the yearly sum of £18 to be charged on the estate. This arrangement was affirmed in 1647 by a decree in Chancery which authorised the Fellowship to be dropped.

ROBERT ALLOTT, M.D., Senior Fellow, left two houses to the College.

Elected Fellow in 1599, sometime College Lecturer in Medicine, he died in Cambridge, and was buried 30 Sep. 1642. By his will, dated 1641, he bequeathed the 'Spread Eagle' in Thetford, and a house called Jenkinson's, in All Saints, Cambridge, to found two exhibitions, but the

rents not being sufficient to provide the necessary endowments, the College declined the bequest, and the houses went to his heir, the Rev. John Allott, Rector of Little Thurlow in Essex. He bequeathed them to Henry Eyre desiring him to carry out Dr. Allott's wishes. Dr. Eyre, who was then a Senior Fellow, settled the benefaction in 1674. One or two exhibitions were to be founded to which he, Eyre, was to have the nomination for his lifetime. If the rents fell below £6 for the house at Thetford, and £2 for that at Cambridge, the exhibitions were to be reduced in proportion.

The two houses are still the property of the College.

HENRY ROBINSON, of Monckton, Isle of Thanet, a citizen of Canterbury, left a messuage and other property of the value of £50 per annum for two Fellows and two Scholars.

The estate consists of property at Birchington and St. Nicholas, at Wade in the Isle of Thanet, and is still in the possession of the College. It was bequeathed in 1642, but was for a time charged with some annuities, and until these expired the full number of Scholars was not to be maintained. In 1652 the lands had sunk in value to £50 per an., and a decree in Chancery reduced the foundation to one for four Scholars. Preference was to be given to Scholars educated in the King's school at Canterbury.

SIR ROBERT WOOD, Knt., of Islington, left, Feb. 1659, three houses and other property to found three Scholarships.

The three houses were in Barnewell. One of them, formerly called the 'Plough' with 81 acres of land attached to it, is still in our possession.

The Scholars were to be equal to those of the Foundress, and to be chosen by preference from Westminster, Merchant Taylors', or some other school in London.

(To be continued.)

The next names on our list are those of the Founders of the Third Court. We reserve for another number our account of them and of their work.

A. F. T.

EPINIKIAN ODE TO THE AGRICULTURAL VOTER.

HAIL, wide-ruling Mother of Harmony, golden Caucus, child of Zeus, whom Aston knoweth well, and Brummagem, rich in electro-plate, bearèth witness to thee and Bradford to thy doings.

Yoke me a four-horse car of the Muses, that in revel-rout I may greet thee, Nymph, if haply by grace of Hermes, the Conductor, I may 'scape the Gray-eyed Proctor's gaze; else must thou e'en be content with horses twain and no accompaniment of horn or pipe. For the god giveth to man now this, now that; and oftimes hath one by his prowess gained him worship of his peers, and drunk in sweet forgetfulness of wearying toils, yet by the crooked counsels of Zeus hath he passed the night in the Lock-up, cooking his wrath, and by circuitous route the morrow got him home, putting off on the bodies of small boys the shame of limb-shackling fetters. For croaking Envy and dread Satiety, bane of man, are ever ready to jump on him who is down. But there remaineth an after-taste. Best of all things is soda-water; but of wealth, brass flasheth preëminent on the brow of its fortunate possessor; albeit, for games, nothing in this wide realm of Schnadhorst can touch a contested election.

Which gnome has brought us by easy stages to the hero of our ode. Now his mother that bare him was the blooming maiden Pimlikê, who dwelt hard by

wide-flowing Thamesis with her dear sisters, deep-bosomed Victoria and Belgravia of the golden locks. And it grieved her sore at heart that no city was namèd of her name; so straight she prayed to Father Zeus. Easy, I ween, is it for the Immortals to accomplish that whereon they have set their diaphragms. So forthwith the district which had been erewhile known as Belgravia to the South was callèd of her Pimlico, rich in omnibusses. Now, so it chanced, Apollo of the unshorn locks saw her as she was wrestling with a tawny cabman; and straight he called the Centaur Chiron forth of the Shelter, where he abode a-gulling of simples, and inflamed with love thus spake: "Who is this young person? scion of what stock haunts she the hollows of the shadowy cabs? Sure is she the offspring of some god, that with unchilled heart and might invincible she looketh on the storm-foot steed, the untameable mother of cats' meat. And of sleep she taketh but little towards the small hours of the morning. Is it permitted to a god of blameless antecedents to offer holy wedlock?" And the Beast winked propitiously over the left, and spake and said: "But scant authority am I upon the marriage service, and methinks that thou that seest all things in earth and sky and sea hast even hither come armed with the license, and art minded to take thy blushing bride to periwinkle-producing Margate, where ye two shall rear a mighty race." Then were they by the Embankment of the nutritious stream, alone in the darkness, even as Moses, leader of men, when the blazing torches were quenched in murky gloom. [Here follows a succinct account of the rise, polity, and fall of the Jewish nation down to the time of the late Lord Beaconsfield, with some reflexions on Bacchylides, which, though in the poet's most obscure manner, we omit as irrelevant.] And Underground Zeus rumbled beneath the earth, that the smoke came out of the blow-holes.

Twenty revolving years had the gold-tressed Hours sent about their business, when to Hatfield there came a hoary oracle—by all means to dread the man with one shoe and a patch in his breeches, lodger be he or occupier. And he, in his beauty, came and stood in the market-place as the publics were filling. And in the well-baked clay of Milo glowed the youth-nourishing shoot that erst the gray-eyed Maid bade spring at Athens, what time she strove against the Earth-shaker; and the Cranaan folk gave sentence for her; whereof in token men call it Old Judge to this day. And he let proclaim Ogygian Seven-streeted Dials, greasy and watercress-crowned, his stately home, the son of a sea-cook, fair in form and fair the deeds he wrought. With what a shout he hied him round the ring, swearing by his quivered sire for twopence more his steed with single frontlet should go up. Yet men knew him not, and one spake thus to other: "This is not Apollo nor Mrs. Weldon, and the Rates and thou, Imperial Taxes, wear twin sandals." And he spake and said: "Full twenty years have I dwelt with Chiron, nor sold a single vote nor been entreated. And the daughters of the Centaur nurtured me on the guileless poison of the Echo. I come to claim mine own, three acres of deep-soiled earth and a strong-foot cow." Then Randolph knew him as his long-lost agricultural brother, and the tears bubbled adown his manly cheeks.

Sweet my post horn, now behoveth thee to shrill a loftier strain. For they who have been elected by an independent constituency shall pass unscathed the Clock-tower of Kronos, and then with equal days and nights and electoral districts shall they keep it up, not wearying earth nor sea with might of hand throughout the Session, but with the honoured of the gods, who have taken the Oath, they pass a tearless life; and golden orchids bloom from every button-hole. But "in another place" the wicked peers bear toils that none may look upon without an order.

Now behold, as I abode in the innermost recesses of my smoke-loving rooms, there appeared unto me a divine son of Asklepios, healer of men, and he said: "Cypher telegram of the long-haired Muses*, sweet mixing-bowl of songs, why dost thou waste thy days in idlesse, like a tender maiden by her dear mother's side, whereas the crooked-taloned Messenger of Zeus, the ruddy Eagle, faileth for lack of sustenance? Up then and be doing." Then was I sore afeared, for a black coat and well-silkwormed hat of respectability kept off from him the hurtling showers, and all his gait bespoke the Editor. And I answered him: "I will do even as thou biddest; for I have a kind of fancy of a whet-stone on my tongue,† which drags me on with flowing blasts. I utter words intelligible to the wise, but for conjectural emendations (*ἐς τοπάν*) they need Mr. V—rr—ll."

O Chthonian printer's devil, tell me whereabouts in my heart is written the name of the god-like son of Alister, and ye hymns,—Ancient and Modern—lords of the organ, make what speed ye may to Camus' banks, that so I quit me of this ancient debt.

To all things hath the dusky mind of Zeus set limits; the bewildered traveller shall not fare beyond Clapham Junction, nor can the wise sing on for ever. Wo Emma.

[The last remark is apparently addressed to the victor's lowly steed. N.B. I have not gone through the laughable farce of printing this ode in long and short lines as if it was poetry. That went down well enough in the good old Boeotian days. I did indeed once know a man who declared he saw distinct traces of metre in Pindar, but I believe him to have been a Cretan and the father of it.]

How to write like a Theban Eagle:
by an Eagle, for Eagles.

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* *ἠϋκόμων σκυτάλα Μοισᾶν.*

† *δόξαν ἔχω τιν' ἐπὶ γλώσσᾳ ἀκόνας λιγυρᾶς.*

A UNIVERSITY MASQUE AT LEYDEN.

DURING a short tour in Holland last summer I had the good fortune to witness in the University town of Leyden what corresponds to the life of the May-week of Cambridge and Oxford. Some account of the town and of how our fellow-students across the sea enjoyed themselves may not be uninteresting to members of this University. Before proceeding to give a brief description of the masque, which formed the prominent feature in the doings of the week, it may be well to make a few preliminary remarks about the University itself and its students.

Leyden has long enjoyed a high reputation throughout Europe as a seat of learning in medicine and natural science, and the names of Hugo Grotius, Descartes, Boerhaave, and Gomar are intimately connected with it. There are no separate Colleges, the few lectures that are given in public being all delivered in the *Academie*. The professors teach mainly in their private residences. The students have to go through a course of five years' training, but are untrammeled by obligation of wearing cap and gown. They have a 'Union' of their own, to which most of the students belong; and to judge from the specimens of Dutch oratory to which I was a listener on one occasion, there seems to be no lack of eloquence.

The history of the foundation of the University is curious. It owed its origin to the brave defence of the town in 1573 in the War of Independence against the Spanish. The name of Van der Werff, the heroic

leader of the famine-stricken garrison, has been immortalised by many a Dutch painter and poet, and no large Museum in the Netherlands is without a picture of the great scene in which he offers his life to the despairing burgomasters rather than surrender. The town was saved by the last extreme measure to which William of Orange was driven, when he flooded the country by opening the dykes. The Spaniards were forced to to retreat, and as a reward for the bravery of its citizens Prince William offered them the institution of a University.

To come to the masque itself, which is acted but once in every five years in each of the four Universities of Holland (Amsterdam, Groningen, Leyden, and Utrecht), I shall first attempt to describe the festive appearance which Leyden presented when we first beheld her on this her gala-day. She was at this time the centre of attraction to all Holland. Hundreds of old students had come up with their relatives and friends, and had engaged every available room, so that the town was crowded to the full. From the railway-station to the furthest end of the town, the streets and houses were decorated with the gayest of flowers, and overhead, from every window and gable, there floated flags and banners of various hues, conspicuous among which were the national flags of red, white, and blue. On either side there ran a garland of tiny glass cups filled with oil to be lit at night. Over the pavement were erected temporary stands, which were beginning to be occupied an hour before the procession, timed for three o'clock. The cafés and hotels where the higher classes had assembled presented a lively scene, while groups of ladies, dressed in the height of Parisian fashion, appeared at every window chatting gaily and looking out upon the crowd below. Outside in the streets the proverbial phlegm of the Dutchman seems to have been cast aside, and men, women and children are elbowing their way hither and thither in their

endeavours to avoid the carriages of the masquerading students, which were attempting to force a path through the mob.

Three o'clock at last, and the cheers heard ringing at a distance betoken the near approach of the procession. Presently they come within sight, a gorgeous line of some 200 students, representing in fantastic dress different epochs in the history of Holland. Cavalry and infantry, and the heads of the warlike host, first meet our gaze, and as they approach nearer we easily recognise Hengist and Horsa riding, and their attendant followers with streaming hair and fierce with shield and lance. Next follow crusaders on fiery steeds and clad in coats of mail, wielding in their right hands their terrible battle-axes. On his chariot rides in fury the knight and his henchman, carrying our thoughts away to distant days, but only for a moment, for the sudden cheering of the crowd and the waving of hats proclaimed the appearance of the chief character of all the masque, the smiling Floris V., Count of Holland and Zeeland, surrounded by his knights and courtiers. Behind them march a regiment of infantry playing national airs. Lastly, rolls by the car of triumph adorned with captured banners and victorious soldiery, and over it the motto of the Netherlands—*Luctor et emergo.*

Some among these students were men of splendid physique and handsome faces, the flower of Holland's gentry. Their figures were set off to great advantage by their close-fitting hose of silk and coats of many colours, for no money had been spared in providing special dresses for the occasion. Floris V. was especially resplendent in costly robes. Though a 'third-year man' he had secured the post of honour owing to the failure of men in their 4th and 5th years to engage to pay for all extraordinary expenses. When the procession, which had started from the *Academie*, had

paraded through the *Breedestraat*, the principal street, and come opposite the Minerva Club and the *Stadhuis*, a short halt was ordered while the masquers refreshed themselves with lemonade etc. at the hands of their fellow students; then they proceeded till every street had been paraded, and at seven they adjourned for supper to the Pavilion.

This spot, as the summer evening wore on, began to assume the appearance of an earthly paradise; the darkness which was beginning to overshroud the town of Leyden was here dispelled by bright illuminations. On one side of the enclosure lay a black canal of water, and beyond it could be discerned the dim outlines of the thousands whom lack of an entrance-ticket kept off. Above their heads ran the garland of tiny glass cups now lit up with a reddish glow. On the opposite side the brilliant lights displayed the pavilion where the masquers in their gay fantastic dresses were enjoying their supper or recruiting themselves for a second campaign. From a raised platform in the centre issued strains of music from the band of a regiment of Hussars, and on the left a fountain was playing, its diamond drops of water sparkling in the lamp-light. Seated in café fashion or flitting round the promenade were groups of fair ladies and gay cavaliers chatting in a strange and unknown tongue. Altogether it was a brilliant and enchanting scene.

Punctually at nine the procession formed anew, and once again set forth for a final parade. Flambeaux borne aloft now flashed their light upon the moving cavalcade, and blue fire from adjacent window-tops, with now and then a meteoric rocket, added a weird wildness to the revelry. The stands were again occupied with fair faces, but midnight approaching a special train soon whirled us out of the scene.

The programme for the following day included a boat race and a horse race, finishing off with a '*Vauxhal en Bal*' in the evening. The critical eyes

of a Cambridge coach might have detected faults in the rowing; for aught that I could tell some may have feathered too low and others too high, but nothing very disastrous occurred. The one incident which amused me was an anxious enquiry from one of the students as to whether we in the English Universities ever heard of the sports at Leyden; he assured me that they took the greatest interest in reading of the inter-university races and other sports of Cambridge and Oxford.

The Ball that evening, to which we had received invitations through the kind courtesy of the President of the Minerva Society, was opened by Floris V. taking his seat in imperial state on a round daïs; on either side of him stood a page and courtiers whose duty it was to conduct partners to their liege lord and other like service. This royal state in all its details was well kept up throughout the night, and it was only on the appearance of the dawn that the wearied dancers retired.

A. E. B.

BELLS.

THERE are, I imagine, few things which people hear so much, and yet know so little about, as their church bells. Details of architecture, stained windows, monuments, carving of wood-work or stone, are all examined with interest by many, but who ever thinks of noticing the bells? Yet they are often worthy of at least a passing glance; and in some cases they have more interest, from an antiquarian point of view, than anything to be found in the church itself. It is for these poor neglected bells that I wish to say a few words here.

Bells as we now have them are essentially a product of Christian times. What was the origin of the great bells which are found in China and other Asiatic countries is not clear: in civilised countries in classical times the only bells known were small hand-bells. The larger bells seem to have first come into use in Italy, in the 5th century A.D., but date and place are alike doubtful. At the end of the 7th century they existed in England, and from that time their use steadily increased. In the 10th century Crowland Abbey possessed a peal of seven, the best then known in the country. And in Cambridge itself we have evidence of their general use before the Norman conquest, for St Benet's tower was evidently built to contain several bells and those of some size.

Throughout the Middle Ages bells were held in high honour. It was the custom, still continued in the Roman Church, to baptize them before they were placed in the tower. The great people of the neigh-

bourhood were the sponsors; the bishop or the most eminent of the priests officiated. And in addition to the functions which we now expect bells to perform, they were supposed to have the power, when rung, of driving away evil spirits and tempests.*

Turning to the towers themselves, we find that comparatively few bells are left whose age is more than two or three hundred years. The majority of those which come under our notice are of the 17th and 18th centuries, when the bell-founders seem to have done a very brisk trade. Nearly all of these more modern bells bear inscriptions, generally in Roman lettering, with the date. The character of the inscription varies: sometimes a text, sometimes a rhyme, often merely a string of churchwardens' and founders' names. From an antiquarian point of view there is, as a rule, nothing very interesting about the bells cast since the Reformation; but the treasures which the campanologist seeks, his "Old Masters," so to speak, are the pre-Reformation bells. It is most curious to notice the difference which the Reformation made, not in the bells themselves, but in the character of their ornamentation; the change is marked as plainly on the bells as in the architecture of the churches. In the case of these ancient bells the inscription is generally an invocation to some saint, its characters are elaborate Gothic or black-letter, with curious initial crosses and founders' stamps prefixed. Dates are with very rare exceptions never found on these ancient bells; the age of the bell has generally to be discovered from the character of the lettering and the founders' stamps. As each foundry has its own set of stamps and letters, this can often be done to a very fair degree of exactness. Apart from any special interest of their own, these old bells of the 14th and 15th centuries are often worth examining as specimens of mediæval

* *Vivos voco: mortuos plango: fulgura frango.*

art; and enough of them exist to make it worth while ascending any unknown tower on the chance of finding one.

The scarcity of ancient bells is no doubt largely to be attributed to the natural wear and tear to which they are subject, partly too to the carelessness with which in many cases they have been treated. But there was another cause shortly after the Reformation which was not without its effect: I mean the introduction of change-ringing at the beginning of the 17th century.

Up to this time it had been usual to have only a few bells in a tower, and those heavy; now a great deal of ringing cannot be done on any number less than six, practised ringers like to have ten or twelve bells: hence it became necessary to increase the number in the tower, and where money was not readily forthcoming to add new bells to those already existing, the simplest way was to melt down the old heavy bells and cast them into a larger number of small ones. But though the introduction of change-ringing had this effect in some cases, it is only fair to attribute to it most of the fine peals of ten and twelve which now exist in many parts of the country. To take only one example; though in St Mary's tower at Cambridge none of the ancient bells now remain, yet the present peal of twelve is far heavier than the four bells which existed there in the time of Elizabeth.

And here is the great difference between English and foreign belfries. Peals of bells, as we understand them, are almost unknown out of England: change-ringing is never practised except by Englishmen. Foreign churches often possess single bells of splendid size and tone, but the bells in any tower are generally independent of one another and cannot be rung together as they are with us. Belgium, of course, has its *carillons*—huge bell-pianos at which the performer plays

to the whole town, but these are totally different from our own peals. Change-ringing is in fact one of the most distinctive of our English customs.

A few words on the influence of bells on architecture. How many, when looking at our Gothic cathedrals and churches, have considered the cause to which they owe their finest exterior features? The tower only became an essential part of the church because it was wanted for the bells, which were of no use unless hung high above the surrounding buildings. And starting with this idea it is hard to avoid a feeling of disappointment, when, after seeing a grand tower, we are told that it is empty. Even the beautiful spire of Salisbury seems to lose something when we know that it can never contain any bells. On the other hand, when one stands under the exquisite central tower of Lincoln, and hears the deep note of 'Great Tom' booming forth, far above, the bell seems to give the finishing touch to the meaning and beauty of the whole.

And, finally, may we not look nearer home? why does our own Chapel-tower stand empty? its builder is rightly named among our Benefactors, but surely the tower was built for some other purpose than mere ornament. Let me not be mistaken as to the nature of the bells which I should like to see placed there. A College is not a suitable place for a peal: it is always difficult to get ringers except in the evening, and ringing would then be far too much of an interruption to work. Nor are the arrangements of the tower itself fitted for a peal. But why should there not be one great bell hung there, a bell of several tons' weight, worthy of the College and of the tower? What a relief this would be, instead of the present dinner-bell over the Hall, only those who have rooms in the Second Court can fully realise. For the sound of a very large bell is very different in its effect from the shrill tone of a bell of one or two hundredweight, and to those near it, not louder in any unpleasant way. And how much

more would such a bell be in character with the Chapel. There is plenty of precedent for a College possessing great bells. Though no College in Cambridge now possesses bells of any size, yet when King's was founded five great bells were presented to the College, the largest of which was nearly thrice as heavy as any bell now existing in Cambridgeshire: and Oxford at the present time furnishes examples in plenty; Christchurch, Magdalen, and New, each has a peal of ten; Merton has eight; and in addition to its peal, Christchurch has 'Great Tom,' in this respect exactly an instance of what I should like to see in St John's.

A revival of interest in bells is taking place over the whole country. Each week sees some old bells re-hung, some new ones opened. May we not hope that before long the one great want of our beautiful Chapel may be supplied?

H. J. ELSEE.

PROSPECT OF THE NEW BUILDING.

THE ground for the New Building has been broken at last, and we hope shortly to see the foundations put in. The contract for the work is let to Messrs T. Wonter Smith and Son, of Essex road, Islington, who shew no disposition to let the grass grow under their feet. Indeed, they have cut up a good deal of turf already, and will cut up more, for if we are to make the omelette we must break eggs. However, when the year of mess is over, we may look for some reasonable lecture-room accommodation and eighteen good sets of rooms. The requirements of comfort and health have been attentively studied in the design, and one important novelty will be the separation of the washing-up part of the bed-makers' work from the sets of rooms. Every four or five sets will be severed by a washing room, and a small cupboard gyp-room will be attached to each set. Separate chambers for boot-cleaning and other conveniences have also been provided for. In the last twenty-five years the College has lost over twenty sets of rooms by demolition or conversion to other purposes. We gladly welcome the addition now proceeding, for it is about time we made good our losses in this respect.

We present our readers with a small lithographed sketch of the design, kindly printed by the Architect, Mr. Penrose: it shews the building from the N.E. and the connexion with the Second Court.

Obituary.

Rev. H. F. Blackett.

We regret to record the death on September 21st of the Rev. H. F. Blackett, formerly Scholar of the College. He took his degree in the Classical Tripos of 1877, and in 1878 resigned the Naden Divinity Studentship, to which he had been elected, in order to go out to Delhi, as one of the three Missionaries that our College has furnished to the Cambridge Mission. His health broke down completely after two years' stay there, and he returned to England at the close of the year 1880; nor was he able to undertake any clerical work until 1883, when he became assistant curate at New Chesterton. More recently, as Organizing Secretary for the S. P. G. in the dioceses of Ely and Peterborough, he was able to do very much for the cause of Foreign Missions that was so dear to him; and his death in Cambridge shortly after his return from his summer holiday came as a sad surprise to the many friends who knew the energy with which he was working and planning.

O NASLO ROM.

An Original Romany Ballad.

(i.) *Meero rom sas naslo,*
Emphro lel'd de grei,
Jaw'd opray de beshto
To pooker de kongri-rei.

(ii.) *Wester lel'd de grasni,*
Kester'd dusta sig
Palla de drabengro
To fake his naslo rig.

(iii.) *Rashei weld to lesti,*
**Sano pensa kil,*
Roker'd kushti lavyaw
Avree mi Doovel's lil.

(iv.) *Pootch'd him dusta kovas,*
Keker lav 'ud vel;
Rashei's zee sas toogno,
An' hotchov "Lesti'll mel."

(v.) *Drabengro av'd to lesti,*
Del'd him drab to lel,
Dik'd dusta jinomeskro
An' hotchov "Lesti'll mel."

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* Kek jinova kava lav mi kokero: latchdum lesti dray tillaw, ta o rei so kairdas o lil pendas lesti sas kooshto Romano lav adray o Wotchines-rokerin' tem. Mé jinova dusta Romani-chals adray doova tem, ta shunova booti lavyaw odoi so Romani folki adray o Lavines rokerin' tem kek jinenna: kek shunova *sano*: chivdum lesti adray kovaw gilli to kel o lavyaw jal tatcho—

Bi[illegible]van Kosh.

THE SICK HUSBAND.

A Literal Translation.

(i.) My old man was ailing,
Emphro took the horse,
Went off upon the saddle
To tell the clergyman.

(ii.) Wester caught the filly,
Rode her hard and fast
To seek the country doctor
To cure my poor old man.

(iii.) Clergyman came to him,
Butter soft was he,
Good words spoke in plenty
Out of God's own Book.

(iv.) Asked him many questions,
Not a word would come;
Parson's heart was sorry,
And quotha, "He will die."

(v.) Doctor came to see him,
Gave him stuff to take,
Looked wonderfully knowing,
And quotha, "He will die."

(vi.) *I jaw'd to sor de wardos,*
Kel'd de tiknos av
Chaws an' cheis were rovin',
Dad kek pen'd a lav.

(vii.) *"Charlie," hotchov mandi,*
When mandi sas avree,
Welin fon de wardos,
Mé diktum Gusta Lee.

(viii.) *He pootch'd me behis romni,*
Odoi opray de drom,
Maw trash, when tooti's moolo
He'll kel a kushto rom.

(ix.) *"De Beng ta lel toot," hotchov,*
An poger Gusta's zee,
Del mandi doova roodo
An' muk me jal avree.

(x.) *De raht wel'd to his mooi,*
De dood adray his yok,
He prastered 'vree de wooda,
To poger Gusta's nok.

(xi) *Wafedi, mi reiaw,*
Wafedi me shom,
Penin doola hookapens
About a waver rom.

(xii.) *Hookapens, mi reiaw,*
Kel'd de bootsi sig,
Chichee pensa doova
To fake a naslo rig.

BIVVAN KOSH.

(vi.) I went to all the waggons,
Made the children come;
Boys and girls were weeping,
Father spoke no word.

(vii.) "Charlie," says I to him,
When I went out just now,
Coming from the waggons
I saw old Gusta Lee.

(viii) He asked me if I'd have him
There upon the road,
He'll make a good kind husband
When you're dead and gone.

(ix.) "The Devil take you," cried he,
And break old Gusta's heart;
Reach me down yon garments
And let me go my way.

(x.) The blood came to his forehead,
The light came in his eye,
He dashed out thro' the doorway
And went for Gusta's nose.

(xi.) A wicked wretch, my gentles,
A wicked wretch am I,
Making up a lying tale
Of being wed again.

(xii.) Lying words, my gentles,
Did the business quick;
Sure, there's nothing like 'em
To make a body well.

MENDOSE COLLIGIS, INQVIT.

Ned couldn't stay at home,
he found himself so bored;
so packed his baggage up one day
and spent a year abroad.

At last he would return,
his roving fever eased;
but now alas with all at home
he's more and more displeased.

The works of English cooks
are vile,——'ça va sans dire':
he sneers at all the 'wines' we drink
and †bans† our table beer.

Of everything we do
he vows we make a mess;
swears English men cannot converse
nor English women dress.

With all our notions he
habitually quarrels:
he loathes our English politics,
and laughs at English morals.

Nor are his deep dislikes
with English oaths exprest:
he 'Gott in Himmel's half the day,
and 'sacré bleu's the rest.

---

† lectionem vulgatam correxit editor *Aquilae*.

Is this the traveller's gain?
shall I too 'take a change'?
nay, how can I enjoyment find
with all around me strange?

With me, a mere John Bull,
can foreign ways agree?
the things that suited him so well
will surely not suit me!

Take heart, my friend, the thought
may make you bold to roam,—
They are not most at home abroad
Who seem abroad at home.

COLLEGE BILL.

MAGISTRO ET SOCIIS

COLLEGI DIVI JOANNIS CANTABR.

S. P. D.

B. H. KENNEDY.

Pauca locuturo veniam date tuque, Magister,
Et vos, Concilium Divi Sociale Joannis.
Quinquagesimus hic et septimus effluit annus
Postquam, inter veteres Socios collega novellus,
Accubui nostra conviva beatus in aula.
Viginti fuerant anni mihi tresque peracti,
Haerebatque animus, quae munera vellet obire.
Nec quicquam potius civili jure videbam,
Ni mea mens, nodis haud illa exterrita legum,
Proelia linguarum et litis horreret iniquas.
Dulce domi jungique meis, studiisque vacare,
Discere quae fuerat, visum quoque dulce docere.
Hoc opus extemplo Socii tribuere Joannis
Sedibus in propriis ad Camum, mox ubi collem
Alniferum Sabrina tenax amplectitur; hic me
Viderunt anni triginta utcumque docentem.
Denique confecto variorum mole laborum
Adtulit aerumnas mihi non optata senectus:
Utque redit nimio lassata errore volucris,
Sic tremulis nidum repeto sed alacribus alis.
Gratia prima Deo, qui me nil tale merentem
Restituit longae post tot discrimina vitae,
Dein vobis, Socii, referenda bonoque Magistro,
Quos, et praesidium decus et mihi dulce, saluto.

OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term, 1885.

The Rev. Dr. B. H. Kennedy, Regius Professor of Greek, and Alfred Marshall, M.A. Professor of Political Economy, have been elected Fellows of the College under the provisions of Statute XXIII (*'Power of choosing Professors and Eminent Men as Fellows'*). We have now seven Professors of the University on our roll of Fellows.

An admirable portrait of Professor Kennedy has been painted by Mr. Ouless R. A. and presented to the College by a number of pupils and friends. It is hung for the present in the Hall, but it will ultimately be placed in the Combination Room. A copy of the picture has been painted for Shrewsbury School.

The ornamented window in the Library, erected by Canon Colson as a memorial of the Rev. H. H. Hughes, was completed during the Long Vacation. An account of the various benefactors of the Library which it will serve to commemorate is given by Mr. Torry on page 10.

The College is further indebted to Canon Colson's generosity for the foundation of a 'Hughes Exhibition' of £30 a year, which is intended to encourage the study of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History. We hope to be able to publish in our next number the regulations governing the Exhibition.

The bust and memorial tablet presented to the College by Mrs. Todhunter to commemorate her late husband has been erected in the north transept of the Chapel. The bust well recalls the once familiar features of Dr. Todhunter, and the whole monument is graceful and dignified. Mr. E. Roscoe Mullins, the sculptor of the bust, is already known in Cambridge by his figure of Henry VII. on the new building of King's College. He has also executed a statue of General Barrow for Lucknow; and portrait busts of the late Prof. Stanley Jevons for Owens College, Manchester, the late Dr. Murchison for St. Thomas's Hospital, London, Dr. James Martineau, and the Rev. G. C. Bell, Head Master of Marlborough. He has now in his studio one of the late Prof. Fawcett which is going by special invitation to the Grosvenor Gallery. His life-size group from last year's Royal Academy "*Bless me, even*

me also, O my Father," is now placed in Mr. Barnett's church, St. Jude's, Whitechapel. Visitors to the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery of previous years may remember his '*Mignon,*' a life-size marble figure, and its companion, '*Marguerite.*' Mr. W. E. Mullins, an old Johnian and former Editor of the *Eagle,* is the sculptor's brother.

The inscription runs thus:

ISAAC TODHUNTER
SC. D. F.R.S.
BORN AT RYE 23. NOV. 1820
FELLOW OF THIS COLLEGE
26. MARCH 1849—18. AUG. 1864
HONORARY FELLOW 10. JUNE 1874
DIED AT CAMBRIDGE
1. MARCH 1884

SI QVIS VOLVERIT VOLVNTATEM
EIVS FACERE, COGNOSCET DE
DOCTRINA, VTRVM EX DEO SIT.

Mr. Francis Cranmer Penrose, the Architect of our New Building, has been elected an Honorary Fellow of Magdalene College.

We are happy to lay before our readers the charming verses printed by the permission of the author on page 44. In a letter to one of the Editors Dr. Kennedy writes:—"The verses comprise some slight sketches of my past life, so far as it has been connected with our beloved College. The singularity of the occasion may give to them some little interest; as it is not likely very soon, if ever, to happen that the College will again admit to a Fellowship a man 'cujus octogesimum primum annum aetas trepidat claudere'—to parody Horace." It is of interest to recall the fact that the Translation from Milton, reprinted in Dr. Kennedy's *Between Whiles* (p. 37), was done as an exercise in the Examination for Fellowships in 1828, when he was first elected.

The Rectory of Marwood, Devonshire, has been resigned on account of infirmity by the Rev. F. W. Collison, B.D. Sixth Wrangler in 1836, the year of Archibald Smith and Bishop Colenso. The living has been accepted by our Senior Dean, the Rev. A. F. Torry, whom we shall therefore lose from residence this term. As Mr. Torry is not only a member of the Council, but also President of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, of the Lacrosse Club, and of the Editorial Committee of the *Cambridge Review,* Treasurer of the College Mission, and a valued contributor to the later numbers of the *Eagle,* we shall often and in many ways miss his good humour and zeal for the College, of which he has been a Fellow for twenty-two years. Our readers will readily join us in congratulations on his approaching marriage, and in good wishes to him in his new sphere.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the approaching return into residence of the Rev. Canon Whitaker, late Chancellor of Truro Cathedral (bracketed Senior Classic 1870), and his appointment as one of the Deans of the College. Dr. Swainson, Master of Christ's College and Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, has appointed Canon Whitaker his Deputy-Professor during his Vice-Chancellorship, which begins in January 1886.

At the annual election on November 2, the following members of the College were elected to Fellowships:—

A. Harker, M.A., 8th Wrangler, 1882; First Class Nat. Sciences Tripos (Physics) 1883; Woodwardian Demonstrator in Geology.

D. W. Samways, M.A., First Class (with distinction in Physics) Nat. Sciences Tripos, 1881; University Extension Lecturer.

W. H. Bennett, M.A., First Class Theological Tripos, 1882; Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholar.

W. Bateson, B.A., First Class Nat. Sciences Tripos (Zoology) 1883; Assistant Demonstrator in Animal Morphology.

R. W. Hogg, B.A., 6th Wrangler, 1883; First Class in Part III, Mathematical Tripos, 1884.

Among the writings submitted by the successful candidates for Fellowships were the following:—*On Slaty Cleavage*, by Mr. Harker; *Electrical Actions in Nerves and allied physical phenomena*, by Mr. Samways; *On the nature and use of the tenses in Hebrew*, by Mr. Bennett; *Researches on Balanoglossus*, and *On the Ancestry of the Chordata*, by Mr. Bateson; *On the state of dielectrics under Electrification*, by Mr. Hogg. Some of these are in course of publication, others will no doubt soon see the light.

Mr. Heitland, Tutor of the College, having resigned the Classical Lectureship he has held for thirteen years, Mr. H. R. Tottenham (Senior Classic and First Chancellor's Medallist, 1879) has been appointed Lecturer in his place.

Mr. Larmor, Mathematical Lecturer of the College, has been appointed a University Lecturer in Mathematics, in succession to Professor J. J. Thomson.

The following University appointments have been made:—Mr. Larmor, Examiner for the Mathematical Tripos; Mr. Haskins, Mr. Graves, and Mr. Tottenham, Examiners for the Classical Tripos; Mr. Mullinger and Mr. Gwatkin, Examiners for the Historical Tripos; Dr. D. MacAlister, Examiner in Medicine; Professor Macalister, Examiner in Anatomy; Mr. Teall and Mr. Marr, Examiners in Geology; Professor Liveing, Examiner in Mineralogy; Dr. Schuster, Examiner in Physics; Mr. Whitaker, Examiner for the Theological Tripos.

A scholarship tenable at one of the Universities has been founded at Sheffield in honour of the Rev. S. Earnshaw (Senior Wrangler 1831), a venerable member of the College well-known for his researches in the higher mathematics.

Professor Tucker, of University College, Auckland, N. Z., and one of our Fellows, has been appointed Professor of Classical and Comparative Philology in the University of Melbourne. The University Council having before them the testimony of Professor Kennedy, Professor Mayor, and Mr. Heitland took the unusual course of electing Mr. Tucker without inviting other candidates to apply for the appointment. (*Melbourne Daily Telegraph*, May 19, 1885.)

Professor A. S. Wilkins, of the Victoria University, and formerly Fellow, was admitted to the degree of Doctor in Letters on June 18, 1885.

Professor Garnett, of the Newcastle College of Science, and formerly Fellow, has received the degree of D.C.L. *honoris causâ* from the University of Durham.

Dr. J. A. Fleming, Fellow of the College, has been appointed Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University College, London.

Sir J. E. Gorst, Q.C., M.P. (4th Wrangler 1857), formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed Solicitor-General. Mr. J. F. Moulton, M.P. (Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman 1868) has been raised to the dignity of Queen's Counsel.

Mr. D. M. Kerly (9th Wrangler 1884, Senior Law Tripos 1885) has been awarded a £100 Scholarship at the Inner Temple for Real Property Law. Mr. Kerly has also been elected a McMahon Law Student of the College.

Mr. James Kerr and Mr. H. R. Jones (Nat. Science Tripos 1883-4), medical students and exhibitioners of the College, have been awarded scholarships of £130 on entering at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London: Mr. E. J. P. Olive, of the same year, being *proxime accessit* has received a valuable exhibition.

It is pleasant to record the marked success of members of the College in the various Triposes of this year. We had no less than four 'Seniors', namely,

Ayles—in the Theological Tripos, Part I.
Kerly—in the Law Tripos.
Green—in the Historical Tripos.
Rapson—in the Indian Languages Tripos.

In addition we had

Love—Second Wrangler
Pond, Raynor } —in First Class (Div. 2) of the Classical Tripos.
Evans, F. P., Rolleston, Seward } —in First Class (of 8), Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I.
Acton, Shore } —in First Class (of 6), Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II.

There are thirteen new Medical Students in the College this term, against eleven last October. The entry for the whole University is about 105.

Wright's Prizes.—In the first and second years these Prizes have hitherto been given to the first men in the College Examinations in Classics and Mathematics only: in the third year they have been given to the first men in all subjects who are specially commended by the Examiners. The Council has decided to make the Prizes as open in the first two years as they are in the third. The new rule is as follows:—"That the Wright's Prizes be given in each year to the Students who shall be severally recommended as deserving of such a distinction by the Examiners in any subject recognised by the College.

The chancel of St Mary's, Ipsden, has recently been enriched by an east window of stained glass. The subject is the Crucifixion, and the work is of more than usual excellence. This is seen not only in the grouping of the figures about and beneath the cross, and in the harmony of the rich colours, but also in the beauty of several of the faces introduced. The design was prepared and carried out by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, who made the windows in our College Chapel. We give below a copy of the inscription, and of a hymn used on the first Sunday after the completion of the work; they have been sent to us by the Vicar, Mr. Stanwell, formerly Fellow of the College.

IN DOMINI NOSTRI JESU CHRISTI GLORIAM HANC FENESTRAM NOMEN EJUS HONORATISSIMUM AMANTES INSERENDAM CURAVERUNT A.S. MDCCCLXXXV.

ST MARY'S, IPSDEN,

August 2, 1885.

As from yonder storied pane
Falls aslant a crimson stain
On the cold and senseless stone,
Dyed with splendour not its own;
So may our cold spirits glow
With the life Thy wounds bestow.

Lord, remember me. The word
In Thy mortal pain was heard;
Woe's more silent anguish won
Answer sweet—*Behold thy Son.*
Lord remember us. Be we
Sons and daughters unto Thee.

Jesu when we pay our vows
Thus within Thy earthly house,
When we give Thee of Thine own
At the footstool of Thy throne,
Fair memorial of the love
That would draw our hearts above,
In Thy bliss, as on the tree,
Lift us heart and soul to Thee.

The following books by members of the College are announced as forthcoming:—*Aeschines in Ctesiphontem* (Macmillan), by Rev. T. Gwatkin; *Thucydides I, II, III, V,* (Macmillan), by Rev. C. E. Graves; *First Greek Reader* (Macmillan), by F. H. Colson; *Acts of the Apostles: Greek Text with Notes* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page; *Ziegler's Text-Book of Pathological Anatomy: Special Part,* §§ *IX-XVII* (Macmillan), by Dr. Donald MacAlister; *The Pharsalia of Lucan* (Deighton), by C. E. Haskins; *Plane Trigonometry* (Rivingtons), by Rev. A. Dawson Clarke; *Introduction to Latin Elegiac Verse Composition* (Macmillan), by J. H. Lupton, formerly Fellow; *The Jewish Question (1875-1884), a bibliographical hand-list* (Trübner), by Joseph Jacobs B.A.; *Solutions to Weekly Problem Papers* (Macmillan), by Rev. J. J. Milne; *Differential and Integral Calculus* (Macmillan), by A. G. Greenhill; *Spectrum Analysis* (Macmillan), by Sir Henry E. Roscoe and Dr. A. Schuster.

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*Andocides de Mysteriis* (Macmillan), by W. J. Hickie; *Chemical Equilibrium the result of the Dissipation of energy* (Deighton), by Professor Liveing; *The Oedipus Tyrannus of Sophocles,* also a School Edition, and an English Translation (Deighton), by Professor Kennedy; *Man Physiologically considered* (Religious Tract Society), by Dr. Alex. Macalister; *Euclid Book I,* with notes and exercises (Deighton), by Braithwaite Arnett; *Hints and Helps for Latin Elegiacs* (Clarendon Press), by H. Lee Warner, Master at Rugby; *Electro-statics* (Clarendon Press), by Dr. H. W. Watson and S. H. Burbury, formerly Fellow; *The Owens College Course of Elementary Biology Part I* (Smith, Elder & Co.), by Dr. A. M. Marshall; *Coleridge's Miscellanies* (Bell), by T. Ashe, B.A.; *Ulfilas, Apostle of the Goths* (Macmillan), by C. A. A. Scott, Naden Divinity Student; *Commentaries of Gaius and Rules of Ulpian* (University Press), edited by Dr. Bryan Walker, Law Lecturer; *Graphic Method of Statistics* (Stanford), by Professor Marshall.

The article "Popedom," in the last published volume of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica,* and that on the "Reformation," in the forthcoming volume, have been written by Mr. Mullinger, our Librarian.

The lodge of the Principal (Rev. A. Caldecott, late Fellow) and the Mission House at Codrington College, Barbadoes, were destroyed by fire on April 18, 1885. 'The Lodge,' says the *Graphic,* 'was one of the historical houses of the West Indies. It was built 200 years ago, each room being provided with a fire-place and a chimney. Either the climate was colder and damper than now, the forests being then unfelled, or else our ancestors followed English precedent without regard to temperature.'

Mr. R. F. Scott, our Senior Bursar, has promised us some articles on the history of the College Estates in various parts of the country. They will contain much curious and interesting information derived from the little-known archives preserved in the College Treasury.

Hockin Prize.—In the Chronicle for March, 1885, we mentioned the foundation of this prize by the relatives of the late Charles Hockin, M.A., formerly Fellow. The Council, with the approval of the founders, have decided to award it in each year to that Student of the College who shall be recommended by the Lecturer in Physics as most distinguished in Physics (with preference to Electricity) in the Second Part of the Natural Sciences Tripos immediately preceding. In case the prize is not awarded the income of the foundation (about £5) is to be devoted to the purchase of books on Physical Subjects (especially Electricity) for the College Library; the books are to bear an inscription referring to the Hockin benefaction.

University Examinations.

Easter Term.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS—Parts I and II.

Wranglers (34)	*Senior Optimes* (34)	*Junior Optimes* (49).
Love 2nd	Hughes, R.	Peck
Holmes, R. 5th	Elsee, H. J.	Large
Roseveare *bracketed* 6th	Hill, H. H. L.	Morris
Stroud „ 8th	Slater	Thompson, G. A.
Bushe-Fox 12th	Widdowson	Leon
Kirby „ 16th	Harvey, H. B.	Glover
Mossop 20th		Clifton
Coyle „ 32nd		
Martin, J. 34th		

CLASSICAL TRIPOS—Part I, 1885.

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
1st Division (6).	*1st Division* (17).	*1st Division* (13).
——	Barlow	Eardley
	Mills	
2nd Division (5).	*2nd Division* (13).	*2nd Division* (17).
Pond	Prowde, R.	Burnett
Raynor		Harvey, J. H.
		Hawell, T. F.
		Kelland
		Morley
		Sheppard
3rd Division (6).	*3rd Division* (9).	
Herbert, T. A.	Benay	
	Cadle	
	Sharman	

CLASSICAL TRIPOS—Part II, June, 1885.

FIRST CLASS (10).	SECOND CLASS (5).	THIRD CLASS (5).
——	Strong	Crook

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (0).	SECOND CLASS (3).	THIRD CLASS.
—	—	Carlisle Hooppell Scott

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS—Part II., June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (6).	SECOND CLASS (12).	THIRD CLASS (2).
Acton *(Botany)* Shore *(Physiology)*	Fuller, L. J. Gepp Jones, H. R. Wilson, H.	—

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS—Part I., June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (8).	SECOND CLASS (18).	THIRD CLASS (19).
Evans, F. P. Rolleston Seward	Evans, A. J. Rendle Rogers, Ll.	Harper, W. N.

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS—Part II., June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (0).	SECOND CLASS (4).	THIRD CLASS (1).
—	Murray *(Section III.)* Warner *(Section I.)*	Mitchell (*Section I.*)

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS—Part I, June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (1).	SECOND CLASS (12).	THIRD CLASS (11).
Ayles *(Senior)* *(With distinction in Old and New Testament).*	Branscombe Teape	Hampden-Cook May Semple

LAW TRIPOS, June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (9).	SECOND CLASS (19).	THIRD CLASS (19).
Kerly (*Senior*) (*bracketed*)	Easterby Gilling Orgill	Nichols, T. H.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, June 1885.

FIRST CLASS (4).	SECOND CLASS (12).	THIRD CLASS (11).
Green, G. E. (*Senior*)	Woodhead	—

INDIAN LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

FIRST CLASS (1).	SECOND CLASS (0).	THIRD CLASS (0).
Rapson (*Senior*)	—	—

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 1885.

FIRST M.B.—CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS. (20).

Cowell Lambert, S.H.A.
Wait

SECOND M.B.—PHARMACY (39).

Francis Mag. Jacques

SECOND M.B.—ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY. (19).

Ds Harrison Ds Kerr.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.B.

Patrick Cumin Scott. Francis James Allen.

Lady Margaret Boat Club.

"'Tis not in mortal to command success, but you've done more, Sempronius, you've deserved it," may have been all the consolation Sempronius needed, but the Lady Margaret Boat Club is getting rather tired of the stream of bad luck that continues to just prevent it from attaining the success it deserves. The first boat last May was strong and well coached, but being compelled to row in a boat that was not fit even for a Junior Trial, it is not much to be wondered at that it failed to keep its fairly high place on the river. It speaks well for the integrity of the Financial Committee and for their desire to keep down the Club debt, but at the same time it is rather a satire that the second largest College in England has not enough *esprit de corps* to provide a decent ship for its First Boat. The Second crew fared even worse, with the result that it was bumped out of the First Division.

The following were the crews:

	1st Boat.		*2nd Boat.*
	L. E. Wilson (*bow*)		J. Collin (*bow*)
2	E. T. Woodhead	2	G. T. Lloyd
3	A. C. Roberts	3	L. H. Nicholl
4	H. T. Gilling	4	G. Lancaster
5	W. C. Fletcher	5	T. H. Kirby
6	H. A. Francis	6	L. H. K. Bushe-Fox
7	N. P. Symonds	7	W. N. Roseveare
	F. C. Palmer, (*stroke*)		T. Ashberner, (*stroke*)
	H. V. Pegge (*cox*)		C. J. Gibbons, (*cox*)

We take this opportunity of thanking the Lacrosse Club for its generosity in making a donation of three guineas towards the reduction of the Club debt.

The four met with a sad fate in being drawn against the favourites in the first heat. For the last three years it has been beaten by Third Trinity, and this crew has on each occasion won the Final. We may, perhaps, glean some satisfaction inasmuch as we were only beaten by the winners. In the early stages of its practice the Four showed great promise. Ten days before the race W. C. Fletcher, who was rowing two, knocked up, and W. N. Roseveare, who took his place for a day or two, found himself unequal to the work. The vacant place was finally filled by H. A. Francis, and he is to be congratulated on the way he rowed, with so little training. Had they been longer together they would no doubt have turned out a good crew. The steering was very good, and we shall hope to see Mason in his place next year. The boat as it was finally constituted was

	G. A. Mason (*bow*), steerer	3	F. C. Palmer
2	H. A. Francis		N. P. Symonds (*stroke*)

F. C. Palmer won the College Sculls, but as he had had very little practice he preferred to let Symonds represent him in the

Colquhouns. This Symonds did right well. The first day he was drawn against Vaughan-Johnson (1st Trin.), one of the favourites. It was an even race to the beginning of the Long Reach, but here Symonds spurted very gamely and soon put the issue beyond a doubt. On the second day Symonds had to meet Churchhill, who last year beat him by eight yards. Both men started off very fast, and by Grassy Corner Churchill had gained considerably, but Symonds, sculling in really fine form, up the Gut and Plough reach made up his lost ground, so that when both men were straight in the Long Reach they were again as nearly as possible one hundred yards apart. From this point to the finish was witnessed one of the pluckiest and most interesting races seen on the Cam for many years. By one continuous and ever increasing spurt Symonds showed how sheer pluck could win a race. For, although Symonds was sculling with more style and finish than his opponent, yet the latter had a great advantage in strength and weight, which ought to have told materially in his favour at the end of a hard-rowed race. While Symonds had been having these two most trying days' work Cowper-Smith had had little more than two easy paddles over the course, as he had beaten both Wanklyn and Gardner with the greatest ease. Consequently, it was obvious, even from the preliminary paddles down to the start, that Cowper-Smith was starting in the pink of condition, while Symonds showed only too evident signs of over-work. The effort with which he did his work was patent to all, so that the tremendous race he made of it was all the more praiseworthy. Few that saw the race have any doubt that, had the conditions been equal, Symonds would once more have brought back the Colquhoun Sculls to the Lady Margaret Boat Club. There is one bright spot to look back upon in the last year's doings, and that we keep for the end, that it may be the beginning of a brighter report to appear in the next *Eagle*. Symonds rowed bow in the 'Varsity boat of 1885. Even this has a shadow, for J. C. Brown, who was rowing so well at 6 in the same boat, injured himself a week before the race; thereby, in all probability, greatly affecting the result, and in all certainty losing his blue for himself.

Long Vacation Cricket Club.

The L. V. C. C. brought a very fairly successful season to a close on Aug. 22nd. The XI more than held its own with the average College XI's, and was only clearly over-matched in the matches with Jesus, Trinity, and King's and Clare combined. This success was in a great measure brought about by such Long Vacation veterans as R. W. Hogg, W. N. Roseveare and A. Harker playing regularly for us, whilst in three matches we were fortunate enough to obtain the services of E. Fisher, whose average of 121 plainly tells what we owed to him.

Our batting strength depended mostly on S. A. Notcutt, R. W. Hogg and W. N. Roseveare, well backed up by A. Harker, H. D. Rolleston and N. C. Barraclough, whilst H. O. Mascall and A. C. Roberts were most useful members of the team in both capacities; they, together with A. H. Newnham and W. H. Jefferies, bearing the chief brunt of the bowling, whilst A. Harker, S. A. Notcutt and N. C. Barraclough proved useful changes.

We led off well by winning the match with St. Catharine's in an innings, thanks to the hard hitting of Mascall and Rolleston, who scored 49 and 42 respectively, and to the effective bowling of Jefferies and Mascall. E. B. Brutton destroyed all hopes we had of ever drawing the Jesus match by compiling a fine innings of 140, whilst our batting was a very spiritless display. Roseveare saved the Corpus and Selwyn matches by a capital innings of 56; for them, Haslem, of Selwyn, scored 81 and 88. In the Trinity match the bowling analyses of Blenkiron, 7 wickets for 4 runs, and Padwick, 7 for 17, in our 1st and 2nd innings respectively, bear witness to the feebleness of our batting; Padwick obtained 4 of his wickets in 4 successive balls. In the Victoria match E. Fisher hit very hard in a fine innings of 98, which, together with his and Newnham's bowling, largely contributed to the match being drawn in our favour. Hogg played a brilliant innings of 90 (not out) against the United Servants. Notcutt and Hogg, by scoring 95 and 45 respectively, and Roberts, by taking 9 wickets, caused the Emmanuel match to be drawn considerably in our favour. Double figure contributions from 9 of the XI, including 46 and 26 from Hogg and Barraclough, and the effective bowling of Roberts and Newnham, put the Hall match out of doubt. L. B. G. J. Ford played a brilliant innings of 151 for King's and Clare against us, whilst nobody except Notcutt, Hogg and Mascall, with scores of 45, 55 and 18 (not out) could do much against the bowling of C. W. Rock and Hardwick. We beat Pembroke easily, thanks to some fine hitting by E. Fisher, 64 (not out), ably assisted by Roberts, with 32, and to the latter's bowling. We won a capital match with Caius by 10 wickets, and that after saving the follow-on in the 1st innings by 4 runs only; a result chiefly due to a fine contribution of 81 from E. Fisher in the 1st innings, and to the steady play of Notcutt and Roseveare in the 2nd, with scores of 110 and 84 respectively. We easily won the match with the College servants, Roberts' bowling proving very effective. The chief feature of the Queens' and Peterhouse match was the fine stand made by Hogg (85) and Roseveare (73), who took the score from 57 to 191 before they were parted. We may, perhaps, put down the miserable failure of our batsmen in the Christ's match to the state of the ground.

Result of Matches.

Matches played, 13; Won, 4; Drawn, 5; Lost, 4.

Date.	Opponents.	S. J. C. 1st Inn.	S. J. C. 2nd Inn.	Opponents. 1st Inn.	Opponents. 2nd Inn.
July 13 & 14	St. Catharine's	189	—	32	132
	Won by an innings and 25 runs.				
,, 16 & 17	Jesus	84	104	230	—
	Lost by an innings and 42 runs.				
,, 20, 21 & 22	Corpus and Selwyn	134	37*	189	280
	Drawn; *no wickets down.				
,, 23 & 24	Trinity	21	46	192	—
	Lost by an innings and 125 runs.				
,, 27 & 28	Cambridge Victoria	212	—	69	200*
	Drawn; *8 wickets down.				
,, 29	United Servants	219	—	62*	—
	Drawn; *3 wickets down.				
,, 30, 31, Aug. 1	Emmanuel	252	47*	168	166
	Drawn; *3 wickets down.				
Aug. 3 & 4	Trinity Hall	174	—	73	57
	Won by an innings and 44 runs.				
,, 6, 7 & 8	King's and Clare	131	67	323	—
	Lost by an innings and 125 runs.				
,, 10, 11 & 12	Pembroke	165	13*	93	84
	Won by 10 wickets; *no wickets down.				
,, 13, 14 & 15	Caius	193	212*	269	135
	Won by 10 wickets; * no wickets down.				
,, 18 & 19	Queens' and Peterhouse	219	—	154	79*
	Drawn; *4 wickets down.				
,, 20, 21 & 22	Christ's	53	87	71	51
	Lost by 42 runs.				

Batting Averages.

	Inns.	Times not out.	Runs.	Most in an inns.	Average.
S. A. Notcutt	19	3	438	110*	27.4
W. N. Roseveare	16	2	337	84*	24.0
R. W. Hogg	17	1	380	90*	23.8
A. C. Roberts	10	1	116	32	12.9
A. Harker	19	3	194	33	12.1
V. C. Barraclough	8	1	85	26	12.1
H. O. Mascall	15	1	135	49	9.6
H. D. Rolleston	14	0	125	43	8.9
F. N. Schiller	10	2	68	13*	8.5
S. H. A. Lambert	8	3	37	12	7.4
C. H. Heath	11	0	46	9	4.2
W. H. Jefferies	9	2	25	8	3.6
Rev. A. F. Torry	7	0	21	9	3.0
A. H. Newnham	10	3	20	5*	2.9

* Signifies 'Not Out.'

H. Wilson played in 4 innings, scoring 6*, 1, 2 and 16. The following played in 3 innings:—Fisher 98, 64* and 81; A. Chaplin 8, 0 and 23; H. Ward 2, 0 and 0; A. E. Foster 6, 5* and 0; G. P. B. Kerry 1, 0 and 0. The following played in 2 innings:—J. A. Wait 8 and 6; H. S. Mundahl 1 and 3.

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Wides.	No Balls.	Runs per wicket.
A. C. Roberts	212.1	49	477	46	0	0	10.4
A. H. Newnham	117.2	27	312	26	0	0	12.0
H. O. Mascall	188.0	44	464	33	8	1	14.1
W. H. Jefferies	115.3	28	330	21	0	3	15.7

Of the change bowlers, S. A. Notcutt obtained 15 wickets; E. Fisher 13; A. Harker 10; V. C. Barraclough 9; H. D. Rolleston 7.

Rugby Football Union.

Captain: H. D. Rolleston.
2nd Captain and Secretary: C. H. Heath.
Treasurer: C. Toppin.

The old colours we have available this year are W. N. Roseveare, Hampson, Rogers, Rolleston, Toppin, Ware, Burnett, Heath, and Russell. Toppin has developed into a very good three quarter back, his kicking and tackling being very serviceable; and Roseveare till his accident was playing a first-rate game at half back. Price has greatly improved at half back, and has fairly earned his colours, his defensive play being sound. We have a useful acquisition in Kendal at three quarters, he kicks and dodges very well but should be safer in tackling. We have a heavy lot of forwards who should be able to hold their own against any College team; but they play the loose game far too much, and there is very little shoving in the scrimmage in proportion to the weight we have.

We have been glad to see that Roseveare and Hampson have been played for the 'Varsity, and greatly regret that the former, having sprained his ancle in the match *v.* Old Leysians, has been rendered *hors de combat.*

Of our 12 matches arranged, 7 only have been played, of which we have won 5 and lost 2. Our total score shows that we have gained 7 goals 5 tries as against 4 goals 7 tries of our opponents. The second XV. has only played 2 matches out of 5 arranged, so that out of 17 matches, 8 have been scratched, only 2 of which have been on account of the weather. The other 6 have been put off by our opponents, generally too late for us to obtain alternative matches. This has naturally greatly interfered with our combined play, as well as thrown the individuals out of practice.

We began our season on October 14th; after 3 practice games, on Wednesday, Oct. 21st, we played an informal match with Trinity, which, after a well-contested game, we won by a goal, from a try gained by Clay, to 2 tries. Our try was the result of good passing among the forwards, who played a first-rate game throughout, to which we chiefly owed our victory. Trinity played without Tuck and Swayne.

Friday, Oct. 23rd, our match with Pembroke was postponed owing to the rain.

Monday, Oct. 26th, we gained an easy victory over Trinity Hall by 2 goals and a try to nil. 2 tries were got by Palmer, who made his first appearance for us at this match and exhibited strong running powers, and one by Kendal. Our forwards showed a tendency to play loose; W. N. Roseveare at half back did good service. Heath was injured and had to leave the field at half time.

Our match with Peterhouse on Wednesday, October 28th, was scratched owing to their inability to raise a team.

Friday, October 30th, we played Caius on our ground. Price, following up the kick off, secured the ball, and by a good run obtained a try between the posts, which Ware failed to make a goal. After the first ten minutes we showed signs of disintegration and were pressed for the rest of the game. In the first half Stileman dropped a goal from the field for Caius, and they obtained a second from a try in the second half. Though we had the heavier team forward, we were not nearly so well together as our opponents, who played a fast game, well together throughout. Price and White played a hard defensive game for us. Caius won by two goals to a try.

Magdalene scratched the match *v.* our 2nd XV. on Monday, Nov. 2nd, and rain prevented us playing "Old Citizens" on the following Wednesday.

Friday, Nov. 6th, we beat Selwyn by 2 goals and 2 tries to a try. Our tries were obtained by Heath, from which a splendid goal was kicked by Toppin, Kendal and Palmer (2). We had the best of the game throughout. Selwyn obtained their try by a good pass out from touch by Leake, but it was close to the touch line. W. N. Roseveare, Greenstock, Hampson, Price, and Clay, besides the above mentioned, played well for us.

Monday, Nov. 9th, we won a well-fought game with Christ's by a goal to a try. The play was not well together and very little work was given to the three quarters, partly owing to Price straining his knee soon after half time. White obtained our try after a good run along the touch line, and Toppin kicked the goal. A claim by Christ's that White ran into touch was not allowed. Greenstock (three quarters), Clay, Russell, and Rogers played well for us.

Wednesday, Nov. 11th, our 2nd XV. match was scratched by St. Catharine's.

Friday, Nov. 13th, we played our second match with Trinity. On this occasion they played their full strength, while we were without W. N. Roseveare, Heath, and Price, who were still unable to play. Besides this, Palmer was prevented at the last moment from playing, so that we played one short. The play, nevertheless, was very even, though we were pressed most of the time; our defence seemed to give way on the occasion of two rushes in which the Trinity tries were obtained by Porter and Rowe. Our forwards, being one short, played a plucky game, in which Rolleston, Hampson, and Mason were conspicuous. Toppin, Greenstock, and White played well behind, and Ware also made a good run and tackled very well.

On the same day our 2nd XV. played a drawn match with Sidney, the score being one try each; Mundahl obtained our try.

Our match with Jesus, fixed for Monday, Nov. 16th, was postponed owing to the 'Varsity match *v.* Dublin University.

On Wednesday, Nov. 18th, the Old Sherburnians scratched our 2nd XV. match, as did Emmanuel the match for the following Friday.

We played Leys School on Tuesday, Nov. 24th, on their ground. In this match Chilcott, our Captain last year, played for us. At the beginning, Leys had the best of the play and scored two tries before we settled down to work; the second one was obtained owing to some bad passing among our behinds just outside their twenty-five, resulting in a try for them, to which several objections were raised, the umpires having been outpaced being unable to give a decision. Kendal soon afterwards by a beautiful run obtained a try for us, which Toppin, though the place kick was difficult, converted into a goal. Leys scored a third try but without further result. We thus won an even game by a goal to three tries. Russell, White and Toppin also played well for us

On Tuesday, Nov. 10th, our 2nd XV. played "A" Caius team, and lost by 2 tries to nothing. Beaumont, Holmes, and Baxter played well for the 2nd XV.

Association Football Club.

The Association Club may fairly claim to have a good serviceable team this Term, containing also several instances of individual merit; of those who remain of last year's team (W. H. Ainger, S. A. Notcutt, H. S. Mundahl, W. Barnett, C. J Slade, H. Ward) considerable improvement is noticeable in two, viz., Ainger and Mundahl. Mundahl's back play, on the whole, has been very good indeed, although occasionally he lacks judgment, kicking the ball beyond the reach of the forwards. Ainger, on the left wing, has several times exhibited brilliant pieces of play, notably in the return match *v.* Jesus, and, often, he and Armitage (centre) have shown combined play quite above the average, although they have sometimes carried it too far; and both Ainger's and Armitage's play tends to be too individual and selfish. Barraclough, also, has improved very much, doing very good work on the extreme left; he remembers to pass, and 'middles' well. Notcutt still does good work at the back, and has certainly not fallen off from last year. Jacques played well at the beginning of the Term, but has been unable to play since, owing to an accident he met with in one of the matches. Wait seems to have a good idea of the game, but is not always equal to putting his ideas into effect; and he hangs too far behind the forwards. Toppin has proved equal to many a deadly shot at goal, and makes a tolerably good half-back; Gray also makes a fair substitute in both those capacities.

Amongst the Freshmen we have, as yet, only discovered two men of 1st Eleven merit—C. Colison and H. C. Newbery. We can scarcely criticise the former at half-back; he is quite

as good as our Club is used to. With his combined judgment, execution, and hard work he has been of very great value to the team; he almost always does the right thing—but, unfortunately, he is not very fast. Newbery, at centre forward, is certainly above the average of members of college teams; he is a clever 'dribbler,' a fair 'passer,' and an excellent 'shot' at goal; but, withal, he strikes us as rather lazy—he has played on one occasion for the University.

As regards the matches, the balance of victory is in our favour at present (Nov. 20). We have played fourteen matches, of which we have lost 5, won 6, and drawn 3; of the 5 we lost, 4 are out of the first six matches played; and we may fairly say that the losses were greatly owing to the fact that, for several reasons, we could not get our representative team together.

In the Cup tie, after a very evenly fought match, we were beaten in the first round by the Trinity Etonians, who are the most likely winners of the final round; we lost by 1 goal to 3.

The following is a list of matches already played:—

	Won.	Lost.
v. Jesus	0	3
v. Trinity	2	5
v. Magdalene	7	0
v. Pembroke	2	2
v. Clare	0	3
v. King's	1	7
v. Trin. Harrovians	3	2
v. Corpus	6	1
v. Trinity Hall	2	0
v. Magdalene (return)	8	0
v. Trin. Etonians	1	3
v. Old Carthusians	0	0
v. Corpus (return)	5	0
v. Jesus (return)	2	2

The following are the present playing members who have their colours:—

W. H. Ainger
H. S. Mundahl
C. Colison
V. C. Barraclough
H. Ward
S. A. Notcutt
C. J. Slade
H. C. Newbery
H. Armitage

2nd Captain and *Sec.:* W. H. Ainger. *Captain:* H. Ward.

Long Vacation Lawn Tennis Club.

The Club is to be congratulated on a most successful season, both as regards the number of its members and its matches with other Colleges. Ten matches were played, of which eight were won; viz:—Pembroke (2), Christ's (2), Caius, Peterhouse, Jesus, and Trinity Hall. The first match with Clare was lost, and the return was drawn. The regular team was composed of the following pairs:—G. E. D. Brown and C. J. Pugh, S. F.

Card and D. T. B. Field, J. Windsor and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. Our successes were mainly due to Brown, whose play is always safe and occasionally brilliant. Card and Field improved considerably towards the end of the Long and performed very creditably in all the matches.

There were a fair number of entries for the ties. The Singles were won by S. F. Card, who beat C. J. Pugh in the final (3—1). The doubles were secured by S. F. Card and D. T. B. Field, who somewhat easily disposed of A. C. Roberts and J. Goodman (3—1). The handicap fell to G. E. D. Brown (owed half 30) without the loss of a single sett all through. E. E. Atherton (15) won the second prize.

The courts under the combined influence of continual play and drought became very worn: we would be glad to see some means of watering them invented before next season.

The "Eagle" L. T. C.

There have been two meetings of this club in H. D. Rolleston's rooms for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and of discussing the subscription. The following officers have been elected:—H. D. Rolleston, *President*; W. Greenstock, *Treasurer*, and W. H. Ainger, *Secretary*. The following gentlemen were elected to the Club:—W. E. Heitland, M.A., H. S. Ware, J. A. Beaumont, H. R. Armitage, W. G. Price, S. A. Notcutt, R. G. May. The single ties were won by H. Ward, after some good struggles. The doubles ties were unfortunately not played off, owing to the many other attractions of the May Term. There are still a few more vacancies in the Club which will be filled up at the beginning of next Term.

Lacrosse.

At a general meeting held at the beginning of the term, the following officers were elected;

Captain: C. J. Pugh. *Secretary:* E. Manley.
Committee: H. Wilson, W. M. Anderson, E. Curwen.

The Club is in a very flourishing financial condition, and some of the new members seem both energetic and promising players.

Only two matches have been played this term, owing to some fixtures having being put off on account of the bad weather; our first game was against a strong scratch team captained by C. F. Bickmore when we were defeated by seven goals to two; our goals being shot by Wilson and Field; in our second match we came off victorious against Trinity by four goals to one, Pugh, Jefferies and Manley scoring for us.

A marked improvement has been made in the club colours, a black blazer with red and white stripes having been substituted for the original and unsightly green and yellow one.

St. John's was very well represented in last season's University team, for besides the two old members, Wilson and Anderson, four other Johnians were chosen, viz.: Pugh, Jackson, Featherstone and Manley.

The Debating Society.

During the present term the Debates have been very well attended, the average number present being over fifty. At the first Meeting the following officers were elected. *President*, E. R. Cousins; *Vice-President*, H. H. Brindley; *Treasurer*, T. H. Sifton; *Secretary*, G. W. Kinman; *Committee Members*, C. Martin and F. F. Adeney.

The Debates commenced on Saturday Oct. 24th with the usual political discussion, the President moving "That this House in the interests of the Empire considers the present Government should be returned to power at the next General Election." He was opposed by C. M. Fernando, but the conservatives were victorious by 28—14.

On Oct 31st J. H. Butterworth brought forward a motion in favour of Local option. W. N. Harper opposed and altogether ten speakers aired their eloquence on this topic. Eventually the motion was lost by 11 votes to 13.

Nov. 7th was occupied by a motion of a decidedly socialistic character, H. S. Lewis, B.A., moving "That this House recognises that the present basis of society is organized dishonesty and holds that the means of production should be assumed by the State and so used as to secure to each labourer the produce of his labour." The motion was opposed by G. W. Kinman, and lost by 10 votes to 27.

Oliver Cromwell formed the subject of the next debate, F. F. Adeney defending his memory and A. R. Pennington attacking it. He was eventually condemned by 12 votes to 19.

S. J. C. Musical Society.

It is intended to give a Concert this term in the College Hall. The first part of the programme will consist of Haydn's "Spring," the second part will be made up of part songs, &c.

The new scheme mentioned in the last number of the *Eagle* is a success, for by it 24 new members have been added to the Society. Before long, all these new members will be able to sing the music practised on Thursdays. If a sufficiently large number of beginners be forthcoming, a new class will be started next term.

Johnians are reminded that members of these preparatory classes enjoy all the privileges of the Society in obtaining tickets, &c. for the concerts in addition to systematic instruction in sight singing and voice cultivation.

Toynbee Hall.

We have this Term received the First Report of the Universities' Settlement Association. The movement seems to be now well started, and to show every sign of success. We could wish, however, that the Johnian subscription list compared a little more favourably with that of other Colleges. In other respects the College has become closely connected

with Toynbee Hall. Of those who have been lecturing there this term, three have been Johnians, namely, Professors Macalister and Marshall, and Mr. Aneurin Williams. We are glad to learn from the *Toynbee Journal* and other sources that the lectures of all these gentlemen have been warmly appreciated by East-end audiences. The numbers attending Mr. Williams' lectures on Political Economy are stated by the above-named paper to have been "embarrassingly" great, "the large attendance being in striking contrast with the scanty numbers at earlier courses on the same subject, and an instructive commentary on the alleged unpopularity of the science at this moment." Another link connecting the College with the movement is the election of Mr. T. Darlington to the office of Cambridge Secretary, in place of Mr. H. F. Wilson, Fellow of Trinity College, who went down at the end of last Term. The College Committee have not been inactive during the Term, and the Freshmen, at any rate, cannot complain that they have been allowed to remain in ignorance of the existence and claims of Toynbee Hall. Several new members have lately joined the College Committee, which now consists of Messrs Heitland, Foxwell, Aneurin Williams, Moore Smith and Tanner, Dr. D. MacAlister, Messrs. Darlington and Roseveare (4th year), Francis, Herbert and Rolleston (3rd year), Heward and Schiller (2nd year). These gentlemen are ready to receive subscriptions and to give any needed information. A copy of the *Toynbee Journal* has been placed on one of the tables in the Library; we especially recommend the November number, as containing a good article by Professor Seeley on "*The New Missionaries.*" Copies may be obtained from Mr. E. Johnson, the publisher of the *Eagle*, or from Mr. G. C. M. Smith of this College.

CALENDER, 1886.

Lent Term.

Men to come up	Mon.	Jan. 18.
Lectures to begin	Wed.	Jan. 20.
College Examinations end..	Wed.	March 24.
[Term kept	Wed.	March 24.]

Michaelmas Term.

Men to come up	Thurs.	April 29.
Lectures to begin	Fri.	April 30.
College Examinations.....	about	June 7—12.
[Term kept	Sat.	June 12.]

Easter Term

Sizarship Examination	Sat.	Oct. 2.
Freshmen to come up by	Fri.	Oct. 8.
Other years to come up.....	Mon.	Oct. 11.
Lectures to begin about.....	Tues.	Oct. 12.
College Examinations	about	Dec. 6—9.
[Term kept	Thurs.	Dec. 9.]

Entrance Examinations will be held on Jan. 16, April 29, June 8, and Oct. 2.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

SINCE our last report in the "Eagle," the work has made considerable progress. A most important addition has been made to the working staff of the Mission in the appointment of F. H. Francis, B.A., well known and highly esteemed by many past and present members of the College, as Assistant Missioner. We are sure all supporters will be as pleased as surprised at this proof of the steady and solid growth of the work. We cannot better lay before our readers the facts of the case and the circumstances which led up to the resolution of the Committee than by inserting the substance of a circular which is being sent to non-resident members of the College.

"The Committee beg leave to announce to the friends of the Mission that they have nominated F. H. Francis, B.A., and a candidate for Deacon's Orders next Christmas, to be Assistant Missioner.

"They have been led to take this important step for the following reasons:

(1) The steady progress and development of the work of the Mission under Mr. Phillips from its commencement in February, 1884. Already the work to be done is almost beyond the powers of one workman.

(2) The opportunity which presented itself for securing the services of Mr. Francis, of whom those who know him best say that he is the very man for the work. Mr. Francis was a zealous supporter of the Mission scheme when it was first started; he had much to do with the choice of the site of the Mission, and no member of the College is better known at Walworth.

(3) The offer of £60 a year towards the necessary stipend by friends of and workers at the Mission not members of the College.

"The Committee felt that it was not open to them to pass by such an opportunity for developing the efficiency of the Mission. It will, however, be necessary to increase the Mission Fund by about £100 a year, and this would seem to be a favourable opportunity for pressing the claims of the Mission upon those who have not yet supported it."

We may add that Mr. Francis took his degree in Mathematical Honours in June, 1884, and has since then been in residence at the Leeds Clergy School.

While the Mission itself gains much by the acquisition of Mr. Francis, the Governing body in the College have to deplore the loss of their Treasurer. Mr. Torry has spared himself no trouble since the Fund was first opened. The Mission will always be deeply indebted to him for the amount of work he has undertaken and so successfully carried out. The Treasurer's duties in the starting of such a work have necessarily been very heavy. We have to thank Mr. Rudd for having consented to fill the vacancy.

On the 23rd July, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, with the sanction of the Bishop of Rochester, confirmed 30 candidates from the district at the Mission. His Lordship afterwards addressed the Bible classes. The Master of the College was present on the occasion.

During the Long Vacation Mr. and Mrs. Phillips took a month's holiday. The Sunday duties were taken by senior members of the College. Several undergraduate members stayed at Walworth and helped Mr. Phillips. All have come away with their interest in the work greatly increased. Some have already offered themselves for the coming 'Vac.' Members wishing to stay at Walworth should send in their names to the Junior Secretary as soon as convenient. The Missioner has round him an enthusiastic band of workers, but most of them are unconnected with the College. It is hoped that some of the old Johnians in London will be able to offer their help.

Several treats have been given during the summer. The school children were taken to Cranleigh at the invitation of Dr. Merriman. The infants went to Peterham Park through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Hodgkin, of Richmond. Mr. and Mrs. Francis invited Miss Francis' girls' club to Epping Forest for the day; some 40 of the members were able to avail themselves of the opportunity.

Canon Body spared the whole day, Sunday Nov. 15th, for work at the Mission. He gave addresses to crowded congregations, morning and evening, and one to the Sunday School teachers in the afternoon.

The Annual Meeting was held in the College Hall, Nov. 16th. The Master presided, and was supported by the Bishop of Rochester, Professor Mayor, Rev. E. Hill and others.

Mr. Watson read a short report of the work, dwelling chiefly on the appointment of F. H. Francis as Assistant Missioner, and the loss the Mission had sustained in the resignation of the Treasurership by Mr. Torry, who would shortly be leaving Cambridge.

Mr. Torry gave a summary of the Finance Report, from which it appeared that there was a balance in hand of over £200, and subscriptions for the current year had yet to be received, but that several demands on the fund would shortly become due. He expressed his regret that, owing to his approaching departure from Cambridge, he had been compelled

to resign the Treasurership, and spoke feelingly of the pleasure he had derived from correspondence with old Johnians and intercourse with resident members in the fulfilment of the duties of his office.

Mr. Harker gave a short account of the Working Men's Club.

The Missioner, in reviewing the work, expressed his thankfulness for the assistance he was receiving from his devoted band of helpers, and his pleasure in welcoming undergraduates to Walworth during the Vacations. Mr. Phillips, after referring to the progress of the work and some of the difficulties attending it, pleaded for material as well as personal help; money for treats, old clothes and boots, warm wraps for the winter, toys, and carefully selected children's books, &c. All contributions from friends of the Mission, personal help, material help, and their prayers, would, under God's blessing, tend to the intensifying of the work.

The Bishop of Rochester said that the key note of the meeting to report on the year's progress was thankfulness. South London, with a population of 1,000,000 poor, without any West End to relieve it, and increasing at the rate of 25,000 a year, had now six Missions supported by Colleges and Schools, four of which were almost contiguous to each other, and to St. John's, which had set the example, viz., Pembroke, Trinity, Charterhouse, and Wellington. The College was doing a wise and bold thing in sending Mr. Francis to strengthen and develope the Mission, he was distinctly the right man for the work. We were, as it were, sinking a great shaft into a mine of human souls. A large part of the population of London was practically pagan through no fault of their own. There was no social opinion such as existed in the country to keep up Church going; people from the country soon lost the habit and sunk into indifference. His 31 years' work in London had shown him that it was not so much blatant atheism or active opposition that had to be fought against as stolid indifference; people were content to live and die without God. In these Missions the Apostolic method was being revived; first, the *man* moved by God to go with His message to his fellow men; then the *building;* then the people themselves raised into *workers*. This was the only means of conquering S. London to Christ, by the people themselves. A handful of parsons, however self-sacrificing, could not do it. The people must be trained and entrusted with simple work for which they were fit. Let all take to heart a saying of St. Paul, "I am a debtor." We owe our neighbours (1) Truth of all kinds, especially the truth to which they *will* listen after a little patience; (2) Example, self-denying help; and (3) Kindness. Pity or patronizing was not what they wanted, but they liked to feel they were cared for. The work being done in Walworth by the College Mission was solid and satisfactory, as his Lordship could testify; the

results would not appear at once but they would be well worth waiting for. It was not 'drum and trumpet' work, not in any way sensational, but it appealed to the conscience, heart, and understanding. 'Persevere,' the Bishop said, 'it is well worth it;' it was a work of faith and labour of love; it had grown and was growing quite fast enough. His Lordship concluded with some remarks on the importance of Temperance work as a means of winning men to religion.

The Working Men's Club has been opened for the winter under its new rules, by which closer relations have been established between the Sub-Committee in College and the Committee at Walworth. It is a matter of regret that the Club does not meet with better support in the College. The following is the list of Lectures and Entertainments which have been arranged for the winter:—

1885.	Nov.	17.	Lecture "The Rocky Mountains of America," by S. Rideal, Esq.
	Dec.	1.	Lecture, "Familiar Birds," by J. Mackenzie, Esq.
		15.	Lecture, "The Post Office," by L. T. Horne, Esq.
		22.	Entertainment under the direction of the Cambridge Committee.
		26.	Lecture, "The Body, or the House in which we live," (Illustrated by the Magic Lantern), by D. W. Samways, Esq.
1886.	Jan.	5.	Lecture, "The Electric Light," (Illustrated by the Magic Lantern), by S. L. Hart, Esq.
		19.	Entertainment under the direction of the Cambridge Committee
	Feb.	2.	Lecture, "Some other worlds," by A. H. Fison, Esq.
		16.	Shakesperian Reading, under the direction of S. Rideal, Esq.

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	DONORS.
Palmer (Professor Edward Henry), Life of. By Walter Besant. 8vo. Lond., 1883	Dr. Donald MacAlister.
Practitioner (The). Vol. XXXIV., Nos. IV. to VI.	
Cambridge University Calendar, 1796	Mr. Rudd.
College Life in the time of James the First as illustrated by an unpublished Diary of Sir Symond D'Ewes. Ed. J. H. Marsden, B.D. 8vo. Lond., 1851	The Editor.
Philomorus. Notes on the Latin Poems of Sir Thomas More. By J. H. Marsden, B.D. 8vo. Lond., 1878	The Author.
Beiblätter zu den Annalen der Physik und Chemie. 1877-84. 8 vols.	Mr. Main.
Horace, the Epistles of. Edited, with notes, by Augustus S. Wilkins. 8vo. Lond., 1885	The Editor.
Bonney (Dr. T. G.). The Influence of Science on Theology. (The Hulsean Lectures for 1884)	The Author.
——— Address delivered at the Anniversary Meeting of the Geological Society of London on the 20th February, 1885	
Papworth (J. W.) and Morant (A. W.). Alphabetical Dictionary of Coats of Arms of Families in Great Britain and Ireland. In 23 parts. 8vo. Lond., 1874	Professor Babington.
Arithmetica Practica of Gemma Frisius. 1564	Mr. Pendlebury.
Two Algorithms. 1500	
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Euclid. 1st Edition in Latin. 4to. Venice, 1482	
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Forbes (Willm. Alexr.), The Collected Scientific Papers of. Ed. F. E. Beddard. 8vo. Lond., 1885	Mr. Hill.
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Fontes Juris Romani Antiqui. Ed. C. G. Bruns. 8vo. Tubingæ, 1871	Professor Mayor.
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Statutes of St. John's College, Cambridge. MS. 4to.	
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——A Syllabus of Lectures on Botany. 8vo. Camb., 1868	
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J. S. Solid Philosophy asserted. With Reflections on Locke's Essay concerning Humane Understanding. 8vo. Lond., 1697.
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Williams (Archbishop) and the Marquis of Ormond, Unpublished Correspondence between. Ed. with notes by B. H. Beedham.

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WHAT IS POLITICAL ECONOMY?*

THIS evening I shall confine myself to answering the question—What is Political Economy? On this point there is almost universal misconception. Adam Smith, a George Stephenson among Economists, called his celebrated book *An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations.* We will start with this definition: enquiry into—or study of—the reasons why a country is rich or poor, why some are better off than others.

At the very outset, however, we must digress, in order to enforce two points not explicitly brought out in the above definition. When we say "An enquiry into the causes of the wealth &c.," we do not mean that we are anxious to find out merely what causes the biggest heap of wealth to be turned out inside a nation, regardless of who get it,—but that we wish to enquire into what causes the greatest *general* wealth in a country. It is very important to notice this at the outset; because there would be no common sense in entering on the study if this were not the guiding idea to throw light on our road.

Why should we care to investigate the causes of wealth? Because wealth brings comfort, enjoyment, happiness, to sensible men. So when we are studying what it is produces the greatest wealth we are doing this because we should like to see the greatest happiness possible. Now in most cases there would be greater total happiness if wealth were less unequally

* A lecture introductory to a University Extension course.

enjoyed; for two reasons, first that "enough is as good as a feast" (a man cannot be happier than he can); secondly, that a great part of the unhappiness of being poor arises from contrast with the life of those who are so much better off. Besides this consideration of happiness there is another thing—that a more generous enjoyment of wealth by the poor would cause a much finer *production* of wealth by them. Thus alike on sentimental and on business grounds Political Economy is the study of what causes *widespread* attainment of wealth.

Again, Economics is a study of what causes wealth *permanently*. No one would trouble to examine what causes a mere ephemeral flare-up, but what is likely to give a basis of future success as well. The Rev. W. Cunningham puts it thus—Political Economy teaches the art of National Husbandry. For instance, the Roman Empire finished its great career by living on its capital, and this could not last for ever. By tapping its provinces of their money—a very vital element—it spoilt them and destroyed its own roots. Egypt, once a magnificent Power, owes its present miserable condition—according to Mr Del Mar—largely to the fact that "the entire topography of the country has been changed by mining....The ruin brought upon Nubia was irreparable; and its inhabitants were driven for support to the narrow valley of the Nile proper, where agriculture had to be conducted under conditions that led to the permanent enslavement of the people."*

* *A History of Money* (1885), p. 129. He goes on (p. 132), "The fact is that anciently Nubia was watered by numerous small streams that flowed into the Nile, and were employed to irrigate these deserted plains—once the Lombardy of Africa—but which, after they had been diverted by the gold miners, and their sources of supply cut off by the destruction of the forests for mining timbers, fell into the condition of "washes," which now are only flooded for a brief period during the rainy season, and are dry for the remainder of the year. These "washes," or dried-up watercourses, are called by the Arabs "wadys."....Such is Nubia to-day....where man has not indeed abandoned it he has degenerated to the level of a savage."

This is a specimen of management which produced transitory, not permanent, wealth for the country. In England, too, we see how violent Protection some years ago followed by violent Free Trade since has had an unfortunate effect on the permanent prosperity of our farmers.

Returning now to the main line, we find that Economics must be defined as the study of what causes permanent widespread wealth.

It is obvious that the production of wealth in a country depends on two large groups of causes, which we may call (1) *outside nature* and (2) *human nature*. The best human nature could not become very wealthy at the North Pole; while, on the other hand, though outside nature is first-rate in the case of Turkey, yet since the inhabitants are deficient in good government, their wealth is much less than it should be. We may also speak of (1) and (2) as the *environment* and the *ability* of the inhabitants. This latter depends on (*a*) *physical* qualities—health, strength, skill, and endurance; (*b*) *intelligence*; (*c*) *social* qualities, such as honesty and forbearance. Besides these, the producing-power depends in particular on the kind of *government*, which itself is in great measure a consequence of (*a*) and (*b*) and (*c*).

Now the environment we cannot alter so much as the human nature. Therefore in Economics our attention is bestowed chiefly on *human action*; how it may be altered; how, by the adoption of better modes of action, more general material welfare may result. Human exertion may in the case of the poor be transformed by the stimulus of Hope, and in every man it may be changed for the better by the advent of more knowledge.

Knowing that Economics is the Study of Wealth, we may give another description of it by saying that it is *a study of what men do in their attempts to get a*

living and enjoy life; of what takes place in that struggle for existence-and-something-more which is entered upon by everyone who has to depend on himself. For it is in pursuit of these objects—necessaries, comforts, luxuries—that "Wealth" comes to be produced.

We examine this universal pursuit, with the various degrees of success that ensue. Some have splendid fortunes, such as Mr Vanderbilt or Sir William Armstrong: many secure comfortable fortunes by the time they are middle-aged, such as thousands of large tradesmen and manufacturers: a very great number to their dying day manage little more than to make both ends meet: an equally large number go on from week to week in hand-to-mouth style, with no certainty, no future programme: finally, speaking of England alone, a crowd equal to the combined populations of Liverpool and Manchester are obliged to have their wretched existence doled out to them by the inhumane hand of our "Poor Law." One million creatures in this forlorn state means another million (of relatives and friends) so near to it that they cannot give the help they would give if they could.

If these facts, "dismal" as they may be, are not interesting, we shall not find any such anywhere. Political Economy is *the study of the most interesting facts on the earth's surface.*

We consider the facts, with a view to find out why they are so different in different cases—why some are so miserable and others so well-off. But when we say "consider," we mean to encamp quietly around the facts, and take our time at them, study them, like doctors over a disease. Now a study is a careful trying to ascertain, not a fierce outburst of declamation or party-spirit, declaring that such and such is *the* solution. For instance, some fiery-headed men, who put forth as their object the general welfare, propose a short cut to attain it. They propose to take away all Capital

and Land from their present owners (with or without compensation, according as the wind blows) and to entrust it to "the State" for a new dispensation on behalf of "the workers." When we listen to these men we wonder how they can think they are Economists, for Economics is a *study*, and men cannot study who are for ever in a passion. Such proposals are not the fruit of many years' careful enquiry—which we demand of every ordinary medical practitioner—but are the mushroom growths of an overheated brain. No doubt the furnace-heat is some of it caused by pity and indignation, arising from the contemplation of human misery. But no amount of pity or indignation combined of themselves could ever set a bone or extirpate a disease. And so with economic casualties or diseases: just as the doctor who combines the experience of long study with a cool head is the man to attack a complicated case, so in the treatment of social misery none should be allowed to interpose but men who have passed through the discipline of steady enquiry. The diseases of the body politic are difficult to understand, and the treatment of them must not be entered upon with a jaunty air or in a towering passion.

Next, Political Economy is *the most human of all studies*. The pursuit of wealth is universal; and not only is it universal, but with many it constitutes nearly the whole of their life; in fact, with the poorest people we may say that *all* their life consists in trying to get a living. And for men in general, the character of their life depends a great deal upon the way in which they proceed to acquire wealth. Many men have lost their "life," in any real sense of the word, by the way in which they have been absorbed in "making money."

Economics is again a particularly human study for this reason, that so much acquaintance with human

nature is required to understand that contrasts of good and ill fortune are greatly due to the different susceptibility of different persons to certain *motives*, which influence some to action more readily than others. Also, *sympathy* is essential in order to realise how men, whose lives are a vacuum as regards security for the future, hope, kindness, and intelligence, will be incapable of any but an inferior quality of effort, and will therefore remain poor. All this a wise man learns by observation, a fool by experience.

While considering this point of the human interest attaching to the study, we may notice that Economics is much concerned with the nature of the *social institutions* amidst which the struggling units live and move and have their being. In civilised societies men are not free individuals like savages. We live in masses so dependent on one another that our actions depend on those of our neighbours, and must be regulated with reference to the laws, customs, and public opinion of those around us. The style of our individual life is moulded by that complex whole "Society," which shapes us every minute from the cradle onwards. For example, it is "respectable" to be a clerk in the City: hence thousands are doomed to a penurious monotony which otherwise they would have promptly rejected.

This being so, "Society" at any given moment is responsible to some degree for the *manner* in which individuals attempt to get wealth, and by consequence is responsible in part for the good or ill fortune that results. Therefore Political Economy, which enquires into (1) the ways in which men pursue wealth, and (2) the amounts of success they meet with, has to examine at the very outset the various social arrangements, laws, and customs, under which men are bound to work, if they are civilised. Civilisation puts men—like horses—into harness; it must be so. But just because it must be so—because

there must be customs, social rules, and laws, if there is to be progress,—for that very reason the harness should be carefully studied to see if it can be improved, so as to let it tell more for the general good. The harness is made to assist the horse, not the horse to be spoilt by the harness.

To explain: men have to work just now in huge factories, big shops, doing everything in crowds; they have to live accordingly in dense towns packed together; and the towns are often hideous because of the big works; and in these works such is the division of labour that each man must confine himself to one part of a process, and he is liable to be suddenly thrown out of work, hardly ever knowing what the next six months will bring forth in the matter of wages. An individual born into this state of things is not free; he is bound to fall in with it, and to get his living in those definite ways which prevail in the society that surrounds him. Thus in trying to get their living the whole life of millions is moulded for good or bad by the social arrangements—the harness—in which they find themselves placed.

The harness is made by (1) *Laws*, which would be sometimes better for a little loosening, by (2) *Leading individuals*, *e.g.* great Landlords, Captains of Industry, &c., and by (3) *Public Opinion*, a blend composed of common sense, kindness, religious feeling, the influence of the Press, and other ingredients. And the "life" of an individual results from his own individuality working inside all three of these with more or less friction.

Thus Political Economy has to consider, amongst other things, how greater general comfort can be attained by altering these forces of Government or Great Men or Public Opinion. But, as the Laws can be altered more readily than the other two, *Legislation* early becomes a subject for economic discussion.

No study is more *inspired by a practical object* than

is Economics. Its End is pre-eminently Action. We study the ways in which men live with a view to make their life better; for it is not what it might be. In the course of our enquiry, while carefully considering the ways in which men aim at Wealth, and their different measures of success, we come across hints as to how some of the failures may be prevented, or, at any rate, prevented from being so bad as they are. Valuable hints for practice always crop up in the course of any genuine human enquiry. In this also Political Economy resembles Medicine. Both study things as they are—the phenomena of actual life, health and disease—and in so doing get a clue as to how more health and less disease may be attained. Thus, both study things as they are in the hope of helping things to become more as they ought to be. And on this account Economists, like doctors, are much concerned with the dismal side of things. They frequent the gloom that they may learn to brighten it, and they brood over failures that there may be fewer failures in the future. They are "resolved not to rest content till they have done what in them lies to discover how far it is possible to open up to all the material means of a refined and noble life" (Marshall, *Present Position of Economics*). To hope for practical success is no more utopian in the sphere of Economics than in that of Medicine—where the most unexpected results have been achieved.

I am laying stress on the point that Economics is a study with a practical object. I am aware that some people maintain that it is a "pure science," calm analysis, unsullied by any practical considerations. Certainly the analysis should be as calm as possible, but the only reason of the calmness lies in the superior resulting value of the conclusions, which we may then avail ourselves of for practical purposes. The "object" of any study is the usefulness of the information we gain thereby; but the

knowledge is only of use *when acted upon.* The student may not be thinking of this while he is busy with the enquiry; but the tendency of a study to affect practice remains the same, whether or not he be conscious of it. And if we read the writings of those Economists who considered themselves most "pure," we find (since even they were flesh-and-blood) that the purity of the analysis in their earlier pages is soon tainted by a tendency to bring it to bear on practice. Thus the title of Mill's great book is "*The Principles of Political Economy, with some of their applications to Social Philosophy.*" The cat is let out of the bag, but every man, however 'scientific,' carries that cat.

Economics is therefore Science followed by Art, a pursuit of accurate information leading to an application of the knowledge so as to alter practice. An Economist should feel like Brutus in *Coriolanus*, when Shakespeare makes him say

> "*Let's carry with us ears and eyes for the time,*
> *But hearts for the event.*"

"Ears and eyes for the time," our wits about us, and our heads cool for contemporary facts; but "hearts for the event," our pulses strong with the thought of what will come of it if we succeed. The man whose heart is warm "for the event" will find that his ears and eyes are on that account none the less keen "for the time," nor less able to extract profitable hints from the various phenomena that meet him.

Further, because economic quacks abound, *the study of Economics should be widespread.* People then would not listen so blindly when they were instructed enough to discriminate between nonsensical talk and really practical proposals. There would then be more economic progress made by Government, instead of each Party being content to out-bid the other in roseate offers. At present the audience knows nothing except that it wants to be cured of its malady, and so it jumps at any remedy held forth.

The general public, in place of accurate information on economic matters, have only strong opinions (and votes), which may be sound or rotten, but they hold them as a rule "because they do." The worst of this is that where knowledge is lacking as to social causes and effects, prejudice, party-spirit, or selfish fears are sure to step in and fill the void. Every man who wishes to be a valuable citizen should therefore study Economics. His influence—and ignorance counts like knowledge in voting—goes one way or the other, for good or bad, every day of his life. As Jevons says, "everybody has his opinion one way or another about bad trade, or the effect of high wages, or any one of hundreds of questions of social importance. It does not occur to such people that these matters are more difficult to understand than chemistry, or astronomy, or geology, and that a lifetime of study is not sufficient to enable us to speak confidently about them." "Yet" —he goes on to say—"they who have never studied political economy at all are usually the most confident," —that is, the most likely to do harm in handling social questions.

Now economic study would give a man some reason for his opinion on questions which rub against him every day of his life, on which nine-tenths of the public have opinions picked up by chance, mere foundlings. If every citizen took an interest in economic study there would be a strong breeze of public opinion in favour of what tended towards national welfare. At present this is not the case because most people are ignorant, and in the absence of knowledge they can be drawn this way or that at the mercy of prejudice and party. So that every man should be an Economist: every one is now, in a way—generally a bad way.

Political Economy is *disliked.* So much so, that some distinguished men in the House have "banished

it to Saturn." But it is not so easy to banish an enquiry, and it would be better if those politicians had joined the ranks of Economists and helped to improve the study, instead of falling foul of it altogether because of some of the mistakes of some of its expositors. In the case of Political Economy it is not familiarity but unfamiliarity that breeds contempt: when a man knows more about the enquiry he appreciates the solid good that has accrued from it, and is less inclined to exaggerate its mistakes. If everybody would study Economics it would not be disliked, for every man would be an Economist.

However, disliked it is; and there are very good reasons for the fact. First of all, for the same reason that Anatomy used to be disliked, because it pores over what is distressing and morbid. Ordinary people cannot bear to see anyone keeping cool over a painful subject: they must do something or run away from it. Hence an Economist is always called "cold-blooded." But how about doctors? Do not they analyse catastrophes in a similar sedate fashion? and what good would they be if they did not keep cool?

A second reason why Political Economy is disliked is that some of its leading writers had idiosyncrasies of temperament which did not commend themselves to the public. Thus, Adam Smith is never tired of urging the necessity of leaving industry alone, unhampered by Government interference. This doctrine of *Laisser-faire* was forced on Smith when he contemplated the tyrannic policy which caused the French Revolution. In his day Government stifled industry: now-a-days, more enlightened, it can often help; so that a doctrine useful in 1776 may well be noxious in 1886. There is no logic in the argument that because *Laisser-faire* is inadmissible *now*, therefore Smith (and Economics) are to be scouted for recommending it as a policy to be pursued a hundred years ago. Again, much just indignation has arisen from

Ricardo's "Iron Law of Wages." Taking a view of human nature which was perhaps excusable in a Londoner, he considered labourers to be so effortless that if their wages should rise they would make nothing out of it but larger families, which would bring wages down again to the same dead level. And he gave the impression of regarding life from an office point of view: a few capitalists foremost, with a background of "hands." The nation becomes a mere mart, for the sake of which souls are everlastingly crushed in the mill of "production." Much is said of iron laws of Nature, but little of that human intercourse which can strengthen the feeble to face and get the better of them. If Economics is in popular estimation a "dismal" and "brutal" study, most of our thanks are due to Ricardo.

The third objection to Political Economy comes from or on behalf of the "practical men." A study of Wealth, they say, if true to its title, must be a study of hard facts of life: now what can outsiders know of this, or who should know so much about it as shrewd business men, who have made their own fortunes? But to know all about making one's own fortune is not quite the same as to understand what brings good fortune to the nation as a whole. In economic matters an outsider may see more of the game, because it is a question of how multitudes of individual actions affect the joint result. The "practical" man knows very little beyond his own beat; that is how he has made his fortune, by concentrating himself on his particular business. Now an Economist, like a Physiologist, studies the relations of parts to each other and to the whole; he resembles a man who is overlooking hands at whist.

Lastly, there is "that horrid Malthus" and his disciples to the present day. The "population question" touches a tender spot, and Economists have never been forgiven for treating it with such "brutality." At the

same time their practical conclusions with regard to this question have probably been the most serious of all the mistakes they have made.

The public dislike of Economics is thus to a great extent natural, easily accounted for, and sometimes gratuitously provoked by its chief apostles. The fact is, it wants a strong man to be a good Economist, or a good doctor. When you sit down to examine the struggle for existence you are apt to get "the blues" unless you believe in the power men have, when they stand up and try, to help each other out of a hole. It would be easy for doctors to become "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought" and to talk fatalism, if they did not bring their study out into the fresh open air of action. "Pure" Economics is of all studies the most miserable.

Yet "natural" as it may be, the public dislike to Economics is childish; and it would vanish on better acquaintance. No one can study the subject for a short time without finding that the one object confronting him at every turn is the wretched material condition of our largest class. This is the leak in the ship of the state, the running sore of the body politic. From this come nearly all the worst evils of civilisation, evils which affect all classes. Hence political economy is bound to be much concerned about the material welfare of the majority: "it aims at teaching what should be done in order that poor people may be as few as possible, and that everybody may as a rule be well paid for his work" (*Jevons*). With such a port for destination, who would not come on board?

Since this is the object which everywhere emerges from the study, the promotion of general wealth in a society, the making material comforts and enjoyments as widespread as possible, we see what is meant by "the economic point of view." We are regarding an event from an economic point of view when we

are trying to ascertain the tendency of that event to advance or retard the material welfare of the whole people.

You will say then that the Economic point of view is the same as the Statesman's. And, strictly speaking, "political economy" should mean simply the internal management of a State, though the actual meaning current now is the study of how to make things work together for the wealth of a State. A real Statesman, however, aims at something more than the general material welfare. He aims at making his country hold a leading position, strong for defence or attack; at making the inhabitants healthy, wealthy, and wise; and at something more than all this, at refinement, culture, splendour of Art and Science; and, lastly, at a happy settlement of "the Adam and Eve question." This is a large order. And the Statesman gets hints to help him from various quarters. But economic knowledge is more necessary to him than any other, for the people *must* have wealth. This is the preliminary, the primary necessity.

It is true wealth is not everything, and it does not follow that the best world in every respect must be that in which most of the inhabitants are wealthy. Still, most people will agree that the same qualities, habits, ways of living, which must be practised to make the bulk of the people in a country permanently well-off from a material point of view, will also render it a first-rate country from every point of view. Wealth is the soil without which other good things cannot be perennial. "Political economy does not pretend to examine *all* the causes of happiness" *(Jevons)*, but it examines those which society can most easily control, and those which are indispensable to the total happiness. The Statesman who aims at a splendid edifice must be at pains to consider the foundation. Thus Politics and Economics should be hand-and-glove with each other. For Economics, we

may say by way of a parting definition, is *the study of how to secure a sound basis for national greatness.* Bad economic policy must ruin a State by sapping its very roots · good Economics put in practice would lead to perpetual growth. Thus a nation managed in accordance with first-rate Economics is on the road to be a first-rate nation from every point of view.

E. FOXWELL.

VOLUNTEERING EXPERIENCES.

THIS is an age of improvement. Most people try to improve their neighbours, some improve the occasion, a few are improving themselves. To me it is inexpressibly sad that even my Undergraduate friends are engaged in improvement of one kind or another. 'Twas not ever thus—but no matter! I trust that no one will accuse an Odd File like me of compassing or imagining any improvement in my readers. My friends know that I am incapable of such an act of treason.

The present article being one, nominally at least, on Volunteering, it may appear to the captious critic that it is necessary to explain why men become Volunteers. But motives are proverbially difficult to fathom. A friend of mine once sold whelks off a barrow, alleging that he considered it a romantic occupation. Moreover, as Lopes J. has recently told us, motives have nothing to do with the matter. Let it be granted therefore, as Euclid says in his persuasive way, that a man is a Volunteer; and if he is not that he ought to be ashamed of himself.

My own experiences were gained in the Volunteer Battalion of the Blankshire Regiment (Princess Beatrice's Own Bounders). You may know us by the B in our bonnets.* I fell a victim to the blandishments of a friend at an advanced period of an otherwise enjoyable evening, and before I had quite realised the

* See *G. O.* 1886, 447*b*; *Army Form* 7286*m*, *late W. O. Form* 5378*t*—*passim.*

state of affairs I had sworn to defend Her Majesty against all her enemies and oppressors whatsoever, and never to go on foreign service except in case of actual invasion.

I was presently handed over to the Sergeant-Major, one of the most beautiful characters I have ever known. He had scarcely taught me to know my right foot from my left before he remarked, meditatively, "I have not had the pleasure of drinking your health yet, Sir." And then, still more thoughtfully, as he saw my hand stealing towards a waistcoat-pocket—"I'm a teetotaller, I am: it takes just twice as much for me to drink your health as it does for a man who drinks beer. Coffee is fourpence a cup." This appeared distinctly ingenious at the time, but the brilliancy of the idea was still more impressed upon me some months later. The battalion on a route march halted on a village green. On going to have a modest quencher at the inn, I heard the high-minded abstainer, who tossed off cups of coffee to my health, saying, "I'll have a pot of 'arf and 'arf, Miss; and just a dash of rum in it, my dear." Like other persons in authority the Sergeant-Major had a knack of making unpleasantly humorous remarks at times. To hear him mutter, "He'd spile a brigade, he would," when some wretched recruit had turned to the left when he ought to have done the other thing, was calculated to make the rest of the squad understand what were meant by the horrors of war. Anon he would say—"Charge bayonets! Look at 'em all up and down anyhow, like a *shiver the freeze* round a apple garden t' keep little boys away!" I only recollect one occasion on which he so far forgot himself as to lapse into a compliment—"You've slep next a soldier," said he to a recruit less dense than usual. In the early days of the Volunteer movement the Sergeant had instructed the Winchester boys in the mysteries of drill. The high spirits of these youths he maintained had affected his

nerves (save the mark) and permanently deteriorated his temper. His language was somewhat vehement at times, and, if a guarantee of his good faith, was certainly not adapted for publication. He used, after one of these outbursts, to say, "Never mind me, gentlemen, I'm only easing springs"—a simile derived from the trigger of the old rifle. Poor old chap! his springs are permanently eased now. Even his very funeral is connected in my mind with the pathetically humorous. We sent a firing party to the grave, and the proceedings had, of course, to be rehearsed under the superintendence of another Staff-Sergeant. At a certain part of the proceedings our instructor bustled up like Mr Pancks, and remarked, in the most dismally matter-of-fact voice, "Here comes the corpse,—As you were! all together next time." And so on *da capo*.

But it is not of drill-sergeants that I'm anxious for to sing, as the learned and ingenious author of the *Bab Ballads* has it. It will, I submit to my honourable readers, be convenient to consider the Volunteers according to their rank. As for the Colonel, one mentions him with awe. So far as I recollect, he never but once addressed a word to me personally, and then he only asked me, in tones of quite unnecessary vehemence, why I was wearing some strap or other on the wrong shoulder. It is not that nothing can be said about Colonels as a body. There was the stock-broking Colonel who gave the command, "The Battalion will change front, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ right." And Mr Yates' friend, who said, "Right turn—as you were, Le— turn up Fetter Lane, you fellows." But I have been Orderly to the Commanding Officer before now, and know what it is to walk to a signal-station five miles off to make the flag-waggers find out how many men with blistered heels have fallen out during the day's march—all on account of the strap aforesaid. Even at our Battalion dinners we never refer to the Colonel directly. If we drink his health it is by

inference, under the guise of—say, The unsuccessful Conservative Candidate for the Great North Road Division of Blankshire. Much the same considerations prevent me from shewing up our Majors. And as for my Captain, heaven forbid that I should draw his attention to me! Why he might use a choleric word and put me in "blanket fatigue" for the very next march to Brighton, and thus keep me folding those absurdly hairy W. D. blankets for an hour every morning. It follows, therefore, that I must treat of my comrades in the ranks, the 'brutal and licentious soldiery' with whom I have associated for so many years. All they can do is to fall back on pointed personality when they see this.

The fearsome earnestness characteristic of the present age calls for "real work" from the Volunteers; and of late years the marches down to the Easter Monday Review have been increasing in severity. The Princess Beatrice's Own Bounders are naturally to the fore. We usually start on the Wednesday preceding Easter Monday, and march off with a *hault courage* into the infinite, trying, with more or less success, to live up to our helmets and Martini-Henrys. It is only when one has thus to spend the whole of several days and nights in close companionship with three or four men that the lower depths of humanity are disclosed. For it must be remembered that you do not choose your companions. You are stuck in between two men because one is taller and the other shorter than you are. You may be next a careless man, one who simply does not care whether he knows his drill or not, and who is quite content to get into his place at the third or fourth try, and only then because he is shoved into it. It is all very well for the poet to sing, "It's no matter what you do If your 'eart be only true," but the sentiment hardly applies to the operations of war. A little expostulation of a military and explosive kind does men of this tempera-

ment a lasting good.* But even if a man takes pains it does not necessarily follow that he is of any use. I notice that your purely studious man is singularly inadequate in his results. Reading, Bacon says, maketh a full man. But, though fulness, no doubt, is an excellent thing, it is a means and not an end. A man might learn the meaning of every word in the best French dictionary, and thereby become acquainted with many things of which he had better have remained ignorant, but he would not know French. And so I have known men whose knowledge of the 'Field Exercise' was positively revolting. Men who could tell you the position of the Senior Major of the Battalion of Direction in any Brigade movement, or when and where a Sergeant-Major draws his sword; and yet at the caution "Fours" would be found dozing like any foolish maiden. Again, you may have a talkative man, who takes *au grand sérieux* the Volunteer song:

"You will be careful to keep looking intelligently about you,
"Lest the Battalion should advance in line or perform any other important movement without you;
"And when standing at attention
"Is the proper time to mention
"Anything you have to say."

He is always explaining that owing to the extraordinary tone of voice in which the Commanding Officer gives the word of command, not to mention the ridiculous rapidity of his utterance, it is impossible to know whether he said "Front form companies!" or "Lock up there!" This man, after a 'Right-about form company!' is generally to be found in the supernumerary rank in hot altercation with the Sergeants. He has a supreme contempt for his Officers, and is

* The milder forms of military expletives, like explosive bullets of less than a certain weight, are forbidden by the Geneva Convention.

convinced that "stripes" are given by pure favour.* To be next such a man for a three days' march is indeed a trial. Men of this stamp ought to be got out of the ranks at all costs. In a thoughtful paper, entitled "Cleansing the Augean Stable," which I read before the United Military Outsiders, I have suggested that it might be well to put them on the Staff. They are quite too utterly useless as Privates, and they are hardly good enough for Regimental Officers. It may be said at once, however, that a man may be a good soldier, and know his drill down to the last word of command in the Red Book, and yet be a poor companion. He may be a Natural Science man with but one idea. He is full of the papers to be read to the Bletherin Club, "On the Imaginary Roots of the Rosaceae," or "On the Morals of the Mollusca." Or he is a young barrister anxious to have your opinion of his recent book on "The law relating to Perambulators," and he must and will know whether you consider the *obiter dictum* of Jessel M. R.—that double perambulators are an unmitigated nuisance—to apply to the case where the babes sit fore and aft as well as to that where they sit abreast. The first day's march does such men good. The hammering about knocks some of the nonsense out of them, and gives everybody something to talk about at a slack time. It is astonishing how soon men learn to keep step when their heels get trodden on if they don't. You will perceive that the preceding remarks are in law an admission that improvement is occasionally desirable, but they are to be taken as made without prejudice to the general principle.

After a long day's march come the questions of billeting and dinner. Sometimes the men of a column

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* In the bitterness of his spirit he has been known to agree with the German philologist Webelspötter, who thought 'stripling' was a term of contempt derived from the known incapacity of non-commissioned Officers.

are billeted out all over a village, one or two in every house that will take them in. Sometimes a Company takes possession of an inn or an empty house, or a warehouse or a schoolroom. One of the most endurable night's rests I ever had on a campaign was spent on a door-mat under a billiard-table. On another occasion a friend and I shared a bed in a cottage. Our hostess was a dear delightful old lady, who begged that we would keep sober and not disgrace our friends. Before our departure next morning she was pleased to say that we had behaved like gentlemen, a statement which was received with incredulity by the rest of the Company on parade. I look back with singularly little pleasure to a night spent in straw strewn on the floor of a room in an empty house in a village called Cuckfield; that night is the longest and coldest in my record. I noticed a phenomenon there which I have not seen explained in any work on animal magnetism, namely, that the straw gravitated in the most curious way to the old campaigners. For real luxury, however, there is nothing to compare to a big barn with plenty of straw. When you have some seventy or eighty men lying heads and tails in such a place the question of agonizing importance is that of snoring. There is the gentleman who goes at it steadily with the regulation snore (of which a sealed pattern can be seen at the War Office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.). He is not so objectionable as the fancy snorer—the man with Wagnerian effects—little staccato obligato agitato movements which drive the whole barn to distraction, and make his neighbours finger their bayonets and wonder whether they are stiff enough to wake him with. They do say that if while one man is going up *crescendo* and another man is coming down *diminuendo* you whistle at the exact instant when they sound the same note both snorers will stop. Making experiments of this kind is invaluable if you are a hot-tempered man. Temporary

alleviation of one's misery is always obtained by kicking them both, but this is empirical rather than scientific. Some regiments take the Patent Anti-snorer with them. This simple apparatus consists of a bell-mouth to put over the nose, with two tubes leading one to each ear. The action is automatic, the snorer wakes himself, and then there is peace. Even a snorer, however, is better than the objectionable person who claims to have lain awake all night, and next morning illustrates with examples how each man snored. Lastly, you may be next an enthusiast of scientific tastes, who gets up to take the temperature at 4 a.m., and wants to borrow a watch-key to wind up his pedometer.

At length the bugle sounds the *reveillée*, and one has to get up to ablute and adonise. Washing may have to be done at the village pump, with men of other regiments looking on, and saying, "Why them Bounders has all of 'em got tooth-brushes." Or, perhaps, one has but a bucket in the farm-yard. Or the operation may have to be postponed till a more convenient season. Then one has to tackle boot-cleaning. The more convinced you are that you must have clean boots, the less able you are to effect it, and the more your arms ache. I see in my mind's eye an elegant classical scholar, a Fellow of his College and a gentleman of elegant instincts, with an eye-glass and a tear in his eye struggling vainly to produce the faintest semblance of polish on his highlows.

Then comes breakfast! Even a healthy hyæna might learn a lesson. Everything is piled on the plate. Ham and egg, cold chicken, boiled beef, marmalade, horse-radish sauce, bread, pickles, cheese—anything and everything you can get. One has heard of the gentleman who went through his meals, putting the equivalent of what he ate in a bucket alongside of him. He thought that in this way he might make

useful observations on the development of liver-complaint. Volunteers start the other way: they put it all on their plates and then eat it.

After breakfast comes the work of the day. The most noticeable thing about military movements on a large scale is the length of time necessary to do anything. If the column consists of four or five thousand men distributed up and down two or three villages, it may take an hour or two to get them massed together, while cocked hats pervade space generally, and the air is blue with the blasphemy of Brigadiers.

At last the column is ready, and off we go, accompanied by a miscellaneous throng of sightseers. The old old days, when Volunteers tramped along the roads anyhow, are gone. Advance guards, flanking parties, scouts and all the rest of it, have to be provided. It is altogether unnecessary to black your boots if you think it probable that you are to be of the flanking party, and have to keep so many yards ahead of the main body, and so many yards on the right or left of the road. Then you must go tramping, in gay uniform, over ploughed fields, over every abomination that the mind of the farmer can conceive in the way of fences, over brooks and ditches of extraordinary breadth and incredible muddiness, until it is clear that there are few greater idiots than the man who has got your boots on.

Another day the Brigadier will train the officers in out-post duty. Now this may be lively in real warfare, but in the mimic business there is a distinct absence of exciting detail. You require personal resources either in your mind, if you have one, or in your haversack, when you get stuck behind a hedge all by yourself for a couple of hours. Your own officers come round and give instructions of a bewildering nature about enemies and ambushes and surprises. Then the Staff ride about and criticise everybody

and everything, most likely coming suddenly round a corner just as you are starting to make use of a brandy-flask of great size. If anyone can tell me how to conceal a brandy-flask with neatness and dispatch, and at the same time convey to the beholders the impression that the vessel contains cold tea, I shall be deeply grateful.

Next day, perhaps, the column may come upon the enemy and be deployed for the attack. This is sometimes desperately hard work. To keep advancing by rushes, in extended order, over highly manured fields, lying down every now and then to take shelter in the orthodox fashion, makes the battalion murmur. What your practical man may say on the relative merits of farm-yard muck, guano, and fish manure as fertilisers I don't know; but I do hold strong opinions on their oderiferous properties. Moreover I submit that they are out of place on a battle-field.

It is curious to see how excited men get in a sham fight. In a real action they would no doubt be much more collected. On a ridge, perhaps, a glimpse may be got of what is going on. The long lines of skirmishers get closer and closer, and men begin to cheer "our fellows." Indeed, there is no doubt whatever that, were ball-cartridge handy, it would be freely used at the critical moment—and why not?

I remember once seeing the Brixton Shetlanders in hot pursuit of the Clapham Junction Regiment (Queen's Own Teetotallers). A man of the Teetotallers dropped his lunch in a ditch, and staying behind to pick it up was captured by the Shetlanders. The howls of the prisoner brought a few comrades to the rescue. They promptly began to fire blank-cartridge at "the bonny white knees of the braw braw lads frae the office" (the Shetlanders are a kilted regiment). A whiskey and tea collision of a highly exciting character seemed satisfactorily probable, when the

officers compromised the matter by making the prisoner give up the spike of his helmet as a trophy, to be reclaimed at the head-quarters of the Shetlanders on their return from the campaign. Of course it is not everyone who takes matters so seriously, and I have known the man who would not play the game according to the rules. In a desperate attack on the Brighton Downs the Bounders went up a slope at the double to reinforce the fighting line at a most critical moment. As I fell down in the line and began to fire, I saw a warrior in the reinforced battalion calmly lying on his back. I pointed out that he might at least let off a cartridge now and then, but he replied in bitter wrath, "My kit weighs 22lbs., and I will be [past-participled] if I fire a shot for anybody."

The bearer-companies have of course to be exercised, and this is managed as follows. A few hussar or yeomanry orderlies ride round the lines with cards, which they distribute to a man here and there. On such a card may be written "shot through the cerebro-ganglionic muscles of the near shin," or some such surgical detail. The man who gets the card falls out, and lies down till the bearers come round to dress the wounds and carry him off for inspection to the surgeon at the ambulance. Here he gets a drink to keep him from fainting. The surgeon whirls off the bandages, the patient is found to be cured, and sets off to join his regiment as he best may. On the only occasion on which I have been wounded I did not get the drink, as, owing to inartistic bandaging, I had bled to death. I once saw a stalwart member of the Queen's Benchers being borne along by four staggering Spa Road and Bermondsey Rifles. The interesting patient was smoking fiercely, "to ease the pain, you fellows, it's simply awful." Nothing short of a real surgical operation would have made the bearers see where the joke came in. I must say

that these ambulance folks enter into the thing with great spirit. They have been known to slit up a man's tunic with a sword bayonet, in order to apply the proper remedies to a supposed wound. When you come to consider that this was done to a man's only coat, in the wilds of a highly civilised district, you will, I think, admit that it was a little annoying. It was once whispered in the ranks of the Bounders that a comrade, severely wounded in the thigh, in spite of his entreaties to be allowed to die in peace, or at least to have the blood staunched from the outside, was told that this was impossible in military surgery, and his limb was ruthlessly exposed in a way unusual in general society. But these surgical details are perhaps more suited for the pages of professional journals than for those of the *Eagle*.

Hullo! What's that? The Cease Fire? Not precisely, only a hint from the Editor that this is enough, and far enough, for

AN ODD FILE.

DR MOORHOUSE, BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.

OUR College welcomes back to England a distinguished son, who has been called to fill an honourable and difficult post.

James Moorhouse was among the Senior Optimes in 1853, a year in which St John's gave Cambridge a Senior Wrangler in Sprague, and a Senior Classic in Roby. Ordained the same year he entered on clerical work at St Neots, and in 1855 passed from the quiet Huntingdonshire borough to the turmoil of busy Sheffield. It was the experience of men and methods gained during four successful years in this great centre of industry which most encouraged him when seventeen years later he was invited to undertake the oversight of Australia's greatest centre of commerce. From Sheffield he was summoned in 1860 to London, first to Hornsey, afterwards to St John's, Fitzroy Square, and thence to St James', Paddington.

His power of preaching soon attracted attention. As early as 1861 he was selected to deliver University Sermons in Great St Mary's; and in 1865 as Hulsean Lecturer, and again in 1870 as select Preacher, our University recalled him to her pulpit. The writer vividly recalls the impression of profound thought set forth in lucid language produced on him by one of these courses. The large and influential congregation in Paddington did not evince that desire for an occasional change of preacher which most pastors attribute to their flocks. It is said that when some proposals for week-day services were under consideration in a parochial council, one condition appeared to be indispensable—that the Vicar should preach at every one of them.

In 1876 Dr Moorhouse accepted the charge of the Diocese of Melbourne. What a power he became in this wealthy, practical, and independent community we at home have gathered from the letters of our friends and occasional paragraphs in the newspapers. Especially remarkable was the effect of his influence at a great Imperial Federation Meeting held at Melbourne last year. The audience was divided and uncertain on the great question of closer union with the mother country. Difficulties had been started, and lukewarm counsels were prevailing, until the Bishop spoke, when his strong sense and fervid utterance carried the meeting by storm, and a branch of the League was there and then founded with the hopefullest auspices of success. But we shall realise his power best of all perhaps from the fact that when Bishop Fraser was taken away from the head of the church in Manchester, Dr Moorhouse was called back out of the Southern hemisphere to become Bishop in his room, and all men at once acknowledged the fitness of the choice.* He will have reached England before these pages are issued, and will surely be welcomed as a tower of strength for all good causes by every member of the College, and by all who have watched with pride and hope his upward course.

* "The translation of Dr Moorhouse from Melbourne to Manchester is an excellent step. Of course the first point to be considered is whether the new Bishop is likely to prove a worthy successor to Dr Fraser. On this point, fortunately, all opinions seem to agree in pronouncing Dr Moorhouse to be a thoroughly wise and competent prelate. From our especial point of view the appointment is admirable. It is the right thing done in the right way. It is just one of those quiet practical steps which will bring us nearer to real Federation. There is no parade, no attention invited to the novelty of the proceeding. The thing has been done as a matter of course, and what is still more gratifying, has been accepted as a matter of course by the public. London gives a man to Melbourne, Melbourne in its turn yields him up to Manchester. When once the intellectual, no less than the physical, force of the Empire is made available; when once the practice shall have been adopted of searching throughout the Queen's dominions for the best men to perform the duties of Imperial rule—what an enormous accession to our present strength shall we behold."—*(Journal of the Imperial Federation League*, Feb. 1886).

Obituary.

The Rev. Professor T. J. Main.

A few words of remembrance are due to an old and honoured member of the College, though his useful life was spent in duties which brought him little into contact with the residents for many years past.

Thomas John Main came into residence in October 1834. He proceeded to the degree of B.A. in January 1838, as Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman. He was elected in that year to a Foundation Fellowship, but he did not remain in residence beyond the following year, 1839, when he accepted the Professorship of Mathematics in the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and there the principal part of the rest of his life was spent. There he shewed the value of our mathematical training in his ability to pass from Mathematics in the general and abstract form in which we read them in College to their applied and technical uses. At the time when Professor Main went to the Naval College, steamships and ordnance of new kinds were rising into use in the Navy, and officers began to require advanced knowledge of Mathematics and Physical Science. Professor Main had to direct the instruction which these new conditions demanded, and it is not too much to say that he was the originator of the present course of higher studies for Officers of the Navy. His desire was to raise his pupils out of dependence on mere rules of calculation, and to give them principles on which they could safely rely, and from which they could continue to advance their knowledge. In conjunction with Mr Brown of the Royal Navy, Professor Main published a treatise on the Marine Steam Engine, which

has continued to be a leading book on the subject; but he has not left other results of his authorship beyond some occasional pamphlets prepared for his pupils. The Examinations for admission to the Naval Service, and for some promotions in it, were also largely in Professor Main's hands, and he conducted them after the traditions of our College, with fearless and inflexible justice.

Professor Main was ordained, with his Fellowship for a title, by the Bishop of Ely, as Deacon in 1841, and Priest in 1842; and in the latter year he received a Chaplain's commission in the Royal Navy, and was appointed to the "Excellent," a ship moored permanently in Portsmouth harbour and used as a school through which officers and men pass in a course of gunnery instruction. In his office of Chaplain, in the quiet and careful discharge of his duty, Professor Main will be remembered by many of all ranks in the service. His genial manners made him acceptable, and he was what is termed a popular man without his ever seeking popularity, for he knew how to honour all men, to be pitiful, to be courteous.

In the year 1873, when the Royal Naval College was removed to Greenwich, Professor Main concluded his service of 34 years by retirement, and thenceforward he dwelt in the neighbourhood of Hampstead. After some months of increasing illness he ended his honourable and useful life in this world on the 20th of December 1885, and was buried in Hampstead Cemetery on New Year's day. Professor Main married a daughter of Sir Theophilus Lee, of Bedhampton, Hants, now his widow. He leaves two sons and two daughters. Another daughter married Major Allen, of the Royal Marine Artillery, and after a brief married life died in 1884. Mr Main, our Fellow, is a nephew of the late Professor Main.

W. N. GRIFFIN.

Professor John Morris.

Professor John Morris, who died on January 7th 1886, was born at Homerton on the 19th of February 1810. In early life he was a Pharmaceutical Chemist, but he soon showed his bent for Natural History and especially for Geology. We extract from Professor Bonney's Presidential address to the Geological Society the following paragraphs:—

"In 1853 and 1854 Morris accompanied the late Sir Roderick Murchison on geological tours in Europe, and in the year 1855 he was appointed to the chair of Geology in University College, London, which he held until 1877, finally retiring from business some little time after his election. Inadequate as was the remuneration of this post, Professor Morris devoted himself most energetically to the discharge of its duties, delivering full courses of lectures, accompanying his pupils on geological excursions, and enriching the collection with numerous specimens, the fruits of his rambles. Of the value of the gifts which he made to us at University College I can speak from the fullest personal knowledge, and may add that, after my appointment as his successor, he not only presented numerous specimens and appliances for teaching, but was in the habit of frequently visiting the College to help me in arranging and identifying specimens. In recognition of his services, the Council of the University College, on his retirement from the chair of Geology, appointed him Emeritus Professor.

"He became a Fellow of this Society in 1845, has more than once served on the Council, and has been one of the Vice-Presidents. I may add that, within my own memory, his own consent alone was wanting to secure his nomination to the Society as President. In recognition and in aid of his scientific labours, he was awarded the balance of the Wollaston Donation Fund in the years 1842, 1843, 1850, and 1852, and the Lyell Medal (its first award) in 1876. He took a keen

interest in the Geological Association, as in every movement which aided in furthering an interest in geology, and was its President from 1868 to 1870, and again in 1877 to 1878. It is pleasant to record that though one of those men of whom we may truly say that in science "he did good by stealth and blushed to find it fame," his services were well appreciated, both in this and other countries. In the year 1870 a valuable testimonial was presented to him by numerous friends and admirers, and eight years later a second, chiefly subscribed by members of the Geologists' Association. He was elected an Honorary Member of many Scientific Societies, British and Foreign, and in 1878 was admitted to the Freedom and Livery of the Turners' Company of the City of London. A few months later the University of Cambridge, in recognition of his scientific eminence, and of the services which he had rendered in editing the Catalogue of Cambrian and Silurian fossils drawn up by the late Mr Salter and on other occasions, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. This recognition, on the part of a University to which he was especially attracted by ties of private friendship with several of its members, with which also he had been officially connected by acting as deputy for the late Professor Sedgwick and as one of its Examiners, gave Professor Morris the liveliest pleasure, and he indicated his appreciation by placing his name on the boards of St John's College, selecting that for reasons which may readily be conjectured.

"Professor Morris was never a robust man, and after a severe illness about two years since it became evident that his working days were ended. His mind, however, remained clear to the last, and his interest in geology never flagged. He suffered more from weakness and depression than from actual pain, and awaited the great change in the calm resignation and confident hope of a Christian."

The Rev. C. D. Goldie.

Charles Dashwood Goldie came up to St John's from Kensington School, became pupil of Mr Griffin, and took his degree (third Senior Optime) in 1847. He was ordained Deacon in 1848 and Priest in 1849, being then Curate at Horncastle. In 1852 he became Perpetual Curate of Colnbrook, Bucks. There he was instrumental in building the Parsonage House and Schools, and in enlarging the Church. Mr Goldie took an active share in various organisations in the diocese of Oxford. He was for a long time one of the Voluntary Inspectors of Schools under the old *régime*, and greatly assisted by his counsel and co-operation the Windsor and Eton Association of Schoolmasters. One of the most important offices which he held at this period was that of Secretary to the Society for the Augmentation of Poor Livings in the diocese of Oxford. Local contributions were met by a corresponding grant from this Society, and these were together presented to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, who doubled the local benefactions. Thus the original donation became multiplied fourfold. With these inducements considerable sums were given by the gentry of the diocese, and most of the poorest benefices were raised to £200 a year. In 1866 Bishop Wilberforce recommended Mr Goldie to the patrons of the benefice of St Ives. Amongst the material results of his twenty years' labour in that town may be mentioned the enlargement of the Vicarage House, the building of additional Schools, the restoration of the Churches of Woodhurst and Oldhurst (chapelries connected with St Ives), and more recently the rebuilding of the spire of the Parish Church.

Mr Goldie threw himself with great energy into the work of Foreign Missions. He was on the Standing Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and for some time held the post

of Organising Secretary for that Society. Many of his vacations were spent wholly or in part in the Society's service. When at Colnbrook he commenced to take Mission pupils. Young men were taught by him and trained for the ministry preparatory to being sent to St Augustine's College, Canterbury, they giving in return such services as they were able in the schools and parish generally.

Mr Goldie not infrequently employed his great preaching powers in conducting Missions both in London and in the provinces. So lately as last year he was engaged in the London West-end Mission. He was out of health at the time, and there can be no doubt that his death was accelerated by the labours he then undertook. He was ordered abroad in the summer, but never really recovered strength. After his return home he gradually sank, until he passed peacefully to rest on the morning of January 11th of this year.

His eldest son, Mr J. H. D. Goldie, will long be remembered as the regenerator of Cambridge rowing (the 'Goldie University Boat-house' is erected in his honour); and one of his daughters is now Mrs Torry.

1885.

Hon. William Leonard Holmes A' Court-Holmes (M.A. 1856), who died at Clifton, on December 16, aged 50.

Rev. Herbert Field Blackett (B.A. 1877), who died at Cambridge, September 20, aged 31; an obituary notice has already appeared in the *Eagle* XIV. 37.

Rev. William Blackley (B.A. 1835), who died at Sydenham, March 29, aged 87. He was a voluminous author (see *Crockford*).

Rev. J. J. Blick (B.A. 1857), who died at Wramplingham, Norfolk, July 13, aged 51.

Rev. F. G. Burder (B.A. 1859), who died at Lee Brockhurst, Salop, April 10.

Rev. H. L. Cooper (B.A. 1849), who died at St Leonard's-on-Sea, July 31, aged 58.

Rev. Frederic Charles Crick (B.A. 1830), who died at Little Thurlow, Suffolk, April 12, aged 81.

Rev. George Currey, D.D., who died April 30, aged 69. He had graduated 14th Wrangler and 4th Classic in 1838. He became Fellow and Tutor of St John's. Afterwards he was made Master of the Charterhouse, and one of her Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall, besides delivering the Hulsean Lectures for 1850: see obituary notice in *Eagle* XIII. 302.

Rev. Samuel Dewe, who died at Kingsdown, Kent, September 10, aged 89. He had graduated in Mathematical Honours 1818, and was thus one of the oldest members of our College.

Rev. John Dixon (B.A. 1848), who died at Bournemouth, aged 64, on November 16.

Rev. John Patrick Eden, who died at Sedgefield Rectory, Durham, on May 5, aged 72. He graduated in Mathematical Honours 1836.

Rev. Robert Ellis, B.D., who died on December 20 at Exeter, aged 65 years. Graduating as 5th Wrangler in 1840, he became shortly after a Fellow of the College. Among other works, he wrote "A Treatise on Hannibal's Passage of the Alps," "Ancient Routes between Italy and Gaul," "Etruscan Numerals," and "Asiatic Affinities of the Old Italians."

Rev. James William Field, who died at Braybrooke, Northamptonshire, on May 28, aged 64. He graduated among the Senior Optimes in 1844.

Rev. Edward Garfit, B.A. 1835, who died at Harlaxton Rectory, Lincolnshire, on January 22, aged 73.

Rev. F. B. Goodacre (B.A. 1852), who died at Wilby, Norfolk, August 14.

Rev. James Gordon (B.A. 1869), who died August 19, at Norbury, Cheshire.

Rev. Robert Hey (B.A. 1842), who died on March 1 at Belper, Derbyshire, aged 67.

Rev. J. M. Holt, who died in August at Keelby, Lincolnshire. He graduated 31st Wrangler in 1846.

The Hon. Henry Spencer Law, who died July 15 at Eccleston Square, London, aged 84. He was the fourth son of the First Lord Ellenborough, the famous Tory Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He was the godson of the Prime Ministers—Henry Addington and Spencer Perceval. Educated at Eton and St John's College, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1820, he served in the 1st Life Guards and the 28th Foot, and in 1828, at the request of the Duke of Wellington, was permitted with his brother, the Hon. William Law, to act on the Staff of General (afterwards Marshal) Maison, commanding the French Army in the Morea, and was present in the capture of Modon. He returned home to act as Private Secretary to his brother, Lord Ellenborough, who, being then Lord Privy Seal, appointed him Clerk of the Docquets, which office he held until its abolition, when he was awarded a pension. Mr Law was one of the oldest members of the Royal Geographical Society, having been elected Fellow in 1846.

Hon. and Rev. Henry James Lee-Warner, Canon of Norwich Cathedral, who died July 10 at Thorpland Hall, Norfolk, aged 83. He graduated as B.A. in 1825, taking double honours in Classics and Mathematics.

Charles Hamilton Searle Leicester, who died at Belgrave View, Ventnor, on August 26. He graduated among the Senior Optimes in 1851.

Nicolas J. Littleton (B.A. 1876), who died September 23 at Saltash, aged 32.

Charles Hoskins Master (B.A. 1838), who died at Oxted, aged 69, on June 6.

Rev. William Ingle Meggison (B.A. 1849), who died at South Charlton, February 24, aged 58.

Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, who died in Norway in August. Mr Metcalfe graduated at St John's College, Cambridge in 1838, taking double honours in Classics and Mathematics. He was elected to a Fellowship of Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1844, and became B.D. in 1855. He had held the vicarage of St Michael, Oxford, since 1849. Among other works Mr Metcalfe was the author of "The Oxonian in Norway," "The Oxonian in Thelemarken," "History of German Literature," and "The Oxonian in Iceland," and also the translator of Professor Becker's "Gallus" and "Charikles."

John Musgrave Tattersall-Musgrave, B.A. 1869.

Jonathan Peel, B.A. 1828, J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire, who died at Knowlmere on March 6, aged 79.

Rev. Philip Henry Phelp (B.A. 1857), who died at Doddington, Northumberland, on September 6, aged 54.

Rev. James Baldwyn Pugh, who died at Howard House, Bedford, on February 2, aged 69. He graduated 37th Wrangler in 1838. He had been Head Master of several Grammar Schools in succession.

Rev. Charles T. Quirk (B.A. 1833), who died at Golborne, Leicestershire, on May 30, aged 73.

Rev. Theophilus John Ranson (B.A. 1870), who died at Cambridge Cottage, St Helena, on March 7.

Rev. Henry Ebenezer Richards, D.D. (B.D. 1856), who died at Fairlawn Cleygate, on September 15, aged 66.

Sir William Rose (B.A. 1830), who died in London in November, was Deputy-Clerk of the Parliaments from 1848 to 1875, and Clerk from 1875 till his death. He was D.L. for Bucks, and J.P. for Suffolk.

Charles Smith (B.A. 1828), who died at Laguna, Teneriffe, on August 15, after a residence of more than 50 years at Port Orotava.

John Haigh Tarleton (M.A. 1866), who died in April 1885.

Rev. Ferdinand Ernest Tower (B.A. 1843), who died January 18, at St Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 64. He rowed in the boat-race 1842.

Rev. William Truell (B.A. 1827), who died July 12, at Tyneham, Dorset, aged 82.

Rev. W. J. Willan, who died at Guiesboro', Northamptonshire, on October 18, aged 30. He graduated in the Second Class of the Classical Tripos, 1878.

Rev. Christopher Whichcote, who died on January 4, aged 79. He had graduated as 21st Wrangler in 1828, and held the Vicarage of Swarby and Rectory of Aswarby since 1850.

Hon. Eliot Thomas Yorke (B.A. 1827), M.P. for Cambridgeshire 1835—1865, D.L. and J.P., who died May 3, at Park Lane, London, aged 80.

Feb. 14, 1886.

DEAR MR EDITOR,

A loyal Johnian, who is conscious that he owes much to St John's and its Fellows, cannot resist your appeal "to feed the *Eagle*."

The lines in the last number of your Magazine by the oldest and youngest of our Fellows, who is still a *clarum et venerabile nomen* to Johnians and Salopians, have brought to mind some verses which were addressed to Dr Kennedy nearly twenty years ago, not long after he had been elected Professor of Greek. The Ode was written by an old pupil, after gaining a University success. Dr Kennedy's recent election to a Fellowship at St John's has given no slight satisfaction to many old Shrewsbury men, and to the writer certainly it constitutes a new tie to bind him to his College. It has led him to suppose that some of your readers may care to see this little tribute of gratitude and affection.

Two memorials commemorate Dr Kennedy's Head-mastership: one is the Kennedy Professorship of Latin, held first by Dr Kennedy's pupil, the late Professor Munro, and now by Professor Mayor, who is associated with Dr Kennedy by the double tie of Shrewsbury and St John's; the other, the *sacrata moles* alluded to in the Ode, is the Chancel of the new School Chapel at Shrewsbury, which has been opened within the last year on the *sedes mutata*, the new site, whither the School has recently migrated under the auspices of another Salopian and Johnian Head-master.

I am, Dear Mr Editor,

Yours faithfully,

DIVI JOHANNIS ALUMNUS.

AD PRAECEPTOREM VETEREM
B. H. KENNEDY S.T.P.

Num lingua cessat? Num potuit mea
Cantare soli Musa mihi, neque
  Te fons canendi, te mearum
    Principium columenque rerum
Justo loquetur carmine? Sed mihi
Victoriam si misit amabilem
  Fortuna, si nostros honores
    Adnumerat propriis Sabrina,
Haud nostra laus est. Tu mihi vim meam,
Tu spiritum, si quid mea carmina
  Spirant, et in pugnas dedisti
    Robur Apollineas; ut altum
Quum jam fragoso murmure saeviit,
Terrasque latumque intonuit gravi
  Sonore per caelum, procellae
    Si subito posuere vires,
Non omnis undae deperiit vigor,
Non murmurantis vox tacet aequoris
  Omnino, et aurarum vigescit
    Pontus adhuc memor excitantum;
Vis illa nostris, credo equidem, sui
Partem reliquit pectoribus; tuo
  Fervemus aestu, te tuorum
    Iure piae referunt catervae.

* * * *

Quin et vetustae fas mihi sit domus
Commune regnum, fas pueris bona
  Diffusa maternasque curas
    Dicere, fas mihi filiarum

Pro publica re sollicitam bene
Mentem, inque ludos addita robora
Nota puellarum corona.
Vosque, meae socii juventae,
Quae fata tandem quas agitis vices?
Sint quos emendae sanguine laureae,
Sint quos per undarum furores
Acris opum tulerit cupido;
Non bella nobis dulcia, non mare
Enavigandum; nos potius quies
Et ludere oblectat fruentes
Dis patriis proprioque caelo.
Quod si merentem Musa vetat mori,
Fama ista vivet, dum penetralia
Phoebea sublabens ad aequor
Camus aget taciturnus undam,
Dum nostra sedes et Capitolium
Distinguet almae rura Salopiae,
Gyrumque non unum retorquens
Oceano dabit obstrepentes
Sabrina fluctus. Nomine jam tuo
Sacrata moles reddiderit pias
Grates alumnorum, futuro
Perpetuos monimento in annos,
Sive in vetustis finibus, et sibi
Quae dedicavit Religio locis,
Seu sede mutata resurgens
Latius imperium tenebit
Magna illa nutrix. Spero equidem novos
Coetus colentum, spero opulentius
Florere sedes, nec magistri
Fonte alio decus effluentis;
Illic peritis usque laboribus
Numen secundos det precor exitus,
Vivatque conectens honores
Usque novos capiti Sabrina.

EXIT MESSENGER: *IN MEMORIAM.*

WE present our readers with all that was mortal of the College Stamp. Never more shall the chaste arrangement in red and violet speed on its mission of friendship or invitation; never more shall the Junior Bursar of the day note the charming regularity with which members of the College selected addresses beyond the limits of the delivery, thereby with all the recklessness of impetuous youth augmenting the Dividends to the amount of ·416 of 1*d.*

> "Done to death by slanderous tongues
> was the Hero that here lies."

The first murmurings of the gathering storm were heard last May Term when a Myrmidon of the Post Office came down on a mission of enquiry. Strong in the integrity of our cause we furnished him with full information and a specimen of the dear departed, and rejected with scorn his proffered gold, remembering that the Post Office is not bound to give or demand change. Then after an ominous lull came the bolt from the blue accompanied by selections from the Post Office Acts. "Is not parchment made of sheep-skins?" asked *Hamlet* on a memorable occasion; but

bearing in mind that an enlightened Conservative Government was in office at the time we refrain from drawing the Shakespearian conclusion. In vain was it that the collective wisdom of the Colleges framed an answer setting forth our claims to indulgence and appealing to the sacred name of Family, the bulwark of Protestant England. Not only were those claims rejected, but by way of adding insult to injury this Ancient and Religious Foundation was compared to a Hotel! Shades of Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher! However the bitterness is passed for the moment; we do not wish the rival establishment in St Martin's-le-Grand any harm, but we would remark that since his onslaught on us "the chief head of this post-haste and romage in the land" has fallen, and another Postmaster General has bound the red tape round his victorious brows. To him we turn in hopefulness, if haply the Liberal soul shall deal liberally. But should he too "admit no messengers, receive no tokens," then with *Agamemnon* we say

> "Let it be known to him that we are here.
> He shent our messengers; and we lay by
> Our appertainments, visiting of him,*
> Let him be told so; lest perchance he think
> We dare not move the question† of our place,
> Or know not what we are."

"History," let him remember, "repeats itself," except in the Classical Tripos Part I (*experto crede*), and the great Irish Leader is ever ready to champion the cause of the oppressed to the greater glory of Ireland and the paralysation of public business. We threaten not, but wait.

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* by a Deputation. † in the House.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CLUB-FINANCE.

To the Editors of the 'Eagle.'

GENTLEMEN,

Members of this College have been of late, and particularly this Term, distressed by the frequent arrival of circulars from divers of its Clubs and Societies, calling attention to the financial difficulties under which they are, with monotonous uniformity, labouring. Simultaneously there has appeared in the pages of the *Cambridge Review* an article entitled *Club Amalgamation and Club Finances*, which professes to indicate a way, at once easy and practicable, of clearing away the embarrassments of the past, and setting debilitated clubs on a sound basis for the future. If this scheme is so simple and easy as at first sight it appears, nothing could, in my opinion, be more opportune for us. We should one and all welcome a change which would bid 'begone dull care,' and present to us the faces of our Club Treasurers wreathed in smiles, such as illumine the countenances of those only who have a substantial balance at their banker's.

Allow me, then, as concisely as may be, to set forth the actual position of affairs and the possible remedies.

The Clubs with regard to which I speak are the Boat Club, Cricket Club, Football Club, Lawn-tennis Club, and Lacrosse Club; the several others being for various reasons excluded. The support accorded to these Clubs and their necessary expenses vary in amount, and the critical position of some of them is the reason for the present anxiety on their account.

The Boat Club requires about £500 annually to carry it on. There are at present about 80 members, paying an entrance fee of 2 guineas and a terminal subscription of 1 guinea, producing, therefore, an income of about £300.

The Cricket Club receives about £100 from as many

subscriptions of £1; an amount falling short of the estimated expenses by about £20.

The Football Club, with 62 members at 10*s.* each, and the Lacrosse Club, with 30 members at 2*s.* 6*d.* each, are self-supporting. The Tennis Club, with 160 members at 7*s.* 6*d.* and an expenditure of under £30, is evidently flourishing.

It must be added that the cricket field and the tennis paddock are handed over by the Governing Body of the College to their respective Clubs rent free. It appears, therefore, that the Boat Club, which has the largest expenses of any, is left entirely to its own very inadequate resources. I say this without for a moment forgetting the generous grant of £65 received last year from the Racquet Court Fund; for it is very generally felt that an occasional charity of that kind, though extremely welcome, affords no permanent basis of financial success.

Nor is it felt either by members of the Boat Club, or by those who do not belong to it, that they are ungracious and unjustified in laying its position thus before the College, and calling for more general support. The reputation of a College depends very largely on the success of its Boat Club—a reputation which is shared by all its members alike, whether they belong to the Boat Club or not. It is, therefore, believed that the poor support the Club now receives is owing very largely to general ignorance of its actual state; and that when this is clearly set forth a very large proportion of the members of the College will be eager to join in any scheme which will enable even those who cannot afford to pay the present undoubtedly high subscription to manifest the common interest they must feel in its success.

Now there are three courses open to us:

(1) We may let matters go on as they are, in which case it will be evident that, far from maintaining its due position, the historic Lady Margaret Boat Club must come by short stages to an untimely and inglorious end.

(2) The Council may see fit either directly or indirectly to subsidise the Club; that is, to put it on an equal footing with the Cricket and Tennis Clubs. This might be done by charging them a fair rent, and handing over the proceeds to the L.M.B.C.

(3) The third course is that which appears to me to combine the advantages of that last named with the prospect of the

hearty co-operation of the great majority of the College, and the vitality therefrom resulting. I mean some scheme of Amalgamation.

Now it is fully recognised that there is in the College a large number of men to whom, however they may desire it, it is quite impossible to pay the present high subscription; many to whom even a lower one would be a great hardship. It is, therefore, not intended to try to enforce any scheme of compulsion against the whole College indiscriminately.

But there are various ways in which a workable Amalgamation scheme may be carried out. One proposal is to fix as low as possible an inclusive sum, by payment of which one would become a member of all the Clubs amalgamated. In our own case, to meet the calculated expense of £700 annually, this would have to be—

For 300 members about 17*s.* a Term,
„ 250 „ „ 20*s.* „
„ 200 „ „ 23*s.* 6*d.* „

This is, probably, the most satisfactory scheme of all; and if on investigation it appears probable that 300 men would join on those terms, we shall have every reason to congratulate ourselves.

But it is not impossible that the 17*s.* a Term would shut out from the Tennis Club some to whom that is a real boon. There is, then, another plan which would avoid that result, but yet might not commend itself so much to the College as a whole. We might amalgamate in the same way as before, leaving it open to men to join the Tennis Club in the May Term on payment of a single subscription of at most 10*s.* Supposing these men to number 60 out of the 300 (which is if anything above the mark), we should with the subscription of £1 a Term for 240 raise £750 a year.

Again, we might arrange it somewhat differently. We might charge an initial Amalgamation subscription of 10*s.* a Term, preserving the right of those who only play Tennis to join that Club by a single payment of 10*s.* Then, reckoning our subscribers at 250, and charging for each Term's membership an additional subscription of 10*s.* for Football, 15*s.* for Cricket, 5*s.* for Lacrosse, and 15*s.* for the Boats, we should with our present number of members raise £810. If the initial subscription were 15*s.*, with 7*s.* 6*d.* for Tennis, 10*s.* for

Cricket, 7*s.* 6*d.* for Football, 2*s.* 6*d.* for Lacrosse, and 10*s.* for the Boats, we should raise £835. This is computing the subscribers at the minimum. A larger number would of course lower the subscription of each member.

I must say that to my mind this scheme has not the advantage of the foregoing one; because although in a very short time all the subscriptions might be lowered, yet it appears likely that a scheme which attached to a single payment the freedom of all the Clubs would possess a considerable moral advantage over any other.

I may at the same time point out that an Amalgamation scheme possesses the additional advantage of entrusting the management of finances to a single body, which would be likely to be more efficient, not only from its unity, but also because its members being few would be individually more competent than the many who now perforce administer the affairs of the numerous Clubs.

Should any proposal similar to that I have made meet with a favourable reception, it is probable that further steps will speedily be taken in the matter.

I am, &c.,

FISCUS.

P.S. Any criticisms or suggestions with regard to the above may be addressed to FISCUS, *care of the Editors of the 'Eagle.'*

OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1886.

[*The Editors will be glad to receive suitable contributions to the Chronicle from Subscribers whether in Cambridge or at a distance.*]

We should have mentioned more explicitly than we did in the last number the loss sustained by the Editorial Committee in the retirement of Mr. J. Bass Mullinger, Librarian of the College. Mr. Mullinger had performed for two years the duties of Chairman of the Committee, and the value of his services in promoting the usefulness of the *Eagle* must have been apparent to the Subscribers, as it certainly was to his colleagues. Mr. Mullinger's increasing work as Lecturer in the College and University, as Librarian, and as Author, leave him little time for editorial work, but we still hope that from time to time he may contribute to our pages some 'chips from his workshop.'

During the Lent Term it became generally known that our Senior Dean was about to leave. He had accepted the Rectory of Marwood, in Devonshire, and was expecting shortly to be married. Mr. Torry had for many years shown the most kindly interest in the well-being and happiness of Undergraduate Members of the College, and had taken an active and personal interest in the Athletic and other Clubs—notably the L.M.B.C. (of which he was President), the Cricket and Lawn-Tennis Clubs, and the Musical Society; to all, his departure was felt to be a great loss. A desire was expressed amongst several junior Members of the College that the good wishes which would follow him in his new sphere of labour should find expression in some tangible form. A list was thereupon opened for limited subscriptions, and some 140 resident members sent in their names. A set of 4 silver Corinthian-column Candlesticks, and a handsome Album with engraved shield, were purchased. The occasion of Mr. Torry's short visit to Cambridge at the commencement of the present Term was seized to present them, in the rooms of H. D. Rolleston, who gave verbal expression to the good wishes of Mr. Torry's many friends in St. John's which had prompted the gift.

Dr. C. Pritchard, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, and formerly Fellow of the College, has been awarded the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society for his Photometric Researches in Astronomy. Prof. Pritchard has presented to the Library a copy of his *Uranometria Nova Oxoniensis*, in which these researches are embodied, and sends with it the following letter addressed to the Master:

OXFORD, *Jan.* 10, 1886.

MY DEAR MASTER,

As "in private duty bound," may I request you to place in the College Library the accompanying books or memoirs. They are small indeed, but they are the result of several years of continuous labour: perhaps they may justify the expenditure by my second Alma Mater involved by a new Observatory. Anyhow, you, as the head of that noble College to whom I owe the development of such endowments as I possess, will accord such sympathy as the accompanying letter [announcing the award of the Gold Medal] suggests.

I am, with happy reminiscences of my dear old College,

Very truly yours,

C. PRITCHARD.

Professor Sylvester, one of our Honorary Fellows, has sent us the following Sonnet, which was recited, by desire, at the dinner of the Fellows of the Royal Astronomical Society on the evening of the public presentation of the Medal:

TO THE SAVILIAN PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,

Author of *A Memoir on the Proper Motions of Forty of the Stars in the Pleiades*, on his receiving, on the 12th instant, the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society for his researches into the Relative Brightnesses of the Fixed Stars.

PRITCHARD! thy name is lifted to the skies,
Who in the starry fields find'st pure delight,
Noting each ray that gilds the brow of night,
From depths ungauged that court, yet mock, surmise.
Thou hast climbed high. Bear out the vast emprise!
Time nor rude chance can rob his sacred might
Who ploughs from morn to eve his furrow right,
Then sinks to rest midst sunset's gorgeous dyes.
Hail to thee, herald of the bright-eyed throng!
Heir to the wand, once Tycho's, to assign
What place and precedence to each belong.
Whilst yet with watery ray the Pleiads shine
Or strew with sands of gold their hair divine,
Fame shall requite thee, honor, praise, and song.

J. J. S.,
Savilian Professor of Geometry.

New College, Feb. 13, 1886.

Professor Bonney, D.Sc., F.R.S., Senior Fellow of the College, has been nominated by the Council of the British Association to the Presidency of Section C (Geology), and Dr. Donald Mac Alister to the Vice-Presidency of Section A (Mathematics and Physics), at the meeting to be held in Birmingham in 1886.

The following University appointments have been made this Term:—Mr. T. Gwatkin, Examiner for the Bell and Abbott Scholarship; Dr. Taylor, Elector to Sir Thomas Adams' Professorship of Arabic; Dr. F. J. Farre, Elector to the Downing Professorship of Medicine; Mr. Gunston, Examiner for the Previous Examination; Mr. Rudd, Examiner for the General Examination; Mr. H. M. Gwatkin, Examiner for Law and History Special Examination,

Among the Lecturers this Term at the Royal Institution of Great Britain are Prof. A. Macalister, who gave a Friday Evening Discourse on *Anatomical and Medical Knowledge of Ancient Egypt* (March 5), and Dr. Taylor, our Master, who gave two Lectures (Feb. 27, March 6) on *The History of Geometry: the Greeks and the Moderns.*

Mr. J. E. Marr, Fellow and Geological Lecturer of the College, has been appointed University Lecturer in Geology, in succession to Mr. R. D. Roberts.

Ds. H. H. B. Ayles (First Class Theological Tripos, Part I., 1885) has been elected to a Naden Divinity Studentship of £80 for three years.

Mr. W. H. Hudleston (B.A. 1850) has been elected Secretary of the Geological Society.

Mr. H. D. Rolleston, Scholar of the College, has been appointed Junior Demonstrator of Physiology to Professor Foster. Mr. Rolleston is also an Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Mr. William Johnson Sollas, formerly Fellow of the College and now Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin, has received the degree of LL.D. *honoris causâ* from that University.

College Prizes have been awarded to Messrs. Fagan and Windsor, select candidates for the Indian Civil Service, for distinguished success in the Second Periodical Examination. Mr. Fagan is first in Jurisprudence and in Indian Law, and Mr. Windsor is first in Political Economy.

We have to congratulate the College on the number of important University Prizes which have been won by our Students this Term. Mr. T. Roberts, B.A., has been awarded the *Sedgwick Prize;* Mr. T. Darlington, B.A., the *Latin Essay (Members') Prize;* Mr. James Ross Murray, B.A., the *Le Bas Prize.*

An excellent portrait of Mr. James M'Mahon has been presented to the College by Mr. T. K. Bros, son of Mr. Thomas Bros, the acting executor of Mr. M'Mahon's Will. The M'Mahon benefaction amounts to £10,000, and for the assignment of it to St. John's we are largely indebted to Mr. Thomas Bros's devotion towards his old College. It will be remembered

that the four M'Mahon Law Studentships founded under our Benefactor's Will are the most valuable we possess, the stipend of each being £150 a year for four years. They are open to B.A.s or LL.B.s who *bonâ fide* intend to prepare themselves for practice in the profession of the Law.

The Senior Bursar has furnished us with the following particulars. James M'Mahon was the eldest son of Terence M'Mahon, of the Island of Saint Christopher in the West Indies. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn on 26 April 1809, and called to the Bar of that Inn in Easter Term 1814. He afterwards migrated to the Inner Temple being admitted 18 January 1836 and called to the Bar 22 January in the same year. Mr. M'Mahon was a member of the Oxford Circuit and of the Athenaeum Club. He died at his Chambers in the Temple on Friday, 13 Dec. 1861, in his eightieth year. (*Times*, Dec. 27, 1861.)

Mr. Heitland has placed in the Library a number of coins and medals from his own accumulations, in the hope that they may form the nucleus of a College collection. They have already attracted contributions from other members of the College, and as all pains will be taken in the way of identification and cataloguing we have no doubt that Johnians at home and abroad will come to regard the College collection as an appropriate depository for their treasures of this kind. We shall be happy to announce in the Chronicle the additions that are made from time to time. Any member of the College who is willing to help in the work of collecting and arranging is invited to communicate with Mr. Heitland, who is ready to receive any coins on behalf and by permission of the Library Committee.

In digging for the foundations of the New Building the workmen came upon the skeleton of a man lying on his side at a depth of 11 or 12 feet from the surface. From the state of preservation of the bones, the direction (nearly N. and S.) in which the skeleton lay, the conformation of the skull, and the absence of any trace of metal or wood in the neighbourhood, Professor Macalister conjectures that the man was not buried, that he died three or four hundred years ago, and that he was of English race. As he lay at the bottom of a layer of black alluvial mud on the native gravel it is probable that he was drowned or foundered in the morass which skirted the river in former days. Some beams of black oak, obviously forming part of a stout fence and showing signs of ancient carpentry, were found in the same mud. They are still sound and good, and it has been suggested that from them some piece of furniture for the new Lecture-rooms might appropriately be fashioned.

The weather—comment on which is unnecessary—has been a painful check to our progress with the New Building. We

have however got in the concrete foundations and the brick footings for very nearly the whole of the walls. As to the superstructure, we are above ground, and that is all. A break in the weather will lead to speedy progress, so we live in hope. In the course of work it has been shewn that the north wall of the Second Court rests on a foundation of rough blocks of the local material, clunch, set in mortar. This is at least 3ft deep and 8ft thick: the footings, of clunch faced with brick, 3ft 4½in thick: the wall (of the same materials) above plinth, 3ft thick.

The following note has been sent to the Editors by a resident Graduate of the College:—"It may be of interest to many readers of the *Eagle*, who have read of the recent murder of Bishop Hannington in Africa, to know that one of the Missionaries who are now left in the extremest peril is a Member of our College. Robert Pickering Ashe came up from Rossall in October, 1876, and took his degree in June, 1879. In 1880 he was ordained to a poor dock-side parish in Liverpool (St. Michael's), where his cool courage, his humour, and his early knowledge of the Irish people proved notable auxiliaries to his fervent sincerity and self-devotion. But his ardour of self-sacrifice was still unsatisfied, and in 1882 he offered himself to the Church Missionary Society, leaving it to the Society without any reserve to decide where he should be sent. The field selected was what is known as the Eastern Equatorial Africa Mission. He sailed in May, 1882, and after a tedious journey of several months reached U-ganda, the country to the north of the Victoria Nyanza; and at Rubaga, the capital, with two Lay-Missionaries, named Mackay and O'Flaherty, he has lived ever since. When Ashe arrived at Rubaga, King Mtesa was still living, and during his lifetime the Missionaries were unmolested. But when, in October, 1884, Mtesa died, the new King, Mwanga, adopted different counsels. Last summer we heard how he had barbarously put to death some of Ashe's converts, and now his victim is Bishop Hannington himself. The *Times* of Feb. 18 contains a letter written by Ashe when they knew that the king had sent men from Rubaga to waylay and kill the Bishop. Ashe expressed then his belief that if the Bishop fell, he and his companions would not be spared much longer, while even as it was they were practically prisoners. The present position of these brave Englishmen must therefore be for the present a cause of the greatest anxiety to their friends."

TOYNBEE HALL.—A meeting was held on Saturday, February 27, 1886, in Lecture-room IV, in connexion with the Toynbee Hall movement. Prof. Macalister took the Chair. Mr. Rawson, a resident at Toynbee, gave a very interesting account of the work which was being carried on by residents at Toynbee and others. Dr. D. MacAlister and Mr. Heitland also addressed the meeting. After votes of thanks to the Chairman

and Mr. Rawson had been proposed and duly carried the meeting closed. Mr. G. C. M. Smith has been elected University Co-Secretary.

The following members of the College have been elected Members of the new Parliament:

Leonard H. Courtney (Lib.).....*South-East Cornwall.*
Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson (Con.) .....*West Essex.*
Sir John Eldon Gorst (Con).....*Chatham.*
John Tomlinson Hibbert (Lib.) .....*Oldham.*
Francis Sharp Powell (Con.) .....*Wigan.*
Jabez Edward Johnson-Ferguson (Lib.)....*Mid-Leicestershire.*
James Bigwood (Con.) .....*East Finsbury.*
John Fletcher Moulton (Lib.) .....*Clapham.*
W. T. Marriott (Con.) .....*Brighton.*
C. P. Villiers (Lib.) .....*South Wolverhampton.*

The following were unsuccessful Candidates:

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Platt (Con.).....*North Carnarvonshire.*
William Cunliffe Brooks (Con.) .....*Macclesfield Division.*
Philip Pennant Pennant (Con.).....*Flint Boroughs.*
Henry Mason Bompas (Lib.) .....*New Forest Division.*
George Crispe Whiteley (Lib.).....*South Kent.*
Dr. Herbert Watney (Lib.) .....*Greenwich.*
Benjamin Francis Williams (Con.) .....*West Monmouthshire.*

A Baronetcy has been conferred on Mr. W. Cunliffe Brooks; Mr. Leonard Courtney, late Senior Fellow, has been appointed Chairman of Committees; Mr. J. T. Hibbert has been appointed Solicitor to the Admiralty; Mr. T. D. Gibson-Carmichael (B.A. 1881) has been appointed Private Secretary to Mr. Trevelyan, Secretary of State for Scotland. Mr. W. T. Marriott was Judge Advocate General in the late Ministry.

The following is the inscription to be placed on the new West Window of the Library described in our last number:

IN · MEMORIAM · HENRICI · HVNTER · HVGHES · S · T · B ·
COLL · DIV · IOH · OLIM · SOCII · ET · TVTORIS · VIRI ·
DE · COLLEGIO · PRAECLARE · MERITI · HAEC · FENESTRA ·
SPECVLARIBVS · PICTIS · ORNATA · EST
A · S · MDCCCLXXXV

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*Hints on Public Schools* (Blackwood), by C. C. Cotterill; *Uranometria Nova Oxoniensis* (Clarendon Press), by Prof. C. Pritchard; *Demosthenes contra Phormionem etc.*, a new edition (Pitt Press), by Prof. F. A. Paley and Mr. J. E. Sandys; *The Acts of the Apostles* (*Westcott and Hort's Greek Text*) *with explanatory notes* (Macmillan), by T. E. Page; *Parallel Passages for Translation into Greek and English* (Macmillan), by E. C. Mackie, B.A.; *The Andromache of Euripides* (Deighton), by F. A. Paley; *Rudimenta Latina* (Clarendon Press), by J. Barrow Allen; *British Petrography* (Watson Bros.), by J. J. Harris Teall; *The Influence of Italian upon English Literature during the XVI and XVII Centuries* (Le Bas Essay, Deighton), by J. Ross Murray, B.A.; *Law of Carriage by Sea* ( ), by Thomas Gilbert Carver, M.A.

The Librarian calls our attention to two useful works of reference which have just been added to the Library—the *Nouvelle Biographie Générale*, by Hoefer (46 vols.) and Cobbett's *Parliamentary History* (36 vols.).

JOHNIANA.

[*Quotations bearing on the College from recent books will be welcomed by the Editors.*]

[The Rev. Patrick Brontë, father of Charlotte,] had graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, as we have seen; and the culture and tone of the University were brought under the roof of his house, where his children—more especially Branwell—were subjected to its influence. Moreover, whatever may be thought of Mr. Brontë's intellectual gifts, or of the talent he displayed in his poems and prose writings, we may be sure that he possessed, in a marked degree, a deep sympathy with a higher mental training, and with the truth and simplicity of a pastoral life.

F. A. Leyland: The Brontë Family, p. 45.

In St. John's Library is what I take for the original of Lady Margaret, kneeling at her oratory under a state. It is hung at a great height and spoiled by damp and neglect; while the Master keeps very choicely in his lodge a miserable copy of it. In the same Library is a very good whole length of Bishop Williams, (while Lord Keeper,) standing, and *a carpet* in it, finished with great care; perhaps, therefore, by the same hand as that of Sir Antony Mildmay. In the lodge is a very good old picture that used to be called Bishop Fisher, but Dr. Taylor has told them it is Sir Antony Brown: what his reasons are I cannot tell, as he is not here; it is surely of Henry the Eighth's time, and a layman; on a board split from top to bottom.

I sympathise with your gout....

Gray: Letter to Walpole 1760 (Gosse's edition i. 310).

Members of St. John's College, unless they were belied, had a private decalogue, including the commandment, Thou shalt not vote against a Johnian.

Leslie Stephen: Life of Henry Fawcett, p. 120.

The Algebra of our ordinary text-books is (if I may venture to give it a nickname, which every brother Johnian at any rate will understand) *heptadiabolic*,* or that whose highest outcome, in the mind of the pupil who has studied it, is the solution (so called) of a hard equation or problem—little more in fact than a series of rules of operation, which skilfully used (and how many fail to attain even this amount of skill) will solve a few puzzles at the end, but very barren of any intellectual result in the way of mental training....

* The allusion is to a paper which used to be set at the annual May Examination at St. John's College, Cambridge, consisting of seven very hard equations and equation problems, familiarly known as the "seven devils." As a test of a certain kind of skill in algebraical operation, and of ingenuity and clear-headedness, it was not without considerable value, but it tended to produce false notions of Algebra in its relations to Mathematics generally.

R. B. Hayward: Presidential Address to Geometrical Teaching Association, Jan. 1886.

Saw St. John's Colledg, which stands by the River. Hath a good Library and many Rarities, among which was a petrified Cheese, being about half a Cheese....

William Sewall (1689): *The Antiquarian* viii. no. 45.

St. John's College Examinations, 1885.

[*Omitted inadvertently from No.* 78]

Prizemen.

Mathematics.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
First Class (Dec. 1884).	*First Class.*	*First Class.*
Love	Fletcher	Baker, Flux
Roseveare	Foster	
Holmes, R.	Hill, F. W.	Card
Stroud	Middlemast	Norris
Bushe-Fox	Tate	Varley
Mossop	Pressland	Mundahl
Kirby	Bradford	Hancock
Martin, J.		

Classics.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
First Class.	*First Class.*	*First Class.*
Darlington	Pond	Heath
	Paton	Darbishire
Candidates for Part I.	Smith, W. L.	Humphries, Russell
Barlow	Herbert, T. A.	
Raynor	Foxley	Marshall, Spenser
Prowde, R.	Ram	

Natural Sciences.

Candidates for Part II. of the Natural Sciences Tripos.

THIRD YEAR.

First Class.

Division 1.	*Division* 2.	*Division* 3.
———	Shore	Jones
		Olive

Candidates for Part I. of the Natural Sciences Tripos.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
First Class.	*First Class.*	*First Class.*
———	Evans, F. P.	Lake
	Rendle	
	Rolleston	
	Seward	

Law.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.
First Class (Dec. 1884).	*First Class.*
Kerly	Clay, I. W.
Orgill	
Ds Easterby	
Nichols, J. H.	

History.

FIRST YEAR.
First Class.
Green, G. E.

Theology.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
First Class.	*First Class.*	*First Class.*
Ayles	Ewing, A. G. C.	Adeney
Branscombe	Williamson	Ewing, G. C.
	Wolfendale	

HEBREW PRIZES.

3rd year. 1 Ayles
2 Branscombe
2nd year. Ewing, A. G. C.
1st year. Ewing, G. C.

GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZES.

Ayles
Adeney

HERSCHEL PRIZE FOR ASTRONOMY.

Bushe-Fox

READING PRIZES.

1 Palmer, T. L.
2 Ram, S. A. S.

ESSAY PRIZES.

3rd year. Green, G. E.
2nd year. Matthews, W. G.
1st year. Not awarded.

WRIGHT'S PRIZEMEN.

3rd year	Ayles	*2nd year.*	Fletcher	*1st year.*	Baker, Flux, Heath
	Darlington		Pond		
	Green, G. E.				

The Foundation Scholarships held by A. E. H. Love and Fletcher have been augmented to £100 for the coming year.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS.

3rd year. Ayles.
Bushe-Fox
Kirby
Mossop
Shore
2nd year. Foster
Herbert, T. A.
Hill, F. W.
Pond
Rolleston
Seward
1st year. Heath

HUGHES' PRIZEMEN.

Love, A. E. H.
Shore

PROPER SIZARS.

2nd year. Foxley
Wolfendale
1st year. Darbishire
Humphries
Norris
Varley

EXHIBITIONERS.

Branscombe	Foxley	Pond
Bushe-Fox	Green, G. E.	Pressland
Darbishire	Holmes, R.	Ram
Darlington	Hooppell	Raynor
Evans, F. P.	Jones, H. R.	Rendle
Ewing, A. G. C.	Kerly	Rolleston
Ewing, G. C.	Lake	Roseveare
Flux	Middlemast	Smith, W. L.
Foster	Olive	Williamson

A Hutchinson Studentship of the value of £60 for two years is awarded to Ds E. J. Rapson, Scholar of the College, to assist him in the further prosecution of Sanskrit studies.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER 1885.

FIRST M.B.

ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY (28).

Edmondson
Kellett
Ware
Wright, J. C.

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS (36).

Bindloss
Carling
Chaplin
Edmondson
Heward
Kellett
Philpot

SECOND M.B.

PHARMACY (44).

Ds Harrison Ds Williams, A. H.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY (16).

Ds Lloyd, G. T.

THIRD M.B.

PART I. (30).

Ds Watts, E. H. R.

PART II. (17).

Ds Andrews Mag. Haviland, G. D.
Ds Facey

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF LL.D. *Nov.* 1885.

Samuel John Sanders.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS (*December* 1885).

On December 21, 1885, the following were approved for election:

Foundation Scholarship of £80 a year.

F. M. Monro (*mathematics*), King William's College, Isle of Man.

Minor Scholarships of £75 a year.

A. G. Cooke (*mathematics*), City of London School.
E. E. Sykes (*classics*), Aldenham School.

Minor Scholarships of £50 a year.

J. Backhouse (*classics*), St. Bees' School.
A. Kahn (*mathematics*), Middle Class School, Cowper Street, E.C.
T. A. Lawrenson (*mathematics*), Liverpool Institute.

Exhibitions of £50 a year for two years.

E. H. Hankin (*natural science*), St. Bartholomew's Medical School.
F. S. Locke (*natural science*), St. Bartholomew's Medical School.

Exhibitions of £40 a year for three years.

W. H. Box (*mathematics*), University College, Aberystwith.
S. Humphries (*mathematics*), Middle Class School, Cowper Street, E.C.
J. F. Stout (*classics*), Private tuition.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

We are very pleased to be able to record on this occasion some achievements which must give general satisfaction to the College, and may gently lead the L.M.B.C. to think that their tide of ill luck has turned. Although in the present year the actual numbers who joined the Boat Club were considerably less than the average, yet doubtless there has been far more enthusiasm displayed, and we think better material, as a whole, than for the last three or four years.

We had three boats rowing in the Lent races, the Second Boat having been bumped out of the First Division last May.

By catching the head of the river boat our Second Boat again is brought into the First Division. It may be interesting to members of the College to know that we are by far the smallest club that has two boats in the First Division. We hope that next term's crew may be worthy of their position.

The last time the Second Boat was brought into the First Division it was manned chiefly by old first boat men, who, for various reasons, could not or would not row in the First Boat, and who, I have been told, were actually the faster crew of the two.

With regard to the racing, on the first night our boat, starting very fast and well, gained rapidly on 1st Trinity III, and by Ditton were only a quarter of a length behind. From this point to the bridge a very severe race took place, and if our boat had had more supporters on the bank over the last part of the course, to tell them where they were, they must have made their bump. As it was, Trinity managed to scramble home. On the second night both boats started very well, Trinity especially going much better than the night before; by Ditton our boat had not gained much, but, getting straight up the Reach, stroke quickened in very good style, and everybody backing up well they rapidly gained, and made their bump two hundred yards below the bridge. On the last two nights they had no difficulty in rowing over as head.

With regard to the rowing, it may be said that the boat was better together than L.M.B.C. have been of late, and the characteristic L.M.B.C. "bucket" was generally conspicuous by its absence.

To criticise individuals:

Stroke—Improved every day, and fully carried out what was expected of him.
Seven—Rowed very hard, and knows how to use his legs. His only faults were a tendency to get uneven in his swing forward, and shortness at the finish.
Six—Also rowed very hard, but must remember not to get short.
Five—Improved very much towards the end of training. Is a powerful oar, but must not forget the importance of swinging.
Four—Rowed very hard for his weight, and better than we have ever seen him.
Three—Has a good swing, but needs to watch the time.
Two—Was rather uncertain in practice, but rowed well in the races.
Bow—Being used to slides failed to swing his body as much as the rest, but rowed hard and neatly.

The boat was most carefully coached by W. C. Fletcher and H. A. Francis, and they are to be greatly congratulated on the results of their labours.

The names of the Second Boat were:

1. A. Beaumont *(bow)*
2. T. Ashburner
3. H. Hanmer
4. L. H. K. Bushe-Fox *(Capt.)*
5. R. P. Roseveare
6. R. R. Hall
7. A. C. Millard

J. Collin *(stroke)*
C. J. Gibbons *(cox)*

Of the Third and Fourth Boats there is not much to be said, except that they failed to get together, and being in exceptionally good company consequently went down, losing three places. The Third Boat on the last night rowed well, as 1st Trinity VI had a shot at them at Grassy, and even after that they managed to get home.

The crews were:

	Fourth Boat.		*Third Boat.*
	E. Simmons (*bow*)		A. S. Harris (*bow*)
2	J. F. Card	2	R. G. May
3	W. Ashburner	3	S. A. S. Ram
4	T. P. Hartley	4	E. T. Sandys
5	G. P. Kerry	5	J. F. Tarleton
6	W. Simmons	6	G. M. Hind
7	T. G. Brodie	7	G. S. Turpin
	P. R. Cleave (*stroke*)		G. Sharp (*stroke*)
	B. Noakes (*cox*)		J. B. Sellwood (*cox*)

A Fifth Boat was carefully coached by Barlow, and would in ordinary years probably have got on. This year, however, there were fifteen boats trying for two places, and our boat was amongst the thirteen unfortunate ones.

The Trial Eights were rowed last Term and five crews were rowing; two Seniors and three Juniors.

The Seniors race was won by:

J. A. Herbert (*bow*)
2 R. G. May
3 S. A. S. Ram
4 B. H. Bindloss
5 G. M. Hind
6 R. R. Hall
7 G. S. Turpin
G. Sharp (*stroke*)
J. B. Sellwood (*cox*)

and the Juniors by:

A. Hill (*bow*)
2 P. R. Cleave
3 E. Simmons
4 J. Hartley
5 H. H. Brindley
6 J. F. Tarleton
7 — Lewis
J. F. Card (*stroke*)
B. Noakes (*cox*)

Rugby Football Union.

Since the last issue of the *Eagle* ten matches have been played, the record of which is fairly satisfactory: five having been won, three drawn and two lost. It is only fair to say that we would have played more matches had not the weather been so unfortunate. On Nov. 25th our 2nd XV, with four men short, played Trinity 2nd, and won by a goal and a try to a goal—a decidedly creditable performance. Against Corpus we scored

3 goals and 3 tries to 1 goal; the tries being obtained by Kendal (3), Palmer, Barnett and Heath. On Nov. 30th a strong 2nd XI beat Ayerst Hostel by 2 goals and 1 try to a try, chiefly owing to the exertions of Chilcott. On December 3rd we journeyed to Oxford to play our namesakes and old antagonists, but the match, contrary perhaps to the expectations of both sides, ended in a draw, each side gaining 2 tries; our tries were gained by Kendal and Toppin. After the match we were most hospitably entertained by our opponents. On a very hard ground on Dec. 8th our 2nd Team played Magdalene, and won by 2 goals and 4 tries to *nil*, Heath (2), White (2), Kendal and Manley getting the tries. Magdalene were evidently over-matched at all points of the game.

The following Team was photographed:—

H. S. Ware—A thoroughly reliable full-back, and can play three-quarters, though he is deficient in pace.

C. Toppin—Has developed into a useful three-quarters; a strong runner, his punts being of great value to his side.

W. C. Kendal—A neat but light three-quarters, with plenty of dodging power, and can kick well, but should learn to follow up his punts and drops.

J. R. Burnett—Has not played so well as of late years; at times shews up well.

W. N. Roseveare—But for his accident would probably have secured his place in the 'Varsity Team; punts well, passes quickly, and is a sure tackler.

W. G. Price—A most plucky half-back, but unfortunately sprained his knee at the middle of the season; collars well, and can be relied on to stop a rush.

H. D. Rolleston *(Captain)*—Plays a determined game forward, and is always in the van.

A. T. Rogers—A hard-working honest forward; does a lot of work, and follows up well.

H. Hampson—A very fast forward, and always on the ball; in the open runs and dodges well. Has been tried for the 'Varsity.

W. A. Russell—A strong forward; works hard, but must learn not to touch the ball with his hands.

W. Greenstock—A fast forward, and does a lot of work; at three-quarters drops and punts strongly, and runs well, but must not get too far forward.

J. W. Clay—A genuine forward, and at times dribbles remarkably well.

G. D. White—A fairly useful man anywhere, though never brilliant; good tackler.

E. L. Holmes—A light but energetic forward.

C. J. Phillips—Has much improved of late, using his legs to good effect in the scrimmage.

We have been much handicapped this Term by the loss of Hampson, Roseveare, Rogers and Burnett, and as a natural result have not been so successful in our matches. On Jan. 29th our Second Team played the return match with Magdalene, and effected a draw, no points being scored on either side. The return match with Caius on Feb. 3rd resulted likewise in a draw. The game was chiefly confined to the forwards. After a

fortnight's frost we met a strong team of Old Tonbridgians, which included four 'Blues.' Up to half-time the game was very even, and we held our own, chiefly owing to the exertions of Greenstock at three-quarters and Clay forward. In the second half, however, our forwards fell to pieces, and our opponents finally beat us by 2 goals and a try to *nil*. We received a crushing defeat at the hands of F. E. Padwick's Team on Feb. 19th. It is only fair to say that we were without the services of Ware at back. On Feb. 22nd we played a drawn game with the Occasionals; for us Greenstock gained a try.

Association Football Club.

This season we have played 22 matches, of which we have won 11, lost 7, and drawn 4, which result will compare favourably with those of former years, especially as during the greater part of last Term we were without the services of W. Barnett, and this Term M. C. Barraclough has been unable to play for us at all, while different engagements have continually prevented us from playing our full team.

The following are the team:

W. H. Ainger *(Capt.)* A good forward, makes up for lack of pace by his dribbling powers; passes very well, but must learn to shoot instead of trying to dribble through the goal. Has worked energetically as Secretary, and subsequently as Captain.

S. A. Notcutt—A safe back and sure tackler, volleys well, but should learn to kick with both feet.

W. Barnett—Left-wing, with plenty of pace, centres well, but is inclined to be lazy.

C. J. Slade—A plucky forward, but has fallen off since last year; must learn not to pass back.

H. S. Mundahl—A very fast back, good tackler and strong kick; should use more judgment in kicking, heads well.

H. R. Armitage—A good centre forward, passes well; should use his weight more; shoots well at times.

N. C. Barraclough—Has unfortunately been unable to play this term; a fast wing, passes well, but should centre sooner.

C. Collison—A good half-back, hard to pass, but inclined to kick too hard; should learn to use his head.

H. C. Newberry—A good forward, dribbles well, very good shot, but too apt to be lazy.

C. Toppin—Has kept goal well at times, fair half back, heads well.

T. A. Wait—A slow but energetic half back, passes well to his forwards, but dribbles far too much.

Eagle Lawn Tennis.

At a meeting held in Mr. H. D. Rolleston's rooms the following gentlemen were elected Members of the Club:—W. S. West, G. M. Hind, L. E. Wilson, C. Martin, and J. P. Nicholson. There are a few vacancies in the Club, which will be filled up next Term.

C. U. R. V.

B. (St. John's Coll.) Company.

It will give great satisfaction to those members of the College who take an interest in the defences of our country to learn that St. John's College is represented in Her Majesty's Auxiliary Forces by a Company of well-drilled, able-bodied, and determined men.

This Company, which not very long ago was one of the worst in the corps, now stands 2nd in efficiency, and we hope, considering the desire visible in each of its members to make himself as efficient as possible, to have the pleasure of seeing our Company win that which will be viewed with pride by every member of the College, viz. the "Efficiency Cup."

A Detachment of the C. U. R. V. will proceed to Colchester on March 26th for a week's training with the Regulars. It is worthy of notice that one half of the Detachment will consist of men from B Company. This alone is a proof that the men who have joined our Company have not done so simply for the sake of amusement, but that they are willing to give up a portion of their vacation to learn a soldier's duties, which everyone knows consist of hard work. This rough work is not altogether pleasant at first to men who turn out of their comfortable quarters in College and proceed to the Camp at Colchester during the cold month of March.

We hope in our next number to be able to report the able manner in which they performed their duties, to the entire satisfaction of the Inspecting Officer; and that they will have gathered sufficient knowledge to make them worthy defenders of their and our dear old country.

We are pleased to be able to inform our readers that there is marked improvement in the shooting of our Company, and we congratulate Sergt. W. A. Badham, Sergt. J. C. Wright and Corpl. J. F. Moss on their good shooting.

The total strength of B. Company is 3 Officers, 8 Non-Commis. Officers and 43 Privates.

The Commanding Officer has been pleased to approve of the following promotions and appointments:

Pte. J. C. Wright to be Sergt. B. Comp.
„ J. F. Moss „ Corp. „
„ A. S. Hamilton „ „ „

St John's Debating Society.

The following motions have been discussed during this Term:—

January 30.—"That this House rejoices at the resignation of the Conservative Government as being that of one unworthy of the confidence of the nation." Proposed by C. M. Fernando. Lost.

February 6.—"That this House disapproves of any system of Home Rule for Ireland." Proposed by W. H. Jefferis. Carried.

February 13.—"That this House is of the opinion that the late Extension of the Franchise has done more harm than good." Proposed by E. R. Cousins. Carried.

February 20.—"That in the opinion of this House the Dress of the 19th Century is neither comfortable, becoming, nor healthful." Proposed by J. H. Butterworth. Carried.

The following Officers were elected at the first meeting of the Term:—

President: G. W. Kinman. *Vice-President*: T. H. Sifton.
Treasurer: C. M. Fernando. *Secretary*: W. H. Jefferis.
Committee: H. Heward, H. J. Warner, B.A.

Musical Society.

The College Musical Society is actively engaged in the preparation of Handel's "Triumph of Time and Truth," which will form the chief attraction in what promises to be an unusually attractive Concert in the coming May Week. The Committee have been fortunate in securing from other Colleges several valuable and welcome additions to our own orchestral strength. There is a satisfactory increase in the membership, and the Society's prospects generally are bright and encouraging.

The College Mission.

It was announced in our last report in the *Eagle* that F. H. Francis, B.A., had been appointed to the post of Assistant Missioner. He was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Rochester shortly before Christmas, and since then has been working at the Mission.

Three junior members of the College went to stay at the Mission during the Christmas Vacation; it was, however, a first visit in the case of only one of them. This is a side of our work which should not be lost sight of in the College. Such a visit affords a rare opportunity of learning something of the life of the masses in London, and one which should be especially valuable to those who intend to take Holy Orders. It has never yet failed to excite a greatly increased interest in the work of the Mission, and it strengthens the Missioner both by the actual help given, and by the proof which it affords of real union with the College. The Junior Secretary (H. J. Elsee) will be glad to hear of any members of the College who can give personal help in this way.

Within the last few months our example in starting a Mission in Walworth has been followed in two instances. Pembroke College has taken charge of a district adjoining our own, and Wellington College has one not far away. The result in the first instance has been to thin the attendance at the

different classes, and especially at the Sunday School, for the influence of our Mission had been felt beyond its legitimate sphere. Already, the Missioner reports, the gaps thus made have begun to be filled from the district proper.

A new street has been opened past our Mission buildings, and though these are untouched for the present, we can only hold them for three years longer, when we shall have to build new and more permanent ones for ourselves. As a nucleus for a Building Fund the Committee have set apart £100, which can be spared from the general fund of the Mission, but this will have to be greatly increased before we can begin to build.

Lectures and entertainments have been given frequently during the winter, some of them having been arranged by the sub-committee for secular work, and others by friends of the Mission. Some members of the College gave a Concert shortly before Christmas, and several of the Lectures have been given by old and present Johnians. One of the latest was on February 11, by the Master, on the 'Didachê.'

T. L. Palmer, who for more than a year has so well filled the post of Junior Secretary, has, owing to stress of work, resigned his office. His place has been taken by H. J. Elsee, B.A.

That interest in the Mission is felt in the College is shewn by the fact that there has been little difficulty in finding men willing to act as collectors for it during the present Term. Such an office is always a thankless one, and, moreover, implies no small sacrifice of time and trouble to the work. We should, however, like to see more personal help given in the district by members of the College, as well as an increased subscription list.

The Report for the past year is being printed, and will we hope be out before the end of the Term.

The Terminal Meeting was held in Lecture Room II on Feb. 18, when the attendance was fair, considering the many counter-attractions always on hand in Cambridge. Mr. Mason presided. Mr. Rudd read the Treasurer's report for the past year, from which it appeared that the finances were, so far, in a satisfactory state, though with increasing expenditure increased subscriptions would be necessary. Rev. F. H. Francis made his first appearance among us as Assistant Missioner, and gave some account of the work going on at the Mission. Canon Whitaker then gave a very interesting address on 'Church work in the Diocese of Truro,' in which he described the Diocesan Organization.

We shall give the best idea of the work actually being done at the Mission by a summary of Mr. Francis' speech at the Meeting. Mr. Francis began by expressing his thankfulness at being able to engage as Assistant Missioner in a work already dear to him. Alluding to the reception of the Mission by the people of the district, he said that it was, on the whole, very kind and encouraging, but there was need of constant visiting

to bring them in. He was quite sure that for these people frequent Church services should be provided, and this was their own feeling; their case was different from that of people of a better class, who had more facilities for personal religion at home. The services were fairly well attended, especially on week-days, and on Sunday evenings the church was generally full; but Sunday morning service was always a struggle. Women were unable to come to it owing to household duties, but some men came, and the greatest importance was attached by the Missioner to this service. The Bible Classes were well attended, and were a great source of strength; a new one for lads had just been started. The work in the immediate future would be the preparation of candidates for confirmation, and the observance of Lent. It would soon be time to think of new buildings, and it would be well to make efforts at once to raise a fund for them. The people, from the beginning of the Mission, had been accustomed to a special place set apart for God's service, hence it was considered important that, when the present buildings disappear, there should be a Church, and not merely a room, which would also be used for other purposes. To have anything but a separate church would be a retrograde step. The distress in the district was great; many were out of work, and everywhere work was slack. The Missioner's system was to work with the Charity Organization Society as far as possible. Relief was given in money when safe, but more especially in orders for groceries, bread, coal, etc. A soup kitchen had been started during the winter, which had done something towards relieving the prevalent distress. The amount of sickness in the neighbourhood was considerable, but the Mission was fortunate in having a good dispensary doctor, for whom orders could be given, and also two nurses, whose services could generally be obtained. One way in which friends of the Mission could give real help would be by getting letters of admission to the Hospitals. Clothes of all kinds, outer and under, were always wanted, and it should be remembered that women's clothes were no less useful than men's. Books, especially of the story-book type, would be very welcome.

As District visitors, plenty of work could be found for ladies or gentlemen living near London, who could spare an afternoon once a week or fortnight. And there was special need of personal help from members of the College coming to stay during the vacations. Such visitors were always well received in the district.

It was intended to follow up a suggestion made by Canon Body, when he visited the Mission in November, to start a sort of Prayer Union among the church workers and communicants, and members of the College, and, in connexion with this, a Temperance organization. It was also hoped that more of the communicants would themselves become workers.

THE WALWORTH WORKING MEN'S CLUB.

The following Lectures have been given at Walworth since the beginning of the October Term:—

"The Sun." ..... J. D. McClure, B.A., Trinity Coll
"The Rocky Mountains." ..... S. Rideàl, Esq.
"Familiar Birds." ..... J. McKensie, Esq.
"The Post Office." ..... L. T. Horne.
"The Body." } Illustrated by the { Mr. Samways.
"Cambridge." } Magic Lantern. { Mr. Hart.
"Some other Worlds." ..... Dr. Fison.
"Readings from Shakespeare." ..... S. Rideàl, Esq.

An Entertainment has also been given by Members of the College.

Several of these Lectures have been illustrated by a Magic Lantern, presented to the Club by the generous kindness of the Master, who has also himself given a Lecture at Walworth, on "The Διδαχη," which was a great success.

The College Sub-Committee for managing the Club, of which Mr. Ward is the Chairman, would feel grateful for offers of assistance in organising Entertainments and Lectures.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Christmas, 1885.

Donations.

	DONORS.
Cotterill (J. H.). Applied Mechanics. 8vo. London, 1884. Xx. 34.51	Dr. Donald MacAlister.
Dalton (J. C.). Doctrines of the Circulation. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1884. Xx. 26.10	
Müller (Prof. H). The Fertilisation of Flowers. Translated and Edited by D'Arcy W. Thompson. 8vo. London, 1883. Xx. 28.22	
Roberts (F. T.). Handbook of the Theory and Practice of Medicine. 5th Ed. 8vo. London, 1883. Xx. 24.26	
The Medical Directory for 1884. 8vo. London. *Reference Table*	
The Practitioner. Vol. XXXV. July to December, 1885. Xx. 25.32	
Ziegler (Ernst). Text Book of Pathological Anatomy. Translated and edited by Dr. Donald MacAlister. Part 1. 2nd Ed. London, 1885. Xx. 27.16	
Aphthonii Sophistæ Præludia. Cum interpretatione Rodolphi Agricolæ. 8vo. 1543.	Professor Mayor.
Ciceronis de Natura Deorum. Edited by Prof. J. B. Mayor. Cambridge, 1885 ..	
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Lucani (M. Annaei) Pharsalia. 8vo. Lutetiæ, 1545	
Relationes de Libris Novis. 8vo. Gottingæ, 1752	
Sillig (Julius) Catalogus Artificum. 8vo. Dresdae et Lipsiæ, 1827	
Statius. 8vo. Aldus, Venetis, 1519	
Cauchy (Augustin). Œuvres complètes. Ire Série: Tom. IV. 4to. Paris, 1884. Xx. 32.57	Mr. Pendlebury.
Hymers (J). The Elements of the Theory of Astronomy. 2nd Ed. Cambridge, 1840.	
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Theophilo (Rodolpho). Historia de Secca do Ceara (1877-80). Fortaleza, 1883	

Hall (Prof. A.). The Orbits of Oberon and Titania. 4to. Washington, 1885 .....
——— The Orbit of the Satellite of Neptune. 4to. Washington, 1885 ..... } C. E. Haskins, Esq.

Nunn (The Rev. Wm.), Memoirs of. 8vo. London, 1842. Yy. 27.34 ..... Harry Nunn, Esq.

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Green (J. R.). Short History of the English People. 8vo. London, 1880. Yy. 38 ..
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Motley (J. L.). Rise of the Dutch Republic. New Edit. London, 1868. Yy. 38 ....
Poetae Scenici Græci. Dindorf. 5th Edit. 4to. London, 1868. Zz. 14.. .....
Seeley (Prof. J. R.). The Expansion of England. 8vo. London, 1883. Yy. 38 ....
Urdu Bible. Kitab i Muqaddas. London, 1878. Uu. 16.27 .....
Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1883. 8vo. Washington, 1885. Xx. 16.43 ..... } Bequeathed by the late H. F. Blackett.

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Scott (C. A. A.). Ulfilas, Apostle of the Goths. 8vo. Cambridge, 1885. Z. 38... ,, ,,
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Whitefield (M. W.). Durham. 8vo. Hull, 1885 ..... ,, ,,
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Archiv für Lateinische Lexikographie und Grammatik. Edited by Edward Wölfflin. 8vo. Leipzig, 1885.

Aristotelis Ars Rhetorica. Edited by Ad. Roemer. 8vo. Leipzig, 1885.

Autolycus de Sphæra, etc. Edited by Frid. Hultsch. 8vo. Leipzig, 1885.

Becket (Archbp.), Materials for History of, Rolls Series. 8vo. London, 1885. Yy.

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Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum. Vol. XIII. (Cassiani Opera, pars II). 8vo. Vindobonae, 1886.

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Medallic Illustrations of the History of Gt. Britain and Ireland to Death of George II. Edited by Franks and Grueber. 2 Vols. 8vo. London, 1885. Yy. 33.

Merguet (H.). Lexikon zu den Schriften Cäsars. Lief. IV. und V. 4to. Jena, 1885.

Murray (Dr. A. H.). New English Dictionary. Part II. 4to. Oxford, 1885.

Parker (J.). The Early History of Oxford (727—1100). Oxf. Hist. Soc. Series. 8vo. Oxford, 1885.

Parr (Dr. Saml.), Works of. Edited by John Johnstone. 8 Vols. 8vo. London, 1828. Q. 12.1—8.

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Wycliffe de Civili Domino. Lib. I. Edited by Reginald Lane Poole. 8vo. London, 1885.

Professor Mayor has recently presented to the Library a number of *Cambridge University Calendars* which, with those already possessed, leave only the following years still wanting: 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1803, 1804, 1856. Can any member of the College help us to fill up the gaps?

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(*Continued from Vol.* XIV. *page* 21.)

IN all the official Catalogues of Benefactors the names of the chief contributors to the erection of the Third Court are placed together. It will be convenient to follow these precedents even at the cost of a departure from the order of chronology.

Before narrating the personal history of the builders, we shall draw attention to the building itself, particularly in respect to some of the features which mark its relation to the earlier Courts and its place in the history of the College. The originality of the work will be seen to be indicative, not only of the spirit of the time and the genius of the architect, but also of changes in life and manners in both Fellows and Students. An attempt, however superficial, must be made to point out some of the prominent characteristics of the earlier buildings as they compare or contrast with the later ones, and particularly with the South and West sides of the Third or as it used to be called the Library Court. We shall study the lives of the builders with greater interest if we endeavour first to understand and value their work.

The substance of the following digression is derived chiefly from two sources, Professor Willis's Architectural History of the University and the 'Prizing Books' in the College Treasury. The former contains

the results of long and patient study and comparison of the buildings of different Colleges, and of documents relating to them. The latter is our own College account of the tenancy of rooms in College, the 'prizing' or valuation from one tenant to another during the whole of the seventeenth and half the eighteenth century. With these aids we are further enabled to decipher some of the historical records which remain indelibly impressed on the architecture of our buildings themselves.

THE FIRST COURT was built originally of two storeys, the stairs to the upper floor leading straight up (except where there were turrets) and occupying the whole width of the passage. When the third storey was added, before the end of the century, the access to it was from the rooms below, not by an extension of the original staircase. Our only remaining example of this arrangement is the staircase north of the Porter's Lodge. As we ascend the stairs we notice above our heads the under side of the subsequently added double staircase leading to the upper rooms, and in the walls on either side the 'newels' or corner posts still standing half imbedded in the walls. An examination of the staircase leading to rooms over the Butteries proves that formerly the same arrangement existed there, and Loggan's view shews that it continued until after 1688.

The first-floor rooms and those immediately above them used to be held by the same tenant. Perhaps originally the upper rooms were mere garrets approached by a few steps or by a ladder. There were afterwards small attics called *excelses* above the second floor. There is but scanty evidence on the subject before A D. 1600; but after that time the 'Prizing Books' give us explicit information.

In 1608 it was ordered by the Master and Seniors that "All Fellows Chambers with the studies belonging to them should be prized by the Deans and Bursars"

and the valuation &c., entered in a book. From these books which were kept for 150 years we can discover the names of the tenants, the character of the fittings, the subdivision of the rooms by partitions &c., and we are assisted greatly in forming or correcting our conceptions of the habits of College life and the relations of Tutors and Pupils. We find Chambers usually assigned to Fellows only, exceptions being sometimes made in favour of Noblemen or Fellow Commoners and (much later) Scholars. All the Fellows are Tutors, and as far as possible have their pupils 'pensioned' in their own rooms. The Lower Chambers, as the ground floor rooms are designated, are held by Junior Fellows who can accommodate but few pupils. The 'Middle Chambers' are in greater request, they have 'Upper Chambers' above them and sometimes 'excelses' also, and can therefore admit several pupils. We read of the 'great bed' for the Tutor, and 'truckle beds' in the same Chamber. Partitions, in almost every corner where light can be obtained, are erected to form 'Studies' about six feet square. The set of rooms over the Butteries had six studies, four on one side, two on the other, one being at the head of the stairs. For such a mode of life as is thus indicated it was natural that the Chamber should be large and roomy, should occupy the whole depth of the building and be lighted from both sides. Perhaps a careful examination of the floor or ceiling would reveal the exact position of some ancient 'Study' in one of our Old Courts, and it is more than probable that some of the partitions now standing are adaptations of those which anciently marked off a study or screened the 'great bed.'

On the top of the staircase in the S.E. corner of the First Court is a small cupboard which may have been an '*excelsis*,' unless it was 'a place above to lye in or laye wood in with a trap doore.' Both these are mentioned in the Prizing Book as belonging to

the Middle Chamber in that corner, which was the Library Keeper's Chamber, being adjacent to the Old Library. If the cupboard were an *excelsis* it would have a skylight, which has been obliterated by more recent roofing.

The number of 'studies' and 'excelses' would give us an idea of how many men could be squeezed into one court. For our present purpose we need do little more than enumerate the other College buildings. They help us to understand how a large number of men could live in College. They add little to our information as to the nature of College life.

The ancient Hospital or Infirmary was early converted into chambers, its roof being raised to allow three storeys to be made. The eastermost room on the ground-floor next the street was for many generations the Barber's chamber. There were five other chambers in this block, the site of which was north of the Old Chapel, and is now partly covered by the present Chapel.

Dr. Metcalfe, as already related, built a small court West of the Kitchens, which was pulled down to make room for the Second Court.

'By the Waterside,' besides supernumerary buildings, there was a block three storeys high containing six chambers, which seems to have been known as Rath Hall or Rat's Hall, and which was 'demolished in April 1670' to make way for the present Third Court.

And lastly, there was the 'Pensionary' across the road, where the Divinity Schools now stand. There is room for speculation as to whether this was of the nature of a small court, or was a College Hostel, or a mere lodging house. Thos. Fuller speaks of the good Master of a College disliking lodgings out of College for his students, but it is not clear whether the Pensionary would be so described, or whether any other lodgings were permitted.

THE SECOND COURT added greatly to the dignity of the College and to the comfort of its members. Noblemen and Fellow Commoners could more commonly have their own chambers, though still they might, as heretofore, be lodged with the Master. A distinguished visitor might be entertained. A certain Bishop of Cork seems to have had rooms assigned him in the middle of the Second Court, and to have occupied them for some years.

We have before given a brief account of this court, and directed attention to the unique character and value of the Architect's plans, &c., which are preserved in the College Library. The rooms, as in the older court, occupy the whole depth of the building. There are three storeys, and now the staircase is constructed to give access to all floors. There are no 'excelses.' It may surprise us to find that the Fellow who took the 'Middle Chamber' still had the upper chamber together with it, although the connexion between the two was by the public stairs. It is interesting to discover that in one instance at least the Fellow obtained permission to build himself a private staircase to his upper rooms, apparently preferring the arrangement customary in the old court. This private staircase was in the S.W. corner of the court, in rooms adjoining those where a similar staircase exists now.

THE THIRD COURT, long known as the Library Court, marks another epoch in College architecture, as well as in the growth and progress of the College.

It was built four storeys high, and the floors were from the first occupied independently. No upper chambers were attached to those below. Instances occurred when a Fellow needed more than one set of rooms, but the two sets had no necessary connexion as heretofore.

The South side of the Court had to be built of greater depth than the earlier courts to make it correspond with the Library, and the Architect divided

this block longitudinally by a substantial wall, making it two rooms deep, and placing chimneys and fire-places in the middle. He thus set an example which has been followed in all our later buildings.

There is a tradition that Sir Christopher Wren was the Architect. There is some confirmation of this opinion in a note written on a ground-plan of the courts, which is bound up with the plans of the Second Court and the drawings of the Stone Bridge, which leads into the grounds. It was proposed to build the Bridge where our covered bridge now stands, and the note runs 'Sir Chris: Wren in his letter to you laid down something of this affair which I could wish you would consider, as also about diverting the stream a little farther from the house but to avoid expensive proposition this is y^e^ most plausible we can make of this case.' The reason for this consultation with Wren may have been that he was the Architect of the Third Court, and that he had designed the central archway of the Cloister to lead (as at Clare College) to a bridge over the river. Or he may have designed the bridge.

On the plan above referred to, the South end of the river-side building, now known as the Water staircase, is called by the old name of Rath Hall. The South side of the court was begun in 1669. On the end next the river is the date of its completion, 1671, before the expiration of which year some of the rooms were occupied. A water-pipe on the river side of the Western block is dated 1672. The court was completed in 1673.

The subscriptions amounted in all to £2610 1*s* 8*d*. The whole cost of the Court was £5256 6*s* 3½*d*. The latter sum may include the expense of fitting up some of the rooms. The rule was that the Fellow who took the rooms paid for the doors, casements, wainscotting, &c. But several of the rooms in this court were fitted up by the College.

Before closing this brief account of the Court we would call attention to the Architect's care in making the side of his building towards the back lane uniform with the older Courts; and would add that the connexion between the Western block and the Library has been materially altered since the Court was built.

We turn now to the personal history of those contributors who are in the Catalogue of Benefactors.

PETER GUNNING, D.D., 22nd Master, Bishop successively of Chichester and Ely, gave £300 during his lifetime, bequeathed half his books to the Library, a further sum of £300, and any money of his left in the Treasury (£171).

Bp. Gunning's chief care was for the improvement of the Chapel and its services. His and other donations towards building the Third Court were 'so limited that out of the rents of the chambers of the new building £42 be paid yearly to six choristers, &c. ... The Exhibitions to be no bar to any other preferments in any of the choristers that shall be admitted scholars of the College.' During his Mastership Dr. Gunning had endeavoured to repair some of the damage done to the Chapel during the civil war. The organ, pictures, and ornaments with which Dr. Beale had enriched the Chapel had all been destroyed or removed. Bp. Fisher's Chapel had been turned into the Chapel Clerk's Chamber, Dr. Ashton's Chapel divided into two Studies, the Chapel walls whitewashed, and much of the Communion plate taken away. Dr. Gunning rebuilt the organ in the loft or gallery at the W. end of the Chapel and reformed a Choir. He established weekly communions and designed to build a new Chapel. In his will, dated 25 Aug. 1679, he says "I bequeath to St. John's College where I was with all their good will and affection chosen Master, and there continued so about nine years and more, the sum of £100 more to be joined to that poor provision for a Quire there which I have (under the College Seal) assured for the maintenance of some singing youths and others upon £300 given them by Dr. John Barwick of pious memory, and upon my own £300 theretofore given and Dr. Turner's, Dean of Canterbury £150, and Dr. Turner's, the present Master's £50. To all which I say I now desire to add my other £100 for the better provision of more voices for the Quire, whereby God's service may be more solemnly performed and decently sung upon the Lord's Days and other Holy-days and their Eves, and their commemorations, by what way my very Reverend Friends the Master of the College and Dr. Humphry Gower and the Senior Fellows shall contrive." He adds in a codicil 29 Aug. 1680, '£100 more to St. John's Coll;' any surplus to be bestowed upon pious and charitable uses, having respect especially to the Quire begun to be founded at St. John's College.'

In another codicil 12 Feb. 1681-2 'not £100 only but £300 to St. John's College towards the beginning for the building for themselves a new Chapel.' The money found in the Treasury (£171) was devoted to the Chapel expenses.

Bp. Gunning was born at Hoo in Kent Jan 11, 1613, educated at Canterbury, admitted at Clare 1629, where he was elected Fellow 1633. He was the chief of the Authors of '*Certain disquisitions &c. against the Solemn League and Covenant.*' In Dr. John Barwick's life he is styled 'that incomparable disputant against the schismatics.' With him were associated Dr. Barwick and Mr. Laey (both benefactors to the College) and several of other Colleges, 'Each of whom undertook his particular share of this wicked Covenant to confute, and bringing his part of the work to Mr. Gunning's Chamber there they all conferred and agreed upon the whole.' This work was published at Oxford in 1644. In 1643 Gunning was expelled from Cambridge for preaching against the Covenant at the University Church. He retired to Oxford and became Chaplain of New College there. After the Restoration he became Chaplain to Charles II. At the Savoy Conference he was the most prominent as he was the ablest and most uncompromising disputant against the Puritans. He was elected in quick succession Master of Corpus, Margaret Professor, Master of St. John's 1661, Bp. of Chichester and Bp. of Ely, 1674. He resigned the Mastership in 1670. In 1684 he died and was buried in the Cathedral at Ely where in the S. aisle is a noble monument to his memory. Bp. Gunning was of commanding presence and great personal influence. Fierce and overbearing as a controversialist, he was in his private life self-denying and abstemious. His beneficence was wide and liberal. He gave freely in his diocese, especially to improve the incomes of the smaller livings, and was a benefactor to all three Colleges St. Johns, Clare, and Corpus, with which he was intimately connected.

The prayer 'for all conditions of men' in our Liturgy though sometimes ascribed to Bp. Sanderson is more probably the composition of Bp. Gunning.

There are two pictures of the Bishop in the Lodge. His arms are in the great Oriel window of the Hall and in the *Liber Memorialis* and there is a statue of him over a buttress at the E. end of the N. side of the Chapel.

THOMAS FAIRFAX, afterwards 5th Baron Fairfax of Cameron, gave £50 in 1673.

The son of Henry 4th Baron Fairfax and Frances daughter of Sir Robt. Barwick of Dolston, Yorks, he was educated at St. John's. He succeeded to the Barony in 1685 on the death of his father, who was cousin to the great Parliamentary General. He was a Colonel in the Guards, and M. P. for Yorkshire until obliged to resign at the Union, when he ceased to be a Commoner of England. He died in 1710. His son Thomas Fairfax settled in Virginia U.S.A. in 1739. There is a portrait of our benefactor in the Lodge.

SIR JOHN OTWAY, temporal Chancellor of Durham, gave £100.

The son of Roger Otway of Sedbergh, he was at Sedbergh School 5 years under Mr. Nelson, entered St. John's in 1636, æt. 16, was Lupton Scholar the following November and became Lupton Fellow in 1640. He studied law at Gray's Inn. In March 1643 he was ejected for refusing the 'Solemn League and Covenant' 'and for other Misdemeanors.' 'Not any one particular of those Misdemeanors is mentioned. Possibly one of them was that he had taken up arms for his Majesty and was otherwise serviceable to him' (Note in the Life of Dr. Barwick). Upon the King's return he was Knighted and made Temporal Chancellor of Durham.

He married the neice of Thos. Brathwait, another benefactor. He died 15 Oct. 1693. His Son Dr. Chas. Otway, many years Fellow, died at St. John's in 1720. Another son Brathwait Otway was Fellow Commoner.

THOMAS TURNER, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, gave £50.

The Father of Dr. Francis Turner our 23rd Master, he was born at St. Giles' Reading where his Father was sometime Mayor, was Scholar and Fellow of St. John's Coll. Oxford, where Juxon afterwards Abp. of Canterbury was his Tutor. Abp. Laud made him his Domestic Chaplain. In 1641 he became Dean of Rochester and in 1643 Dean of Canterbury. He was a devoted Royalist, was taken prisoner during the civil war, but escaped, and endured confiscation and many hardships during the Commonwealth. At the Restoration he returned to his Deanery where he died Oct. 8, 1672 about the age of 81, and was buried in the Cathedral.

His second son Thos. Turner was Dean of Rochester and President of C. C. C. Oxford. A third son, William, became Archdn. of Westmoreland.

Dr. Walker reckons it a singular reward from God, for his great sufferings and his affection to the Church of England that he was blessed with two such sons as Dr. Francis Turner, Bp. of Ely, and Dr. Thos. Turner the Dean of Rochester.

JOHN BARWICK, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, bequeathed £300 in 1664.

He intended to found a Lectureship in Ecclesiastical History, but afterwards revoked the conditions of his bequest on the ground that facilities for printing had made books rather than lectures the guides of opinion.

He was born at Wetherslack, Westmoreland, educated at Sedbergh, admitted sizar in 1631, æt. 18, Lupton Scholar 1634, Fellow 1636. He delighted in music, and sought to enlist others in the 'publick choir'; the knowledge of music thus cultivated proved of great use to him when as Dean he had to revive the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral. He was fond of Athletic exercises 'and those violent enough, such as pitching the bar and football.' 'Some hot football playing' used to take place on Sheep's Green,

though the game had been pronounced by the authorities hurtful and unscholarlike. At one of these games Barwick had the misfortune to break the collar bone of one of the players, and was so heartily concerned for this mischance that he would never be prevailed upon to play again. He was an ardent Royalist, and one of the chief agents in conveying College Plate to Charles I. During the Civil War he laid aside the garb and occupation of a clergyman and took up the sword. He was, however, mainly occupied in communicating between the King and his supporters, visiting the King in his confinement in the Isle of Wight and elsewhere. He became Chaplain to Bp. Morton of Durham, then residing in London, and thus had a pretext for his constant visits to London. We find him assisting Mr. Lacy and gaining access to other imprisoned Royalists. In 1650 he is imprisoned himself, but managed to burn all papers on the King's business. He was liberated in 1652. During the Commonwealth he was anxiously engaged in Ecclesiastical as well as State affairs. Earnest Churchmen were getting concerned for the Episcopal succession. Barwick attended his patron, Bp. Morton, in his last illness, and preached his funeral sermon. There were then but ten Bishops remaining in England. One or two were supine, others were old and infirm. It was proposed to consecrate others on Charles's nomination, dispensing for a time with canonical election, &c. Barwick was pressed, but declined consecration for himself unless it were found absolutely necessary. The Restoration came, and the necessity for these temporary expedients passed away. Barwick accepted the Deanery of Durham, where he at once devoted himself to the restoration of the Cathedral and its services, the building of the Grammar School, &c. The next year he was removed to the Deanery of St. Paul's. He died shortly before the great fire brought his beloved Cathedral to the ground. Dr. Gunning attended him in his last illness and preached his funeral sermon. His epitaph, written by Mr. S. Howlett, another benefactor, says 'Requiescit in Domino, Atque inter sacras Ædis Paulinæ ruinas Reponit suas (Utrasque resurrecturas securus) Anno Ætatis LIII, Salutis MDCLXIV.

Both the Latin and English Versions of Dr. Barwick's life are in the Library.

FRANCIS TURNER, D.D., 23rd Master, Bishop of Ely, gave £250.

The eldest son of the Dean of Canterbury, mentioned above, he was educated at Winchester and New Coll. Oxford. He came to St. John's in 1666, probably through friendship to Dr. Gunning, who was then Master. He was then Rector of Therfield, Herts.; three years later he was made a Prebend of St. Paul's. He succeeded Bp. Gunning as Master in 1670, was made Dean of Windsor and Bp. of Rochester in 1683, and the year following translated to Ely on the death of Bp. Gunning.

He was one of the seven Bishops sent to the Tower in 1688 by James II. He was nevertheless devotedly loyal to the King, and suffered deprivation from his Bishopric rather than acknowledge William and Mary. It is noteworthy that of the seven Bishops sent to the Tower three were of this College, whilst of Bishops and Clergy subsequently ejected for their loyalty

to the House of Stuart, St. John's had a far larger number than any other College. Bp. Turner kept up a correspondence with the deposed King, and no doubt plotted for his restoration. He died in London in 1700, and lies buried in Therfield Church, under a stone inscribed with the single word 'Expergiscar.'

There is a portrait of Bp. Turner in the Master's Lodge, and his arms are in the Great Oriel window of the Hall.

THOMAS BROWN, ESQ., of Arlesey, Beds, gave £50.

Admitted Fellow Commoner 23 Feb. 1658-9, æt. 15, the son of Samuel Browne Sergeant-at-Law. His elder brother John was admitted Fellow Commoner the previous year.

SAMUEL HOWLETT, M.A., sometime Fellow, gave £50.

Besides many books which he gave to the Library during his life he bequeathed also his Italian, French, Spanish, and German books, in all about 80 volumes.

The Son of Rev. Rd. Howlett of Baddow, Essex, he came from Charterhouse to St. John's in 1659, æt. 16, was Jermin Scholar 1660, and admitted Fellow 'ex disp. regis' 1664. He wrote the Epitaph on Dr. Barwick, whose pupil he had been and who left him his Library. Dr. Barwick's biographer speaks of him as a 'person of learning and judgement much beyond his age, for he was not yet twenty (in 1664), and who himself also was in a few years ripe for heaven .... accomplished in every kind of learning and virtue.'

SIR GEORGE VINER, Bart., gave £50.

The Son of Sir Thomas Viner, a London Alderman, sometime Lord Mayor, who was made a Baronet in 1660 and died in 1665, Sir George was educated at St. Paul's School, admitted Fellow Commoner at St. John's in 1656, æt. past 17. He died in 1673 and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who died early, when the title became extinct.

The foregoing contributors to the buiding of the Third Court are those who were in consequence of their generosity enrolled in the Catalogue of Benefactors. A supplementary list is given in Cooper's *Memorials* (Vol. II, p. 139).

(To be continued).

STOCKHOLM.

MOST travellers approach Stockholm by rail, from Gothenburgh or Malmo. If the season is summer, and the train chosen the night-mail, the sun is up some hours before the city is approached, and his rays reveal a land of rock and forest where all the herbage is heavily sprinkled with dew-drops, sometimes stretches of cultivated land, with farmsteads and out-houses built of logs and painted a warm red —a land of lakes and patches of water, a drowned land, amongst whose hill-tops the train is running. Just before 8 a.m. the train glides suddenly into the city, passing amongst sloops laden high with billets of birch and fir wood, and fishing boats which are discharging the fruit of the night's toil with line and net. Water lies on both sides. The line then creeps sinuously between a canal and some lofty buildings crowned with a high church spire. Across the canal there is an open air market with business already in full swing. Then over another bridge, by a sweet garden, and into the central station. Then you will go to some hotel with the impression that Stockholm is a beautiful and interesting city. But the approach has been too abrupt, you have come unprepared upon objects of interest, and have been whirled round a sharp curve just at that tantalising moment when the aroused intelligence has become keenly alive. The whole result is unsatisfactory. You are tired and your mind is full of incomplete pictures.

Far different is the approach to Stockholm from the sea. The steamer moves slowly for forty miles amongst groups of rocky islets and through narrow channels. Gradually the islands become larger. Cultivated land appears. Red farm-houses are dotted here and there. You pass the grassy slopes of a fortress; then a pretty village, with picturesque wooden houses amongst rocks and backed by dark pine forests. The forest everywhere clothes the rocks, but amongst the trunks the eye is relieved by the brighter tints of fern and woodland shrubs. Often also you can see the gleaming bark of the silver birch, whose tender sprays of delicate green seem sunk into the sombre masses of pine. More villas, more pine-clad islets, more narrow channels, more open breadths of water round whose brim the low forest stretches like a dark cord. At length the houses are closer together, other steamers are passed or met, sloops heavily laden with wood tack across the course, all signs that we are approaching some large city which is the focus of the activity of the district. Yet you behold the city from a distance, and approach it by a straight channel of considerable length which separates cliffs of some height from a beautiful island—the public park of Stockholm—where the foliage of oak, lime, and chestnut form a rich and beautiful variety to an eye rather weary of the severity and sameness of the pine.

As there is no tide, the vessel is as soon as possible laid along the quay. But whilst this tedious process is going on there is time to look around. You are still amongst islands, a group set closely together. But the forest has disappeared and here are stately houses, high-domed and lofty-steepled churches and public buildings, all of which enjoy the advantage of abundance of light and air and rapid-flowing undefiled water. Little green steamers (which, with the exception of a tramway, are the only

public means of conveyance) flit to and fro between the different islands. In fine weather, no way of travelling is more pleasant than to be carried rapidly across the lively water of these channels in open air, with no dust, no smoke, and no jolting.

Every beautiful or interesting spot about Stockholm is reached by water. For jaded men who long for change without fatigue, Stockholm is all they desire. The air is keen and fresh as that of Scotland, but not too bracing like that of the Alps. The steamers that take you almost from the door of your hotel through miles of scenery such as I have described are very comfortable, and all afford good refreshments. Besides escaping dust and jolting there are no rough and chopping seas, nor, however bright the sunlight and blue the skies, is there ever the sultriness and the coppery glare of southern Europe. For two months there is no night. It is true the sun disappears below the horizon for about six hours, but he is so close that a rosy tint covers the northern sky and you can read at half-past ten in the evening; and at midnight the prolonged twilight of the departed day meets the advanced guard of the returning sun. These long evenings contribute greatly to the pleasure of the out-door summer life that is such a charming feature of Stockholm. There are many large and well-kept gardens, where bands play, and you can take supper or lighter refreshment.

With such stimulation the growth of all plants is very rapid, and after the long winter the vegetable wealth of Sweden is surprising. All the common English fruits flourish, and a good many that are little known with us are very common and cheap, such as bilberries, whortleberries, cranberries, and wild strawberries, whilst raspberries are finer than those grown in England. Visitors should inspect the markets which are very numerous and well supplied with a great variety of provisions. They are carried on—the

open air market as well as the covered—throughout the whole year. It is possible that the intense frosts that occasionally occur may drive the stall-keepers away, but I have seen them at their business when the temperature was 3° Fahr. At that time these hardy and industrious women look like bundles of clothes with something moving inside and a very red nose tip visible under a grey hood. As to the cold, a Swedish winter is quite as variable as that of England, only the scale of changes is some 10° or 15° lower than what is usually observed at home. For from three to four months there are hard frosts at times and incomplete thaws, but usually the temperature ranges from 20° to 30° Fahr. The cold, however, is not so much felt as in England, partly because the air is usually still, and also because we are all thoroughly prepared to resist its attacks. We dwell in flats, which are much nicer to warm than a whole house. We burn birch-wood in large porcelain stoves, the top of which is tightly closed by a movable plate of metal as soon as the wood ashes have ceased to blaze. Then the whole stove becomes hot, and a large room is well and evenly heated by the radiation from the plates of porcelain. You will see that little heat is lost. The Swedes have a proverb that "it is foolish to warm the crows." Draughts are kept out by double windows, which in spring are removed. In fact all the arrangements in the houses are made in preparation for a long and severe winter.

It is a pity that a like wisdom was not shewn in the building of our English church, which is a pretty little Gothic building, with high pitched roof and clerestory, and great expanse of surface in proportion to its area. Many of our summer visitors are greatly pleased with the church. I wish the residents were equally satisfied. Warming is our difficulty. We have two excellent stoves, one of them of great size. Our consumption of coal is always enormous. By

slight increase we can make the church over hot, and a seat near the stoves a sure step to fainting or illness. On the other hand, the radiation from our vast external surface is so rapid that the temperature falls very suddenly and the body of the church becomes unpleasantly chilly. The Swedes understand these matters better. In church architecture they sacrifice nothing to beauty, but the churches are well warmed.

The public buildings are like the churches, disappointing. The Swedes are very proud of the palace, which is considered the masterpiece of Tessin. But I find that it does not impress strangers, who consider that the site deserves a better building. The palace is very large and massive, but the meanness of the windows and the absence of all relief to the bare walls gives it a starved and unfinished appearance. The interior, however, is very fine and the furniture in good taste. None of the other public buildings would be much noticed if placed in London or Paris. But the Riddenholm church, with its lofty open iron spire, is a very conspicuous object on approaching the city by the Malar Lake. The new spire of Clara Church is shapely and imposing. In Old Stockholm the domestic architecture shows signs of French influence. Many of the new houses are of very handsome elevation and the rooms more decorated than is common in England. As the houses are built either upon piles driven into the mud of the lake or else upon vaults blasted by dynamite out of the solid igneous rock, their cost is very great and rents are high, especially when compared with the moderate art of living.

English interests at Stockholm are growing. The trade is considerable, and goods are chiefly carried in English bottoms. There is little or no coal in Sweden, and our north country sends all that is burnt. When the harbour is open from April to December, it is not rare to see five or six large steam-colliers discharging cargo. It is my duty to board these vessels—when

I can. But when the vessel is empty and very high in the water it is not an easy task to walk up the narrow board, with no handrail or rope, that often forms the only means of reaching the ship. And it is rather trying to one's nerves to be told by the captain when departing after a pleasant visit, "Be careful, be careful, sir, four men fell in last night."

FREDERICK CASE
Chaplain at Stockholm.

A SOUTH AFRICAN SEA-SIDE RESORT.

IF the "intelligent reader" will examine a map of South Africa he will find that the first opening into the land made by the ocean after "doubling the Cape" is called False Bay. Along the north-western coast of this bay, about half as far from Simon's Bay as Simon's Bay is from Cape Point, lies a long straggling line of houses which constitute the villages of Muizenberg and Kalk Bay. A railway across the "flats" that unite the Cape Peninsula to the mainland connects the place with Capetown, and every day during the summer this line conveys to the seaside excursionists glad to get away for a few hours from the heat and dust of Capetown. Of these excursionists some remain at Muizenberg, whose wide beach of glistening white sand affords a capital playground for the children, whilst the shore, shelving away more gradually even than that of our English Weymouth, tempts the most timid to take a sea-bath. Others let the train take them close along the sea-marge to Kalk Bay; there they have rocks from which they can catch fish with unpronounceable names, and amongst the rocks occasional stretches of sand inviting to a swim.

Let me, however, remark at once that the Englishman who would realise what Kalk Bay really is must clear his mind from all suggested resemblance to English watering-places. The clear air of South Africa gives to all the colours of the landscape a brilliancy that is unapproached in the English climate.

The perfect blue of the sky—innocent of cloud unless the south-easter be rolling up huge masses of mist along the high land that runs from Cape Point to Table Mountain—against which the mountains far away on both sides of the entrance to False Bay stand out clear and sharply defined, the brilliant blues and greens of the sea free from all suspicion of mud and flecked with foam of snowy whiteness, the dazzling sand so different from the dirty brownish yellow fringe of the English coast,—all these things form a picture that is aided in its unlikeness to the European watering-place by the meanness of the houses and the obvious unwillingness or inability of the Colonial man to do more than mar the face of nature with abominable roads, and a railway built all along the sea front between the houses and the sea. Every prospect pleases, but man's works are vile—very vile. There is no pier, no esplanade, no bathing machines, no band, no nigger minstrels, so the visitor is thrown upon his own resources for amusement in much the same way as he would be at Watchet or Blue Anchor.

It is only by staying for a few weeks at Kalk Bay that one can appreciate the place. The houses scattered along the narrow piece of land between the mountains and the sea are for the most part owned by Capetown business men. During the winter months these houses are unoccupied, but with the commencement of summer they begin to be inhabited by the *élite* of Cape society, the male portion thereof going up daily as usual to their stores and offices in Capetown. When the proprietor is not occupying his house he lets it to people who have no house of their own in Kalk Bay, so the would-be visitor finds it necessary either to hire a furnished house or to go to such hotels as the place affords, for "furnished apartments" are unknown. Come with me to one of these "furnished houses." As "times are bad"

we have hired it for £10 to £15 a month. It is a low building all on one floor, with a long covered verandah or *stoep* running along the front; the roof is thatched, the outside of the house is white-washed, and the windows are protected by Venetian shutters that were once green. Inside, the rooms are probably *en suite*—an arrangement hardly in accord with modern notions—and therefore we shall probably find that several entrances have been made from the outside of the houses. These remarks apply of course to the old-fashioned Dutch houses, for there are numerous small specimens of the modern slate-roofed one-storied brick villa built in quite the civilised style; these, however, are at present the exception, the house we are examining the rule. We do not take long to discover that the "furniture" consists of a couple of tables, a choice collection of wooden and wicker or Madeira chairs, some ricketty bedsteads and dilapidated arrangements presumably intended to serve as dressing-tables and wash-stands. That there are no carpets is a distinct advantage, and we could dispense, without a pang of regret, with the specimens of art that adorn the walls. We have to complete the furnishing ourselves, and so must hire a waggon to bring our own bedding, together with such articles as we may deem necessary to supplement or replace the antediluvian accessories of the house, and the assortment of damaged glass and crockery of a most substantial character usually concealed in one of the cupboards. Until it happens to rain or to blow hard we almost regret that we do not form part of the numerous band camping out, whose tents arranged here and there in groups of three or four look so picturesque.

And now that we are here how are the days to be passed by those who have no engagements in Capetown? There are no pleasure steamers, and boating is almost an impossibility, for Kalk Bay

has no boats except those of the Malay fishermen, and the prevailing summer south-east wind renders this form of amusement unpleasant as well as unsafe. Bathing is possible at all hours of the day: some few people have their own bathing houses and tents on the beach, but for the most part a place among the rocks or on the sand is selected, and there the bathers of either sex undress and dress in the eye of day; indeed it is only quite recently that civilisation has reached the point at which the local governing bodies deem it advisable to declare bathing attire at once expedient and necessary. After the morning bath the energetically disposed can betake himself to the rocks and there angle for fish unknown to English waters, his efforts not unfrequently resulting in the capture of a young shark or a cat-fish. If the "ungentle craft"—for it is far from gentle at Kalk Bay—have no charms, he can climb the bush-covered hills rising to a height of several hundred feet immediately behind the house, and on these hills or on the table-land above he can gather a bouquet of crassulas, pelargoniums, everlasting flowers, lovely heaths, and ferns; if he has good luck he may come across a snake or two, and so add to his knowledge of the reptile world. Outside of these two forms of dissipation there is nothing for it but to pass the day in walking, talking, reading, eating, smoking, and sleeping—of which the last is at once the easiest and the most general.

At about five o'clock the train brings the business men from town, and some of them get up a game of primitive cricket on a limited plot of grass, whilst others less energetically disposed enjoy to the full the luxury of the *stoep*. Sun sets on the evening meal—"high tea" is the fashion—and darkness comes on without the intervening twilight; no "gloaming"!—think on it and weep for your like in South Africa, ye sentimental ones. Even the

moonlight is most unpoetically bright, making all things as plain as the prosaic sunlight. It is on the moonless evenings, when only the stars scintillate through the crisp clear air, that the visitors of immature years arrange themselves in groups of two or more upon the *stoep*, or adjourn to the rocks where they can watch the waves rolling shorewards in long lines of bright phosphorescence which burst into showers and fountains of fire as the wave breaks. Sometimes these parties on the beach seem to partake of the boisterousness of the waves, and the roar of the waters comes up to the road mingled with shouts and peals of laughter; at other times all is so calm and still that the spirits of even the most frivolous are subdued into the prevailing pleasurable sadness, and the songs that are wafted up on the gentle evening breeze seem "full of longings" or fraught with recollections of happy seasons past. Often some well-remembered air carries the listener far away from this lonely corner of "the Dark Continent" to the dear old distant homeland, never so dear to him as now that he is separated from it by six thousand miles of sea, and it is with a depth of emotion he is loth to confess, even to himself, that he hears, and feels compelled to join in, the concluding "God save the Queen."

J. J. HOYLE.

Kalk Bay, *January* 16, 1886.

BROWNING'S RHYMES.

MAN as we know him is composed of soul, body, and dress: even so is poetry composed of meaning, words, and metre. What is man without dress? and what is poetry without metre?

> Dicite cœlicolæ, vos parvi dicite pisces,
> Ni tegerent braccæ crura, quid esset homo?

To this question we may reply, that man in this condition is to his ordinary fellow-beings what Walt Whitman and the author of "Towards Democracy" are to other poets—objects of considerable interest and even in their way of beauty, but whom on the whole we very much prefer to see in clothing. But while the science of dress counts its students and professors by millions, the subject of metre receives little attention from literary critics, and hardly any at all from literary students. And yet it is one of great importance: the body is doubtless more than raiment, but the raiment is much also. When the spirit of poetry changes, the metrical forms change too, and *vice versâ;* it will generally be found that a radical alteration in metre is accompanied by an inward revolution. There is a great gulf between the poetry of Pope's day and that of the nineteenth century, but the metrical change is no less. The new thoughts naturally clothe themselves in new forms: the rhymed heroic couplet, apparently the instinctive language of poetry in the earlier period, has about died out, or rather has suffered a degradation

worse than death—has been relegated to prize-exercises. Or to take the most striking of all instances: when Christianity followed by Teutonism overspread the Roman Empire metre underwent a revolution, and quantity gave place to rhyme. There is the greatest possible difference of feeling between an Ode of Horace and the "Dies Irae," but there is a no less striking difference in the outward form.

In our own days a poet of incontestable power has arisen in England, who has in many ways set at nought our fundamental conceptions of poetry. We have not treated him with indifference: we have done and are still doing our best to see what we can make of Mr Browning. But it has not been sufficiently observed that he is introducing very serious modifications into the most important element in English metre—the rhyme.

Rhyme in English poetry is usually of two kinds—the one-syllable, commonly known as masculine, *e.g. sun* and *begun*, *shade* and *made*, or two-syllabled, otherwise called feminine: as *ever* and *never*, *story* and *glory*. But besides these ordinary kinds there are extraordinary kinds. The rhyme may be three-syllabled, as *humanity* and *vanity*, *lowliness* and *holiness*; or again it may be "made up," *i.e. table* may rhyme with the two words "*stray bull*," or *Pegasus* with the three "*leg as us*." Now every reader of Browning must have been startled, not to say shocked, by the recurrence of rhymes like these: "*plough-shares*" rhymes with "*now shares*," "*omniscient*" with "*sufficient*," "*Zenocrate*" with "*zero-rate*," and even (horresco referens!) "*priestliness*" with "*beastliness*." We have even been told that in a recent poem there is something to be found about a "*ranunculus*," which is followed by "Tommy make room for your *avunculus*," but this it is to be hoped is a libel.

It can hardly be disputed that rhymes like this have hitherto been restricted to comic poetry. Mr Gilbert

makes much capital of them, rhyming "*strategy*" with "*sat a gee*," and "*hypotenuse*" with "*lot o' news*." They occur frequently in the Ingoldsby Legends. Many readers will doubtless recollect an ingenious stanza, which runs

> "If I were a cassowary
> On the plains of *Timbuctoo*
> Then I'd eat a missionary
> With his banns and *hymn-book too*."

No one would claim high literary merit for this stanza, but the ingenious rhyme in the 2nd and 4th lines has given it longevity if not immortality. If we go back earlier, we find the same: Byron has rhymes of this kind, but it is in *Don Juan*, not in *Childe Harold*, and the only time so far as we know, that Milton attempts to be comic, is when he laughs at the then semi-barbarous name of *Gordon*, and makes a joke out of rhyming it with "*Tetrachordon*," "*pored on*" and "*word on*."

We confess we do not think that rhyme-hunting of this kind belongs to the highest class even of comic poetry, or is a proper function for a great writer. It is the foul-minded and brandy-sodden side of Byron which speaks in *Don Juan*; and when Milton pollutes his sonnets with the Tetrachordon, we have no longer the "god-gifted organ-voice of England," but the bitter, almost vulgar, Milton of controversy. And when we see our great poet-philosopher Browning stooping to doggerel of this sort, fitting words into each other which were never meant to fit, and loading the English language with such a word as "beastliness," we confess to something of the feeling of Michal, the wife of David, when she saw her husband, the sweet singer of Israel, leaping and dancing before the Ark.

This however is not the chief point: if Browning chooses occasionally to play the part of a low comedian,

he is none the less a great poet when he likes; the curious point is that he differs from all his predecessors in the art of eccentric rhyming, in that he employs it for serious poetry. In "*Christmas Eve*" for instance, a poem on a very serious subject, we find many passages, of which this is a fair sample:

"And except from him, from each that entered
I got the same interrogation—
'What you, the alien, you have ventured
To take with us, the elect, your station?
A carer for none of it, a Gallio!'—
Thus plain as print, I read the glance
At a common prey in each countenance,
As of huntsman giving his hounds the tally-ho."

No poem of Browning's strikes a higher note than the "*Grammarian's Funeral*," yet it is full of such rhymes as "*far gain*" and "*bargain*," "*fabric*" and "*dab brick*," "*based oův*" and "*waist down.*" In the poem "*Old Pictures in Florence*," there are some very beautiful stanzas and some very noble thoughts: yet in this same poem we find something about forming a "*Witanagemot.*" Browning means, we may suppose, "a meeting to discuss the question in hand." To call this by the name of the old Saxon Parliament is only in itself an affectation. And should not the word, if word at all, be pronounced *Witànegemôt?* Here then we have a word misapplied, if not mispronounced, and for what? Simply and solely that it may rhyme with the three words "*bag 'em hot.*"

"This time we'll shoot better game and bag 'em hot
No mere display at the stone of Dante
But a kind of sober *Witanagemot.*
(Ex: "Casa Guidi," *quod videas ante.*)"

Still more curiously Mrs Browning has the same trick even more markedly: her rhymes are perhaps inferior in individual eccentricity, but they make up in quantity what they want in quality. It is only

occasionally that Browning in his higher moods rhymes in this way, but Mrs Browning does it constantly: there are poems after poems, the "*Lay of the Children*," the "*Child's Grave in Florence*," the "*Ragged School*," where the rhymes are to say the least of it striking. In one instance she may be fairly said to transcend her husband's wildest efforts, where contrary to every law of rhythm the town *Modena* rhymes with "*God in a*," the substantive to which the article "a" belongs standing over to the next line:

> Florence, Bologna, Parma, Modena
> So may graves reserved by God, in a
> Day of Judgment"—

These instances suggest an important question. Is this passion for odd rhymes a peculiar characteristic of the Brownings, or is there a tendency of this kind in all modern poetry? We believe that there is such a tendency, though these two writers have carried it to a far greater extent than others. At any rate we believe that the use of the "feminine" rhyme is on the increase, and the feminine rhyme, though perfectly legitimate in English poetry, is nevertheless an exaggeration of rhyme, and if generally used may easily spoil the ear for less striking assonances. The feminine rhyme is certainly commoner since Shelley's time than it was before, and perhaps it may owe its popularity mainly to him. In Shelley too is to be found the first instance of a "made up" rhyme which we remember to have seen at least in serious verse; strangely enough it is in his most melodious poem, perhaps the most melodious poem in the English language.

> Chorus hyme*neal*
> Or triumphant chant
> Mixed with thine would *be all*
> But an empty vaunt.

The direction in which the popular taste is running may perhaps be fairly tested by a branch of literature

which has not received the attention it deserves—our hymn-books. What the lyrics of Shelley and Swinburne are to Pope and Gray our present rollicking hymns are to the more sober measures of our fathers. They expressed their religious emotions in "Common Metre," and "Long Metre" and "Short Metre." They had also others generally known as "Peculiar Metre," but these were a minority. The "peculiar measures" are now very much on the increase, and it will be found they often owe much of their attractions to the feminine rhyme. A clerical schoolmaster once told the writer that he found that boys sung a hymn rhymed in this way with far more gusto. The 23rd Psalm, the favourite of every age, used to run in words still dear to Scotchmen—

> The Lord's my shepherd: I'll not want;
> He makes me down to lie
> In pastures green; he leadeth me
> The quiet waters by.

It is now generally heard in English churches in this form:

> The King of Love my shepherd is,
> His goodness faileth *never*,
> I nothing lack if I am His,
> And He is mine for *ever*.

If we are right in thinking that the demand for double, treble, and eccentric rhymes is on the increase in England, it can hardly be regarded as a good sign. What the effect on the poet may be, we will not presume to say. Perhaps as Pope lisped in numbers, the Brownings may be able to think freely and naturally in two-syllabled and three-syllabled rhymes, but one would naturally think that shackles of this sort would be a great impediment to freedom, and indeed we cannot but trace to this source some of Mrs Browning's oddities. It is to rhyme with "*surely*" that God in the "Cry of the Children" is

made to smile down very "*purely.*" It is to rhyme with "*virtues*" that Lady Geraldine says her lover is "very noble *certes*," thus introducing an obsolete word into a piece which is otherwise of the purest XIX century English. It does not of course follow because two-syllabled rhymes are rarer than one-syllabled, that therefore the former kind of verse is more impeded and confined. Rhymed verse of any kind is more shackled than blank verse, but is probably quite as easy. But when we remember the limited number of double and still more of triple rhymes, it is difficult to think that a perpetual demand for them would not be oppressive. The result must be a certain tendency to tautology, happily described by Calverley in a well-known parody on Jean Ingelow:

> Through the rare heather we wonned together,
> I and my Willie and smelt for flowers;
> I must mention again it was glorious weather,
> Rhymes are so scarce in this world of ours.

But whatever the effect on the poet, the effect on the public must be bad. Rhyming is only one element in metre, and if it occupies a too prominent place the ear may easily be blunted to the more delicate harmonies of the line.

It was said at the outset, that metrical peculiarities were generally a sign of some inward peculiarities. It is so with Browning. His rhymes are the counterpart of that curious grotesqueness of thought and expression which he seems to mistake for humour. We should be the last to deny that he can be humorous. Witness his "*Confessions*," one of the most delicious mixtures of humour and pathos in the language. But as for his ordinary so-called humorous poems, even such well-known instances as "*The Spanish Cloister*" and the first part of "*Holy Cross Day*," are they really humorous, or anything more than grotesque? They seem to us about as much and as little amusing as his "*priestliness*" and "*beastliness.*"

Obituary.

The Right Rev. Henry Cotterill, Bishop of Edinburgh.

Henry Cotterill was a son of the late Rev. Joseph Cotterill, rector of Blakeney, Norfolk, who for some time was one of the honorary canons of Norwich Cathedral. He was born at Ampton, Suffolk, in 1812, and was educated at St John's College, Cambridge. His University career was a brilliant one, and in 1835, when he took his degree, he carried off a number of honours such as rarely falls to the lot of any student. He was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman—the highest possible honours in mathematics—and he had a First-Class in classics. The present Duke of Devonshire is said to be among the few Cambridge men who can show so excellent a record. Almost immediately after he took his degree, Mr Cotterill was elected to a fellowship on the Foundation of his college. Ordained a deacon in 1835 and a priest in 1836, he went out thereafter to the Madras Presidency as a chaplain. This step shows how strongly he must have been drawn towards the work of the ministry in a foreign country, as a young man with his academical position might, if he had chosen, have looked for something better at home. At the end of nine and a half years of service in India, his medical advisers informed him that he could not hope to stand the climate much longer. He returned to England, and in 1847 was appointed to the Vice-Principalship of a newly-established educational institution called the Brighton College. Four years later he became its Principal.

Meanwhile, two new Sees had been formed in South Africa to relieve the work of the Bishop of Cape

Town—one in Grahamstown, and the other, destined to be heard of in the world, in Natal. To Natal was consecrated Mr Colenso (Second Wrangler 1836), and to Grahamstown Mr Armstrong. The latter however, did not long hold the incumbency, as he died in May 1856. In the same year Mr Cotterill was selected to fill the vacancy with the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr Sumner), and was duly consecrated to the office of Bishop in the Chapel-Royal, Whitehall. About the same time the University of Cambridge conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. Bishop Gray, who was Metropolitan in South Africa—Natal and Grahamstown being suffragan sees to Cape Town—was, as appears from the pages of his biography, not overjoyed at the new appointment. Bishop Gray was ritualistic in his tendencies. Dr Cotterill, on the other hand, was regarded as distinctly "evangelistic," and the metropolitan seemed to think that the new Bishop had been purposely selected to keep him in check, and that they would not work harmoniously together. The fear, however, was groundless, for as Bishop Gray's son says in the memoir already referred to—"This was but a passing care, and it is needless to say how warm the affection between Bishop Gray and Bishop Cotterill became, or how heartily they worked together with but one mind." As a matter of fact, events by-and-bye occurred in connexion with the See of Natal which turned their thoughts from these questions of ritual to the defence of the weightier matters of the law. In 1860 Dr Colenso startled the Church with which he was connected, and a large portion of evangelical Christendom, by the publication of his works on the Epistle to the Romans and on the Pentateuch. In the long and keen controversy that arose out of that now famous case Bishop Cotterill had to take a share, and he was a member of the Episcopal Court which condemned Dr Colenso. It

was, however freely acknowledged that he had acted throughout in a spirit of moderation and forbearance.

This condemnation, though accepted by the majority of the Anglican Episcopate, was not acquiesced in or accepted as final by Dr Colenso. As was wittily said by Dean Milman, Dr Colenso was well up in "Numbers," but not in "Exodus;" and having appealed to the recognised Courts, got from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council a decision that the condemnation was not good in law. The mind of the Church was considerably unsettled in regard to the whole controversy, and it was under these circumstances that the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr Longley) convened in 1867 what is now known as the Lambeth Conference, to which all the bishops of the Anglican Communion were summoned. The Conference, which met in private, elected Dr Cotterill and one of the English bishops to be joint-secretaries, and the clearness of intellect and command of business shown on that occasion by the Bishop of Grahamstown left a most favourable impression upon the minds of all present, and probably had much to do with his selection in 1871 for the position of Coadjutor Bishop of the See of Edinburgh, then held by Dr Terrot. The case of Dr Colenso was up in one form or another at the Conference, and in the discussions Dr Cotterill took an active part, his extreme fairness on that occasion being afterwards acknowledged by the son-in-law of Dr Colenso. The administration of the See of Grahamstown by Dr Cotterill seems to have given general satisfaction. He not only took an interest in the spiritual welfare of the English-speaking people, but, as he had done in India, did what he could in a missionary spirit to further the interests of Christianity among the aboriginal population. When Dr Cotterill left in 1871 to take up his work in Edinburgh, Bishop Gray wrote these words—"I shall miss his strong sense and ripened views, especially

in the provincial Synod." On the death of Dr Terrot in 1872, Dr Cotterill succeeded to the See of Edinburgh. Generally speaking, the impression among his people has been that his administration of the Diocese of Edinburgh has been tolerant, enlightened, and successful. In the Representative Church Council recently brought into existence he showed himself alive to the welfare not only of his own diocese, but of the Episcopal Church all over Scotland.

Bishop Cotterill became a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1872, in which his mathematical and scientific acquirements gave him a good standing. He was elected to the office of Vice-President in 1875, but does not seem to have contributed to its Transactions.

Considering his high position as a scholar in his early days, it may be considered that Bishop Cotterill's contributions to theological and general literature were of a rather meagre kind. His chief work, "The Seven Ages of the Church," took the shape of a treatise on the form and government of the Church, as set forth in the Scriptures. He was also the author of various papers on the relation between science and religion, the most recent of which was lately issued as a small volume, with the title, "Does Science Aid Faith?" in which he maintained the affirmative of the proposition. He was on excellent terms with the American bishops, and paid a visit to the United States a few years ago. On that occasion he was appointed by the American Church to deliver the Bedell Lectures, 1883. These were afterwards published, the subject being "Revealed religion explained by its relation to the moral being of God." In 1836 the Bishop married a daughter of Mr John Panther, of Bellevue, Jamaica, by whom and a grown-up family of four sons and two daughters he is survived. One of the sons is Dr Cotterill of Edinburgh, one is a clergyman, and one is an engineer in Egypt.

(*Scotsman*, April 17, 1886)

THE MERRY MONTH OF MAY.

THE May Term is now at it's acme;
  Alma Mater is looking her best;
And the tide of my thoughts seems to back me
  To the years that were once full of zest.
Though absent in body, in spirit
  To the banks of the Cam I return;
And my heart feels emotions which stir it,
  Till the fires of long memories burn.

I can hear every sound, see each vision
  Which once may have charmed me, perhaps—
Blue eyes, and pink bonnets Elysian,
  White flannels, red blazers and caps;
The sound of eight oars in the distance;
  The cry that "the Willows" are past;
And the moment of perfect existence,
  When we bumped Sidney Sussex at last.

I can hear the sad nightingale singing,
  As my lamp in the New Court I trim;
I can hear Great St Mary's peal ringing,
  As the cream of my Paley I skim;
The Cuckoo, that used to delight me;
  The Owlet, whose screech I reviled;
The Piano, that used to excite me;
  The Cornet, that drove me quite wild.

The Flower Show, its silk and its satin;
The face that was fairest of all;
Greek Verses, Equations, and Latin;
King's Chapel; the Trinity Ball;
The training; the boat-supper party;
The leg-ball sent flying for five—
I am young once again, and feel hearty,
As the old recollections revive.

But now, if on young friends I drop in,
I'm described as a "blooming old buffer;"
If I stood up to bat against Toppin,
I should hear the words "awful old duffer:"
And thus, though I long to be present
On the banks of my well-beloved Cam,
I think on the whole it's more pleasant
To vegetate here as I am.

None the less, to my old Alma Mater,
And to you, Undergraduates gay,
Who will "buffers" be sooner or later,
I send the kind greetings of May.
May your boat be the Head of the River!
May your bowlers and batsmen ne'er fail!
May you always preserve a sound liver!
Be it long ere you give up good ale!

The prices of wheat, oats, and barley,
Don't cause you anxiety yet;
Nor the birth of a Bessie or Charlie
Suggest the ill-omened word—debt;
Controversies, political questions,
Do not darken your brows with black care,
Be it long ere your healthy digestions
The world and its troubles impair!

But in time you will find that existence
  Is a race which full training demands,
Unlimited powers of resistance,
  Tough fibre, strong hearts, ready hands:
When you once are engaged at the tussle,
  When life's real battles begin,
May you find the best sinew and muscle
  In a heart true and simple within!

But enough for the present of preaching!
  Your Autumn of life is not yet:
Too much of the very best teaching
  We are all of us apt to forget.
'Tis the May Term of races and roses,
  Of reading, of work and of play;
So gather your garlands and posies,
  Ye Men of St John's, while you may.

"ARCULUS."

LABUNTUR ANNI.

A BABY fountain springing from the earth,
Bringing new joys and sweet unconscious mirth:
A tiny rivulet tottering on its way,
With infant murmurs lisping in its play:
A full brook leaping on mid golden hours,
Noisily jubilant in its youthful powers:
A calm clear stream, majestically strong,
Rolling with deep-toned utterance along;
A weary current gliding peacefully
Through level meadows slowly to the sea:—
So runs our life away; so on the breast
Of Time's broad ocean sinks at last to rest.

T. E. P.

IDEM LATINE.

EN, fons tenellus emicans terrâ levis
Novam inscienter afferens dulcedinem:
Jam rivulus tremente protrepidans pede
Ludo et loquellis murmurans infantibus:
Mox sole torrens desiliens sub aureo
Laetus juventae robore exultans suae:
Tum nobile undis flumen amplioribus
Lato sonoras alveo volvens aquas:
Tandem aeger amnis taedio longae viae
Cum pace placido lenis illabens mari:—
Sic vita lapsu praeterit volubili,
Sic mergit aequor alta in aeternum quies.

T. E. PAGE.

I.—LA PREMIÈRE.

It was not for her beauty rare,—
  But we were twenty and a day,
And, as I think, the morning air
  Was sweet with May.

'Twas not that she was cold, indeed—
  But still I vow by heav'n above
It was my very bravest deed
  To tell my love.

'Twas not that she was kind, ah no,—
  But my delight was so entrancing
As each to each we whispered low,
  The tears came dancing.

'Twas not that she was cruel-hearted,—
  But she has gone and I remain,
And Grief and I will not be parted
  Ever again.

II.—SONG.

Why, when you show me a rose
  That awakes to the infinite air,
Why fly my last dreams of repose?
Ah me, when you show me the rose
  I think of her forehead most fair!

Why, when you show me a star,
  O why do my tears arise
Like a mist that is rolled from afar?
Ah me, when you show me the star
  I think of the light of her eyes!

Why, when you show me a swallow
  That is off and away till the spring,
O why does my life become hollow?
Ah me, when you show me the swallow
  I would that I too were a-wing!

After François Coppée.

LAY OF THE GOODS ENGINE.

From the German.

Slowly trail I, panting, snorting,
Waggons, trucks, an endless load,
Toiling keep my wheels revolving
On the gleaming iron road.

On the other line beside me
Whizzes past the bright Express.
How her rushing, flashing, dashing
Seems to flout my tardiness!

While I lumbering, rumbling, grumbling,
Heavy laden onward roll
Scarce a glimpse I catch in passing
Of the darling of my soul.

One shrill kiss she blows, coquettish,
One bright flash and then is gone;
Quivers all my frame to answer,
All my answer is a groan.

Parted are we thus for ever,
None can lighten my distress.
Coupled may be other engines,
Never 'Goods' to gay 'Express.'

Parted wide by birth and station,
She a 'compound,' I a 'tank,'
She a sylph, I Arthur Orton
Cursing difference of rank.

O that blundered points or signals
Would but leave us to collide!
'Mid the crash, the flame, the ruin
I at length would clasp my bride.

Perish all in life that sundered,
If in death I win my own;
In each other's being mingled
Be we to old iron blown.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CLUB FINANCE.

To *Fiscus, Esq.*

DEAR SIR,

I have read your letter to the *Eagle* with considerable care and attention, and hasten to comply with the liberal invitation you offer to correspondents.

The objects you are desirous of obtaining are, I gather, (1) to rid Undergraduates of a nauseous influx of pitiful appeals for aid, (2) to uplift the spirit of the College by presenting "the faces of our College Treasurers wreathed in smiles," (3) to uphold the reputation of the College in so far as it rests upon the Boat Club.

Now the first of these objects I am quite sure will never be accomplished until your Amalgamation Scheme shall include Academies of Dancing, Church Aid Societies, and Missions to Delhi and other places with whose geographical position I am unacquainted. (2) The wreaths of smiles may be obtainable, but I greatly doubt whether they are desirable. The only capacity in which some of us know the College Treasurers is in their capacity of tax-gatherers, and the inspiriting influence of a money-seeking smile is, to say the least, questionable. (3) In your letter you would have us believe that the reputation of St John's "depends very largely on the success of the Boat Club," and this is the only reason you submit in justification of your opening this correspondence in the *Eagle*. I venture to challenge that opinion. No doubt a large number, perhaps a majority, of present Undergraduates centre their first thoughts upon the Boat Clubs, and in a certain way they are right in doing so: but the honour of St John's is a matter which rests in the hands of many generations, a matter of extensive bearing, and a matter which is profoundly indifferent to a bump or two on the river. St John's is not one of the small Colleges; she used to consider herself the rival of Trinity, and I have yet to learn that the fair name of Trinity is dependent on the development of Trinitarian biceps.

Advocate what schemes you will, but do not support them with false sentiment which is dishonouring to the College.

The object to be aimed at is, it seems to me, to secure the best exercise to the greatest number possible—that is to say, in as cheap a manner as is at all attainable. The scheme you propose, like all other amalgamation schemes, entirely fails to secure this end, The only Club which would be at all benefitted is the Boat Club, and that to a very small extent—if, indeed, at all. There are at present 80 Members of that Club: unless 250 amalgamate, the fee would be raised from one guinea a term to 23*s.* 6*d.*—a clear loss of 2*s.* 6*d.* a term, which would largely compensate for the entrance guinea. If the plan met with stronger support than I at all anticipate, "those who go down to the sea in ships" would be slightly relieved, but their relief would be at the expense of every member of the College who partakes in any other form of athletics. The scheme moreover would be greatly unfair to those who have hitherto delighted in Football and Tennis, and in all probability would mean the extinction of the Lacrosse Club.

But, you say, there is a "considerable moral advantage" in possessing the freedom of all the Clubs. To this, I reply, the the ordinary Undergraduate looks for a *material* advantage,—personally, I am unable to comprehend the nature of this great moral gain. I find that one form of athletics is as much as most people have the time or inclination to indulge in—and this is moreover consistent with the specialising tendency of the Cambridge University. Those who are possessed of sufficient wealth will doubtless derive a greater moral advantage from paying full fees to all the Clubs than from throwing a heavy burden on those who are more impecunious, and thus devouring widows' houses.

I wish I was convinced that all the money which passes through the hands of our Treasurers was well spent. It seems to me that it would be advisable to afford the members of the College some chance of a thorough scrutiny of the expenses which require annual compensation to the amount of £500. For instance, what was the bill paid last year for repairs needlessly incurred? On certain occasions it is customary for members of the Boat Clubs to upset and damage as many boats as possible; whereupon circulars are issued and we get urgent appeals, saying that the Boat Club is not well supported!

These circulars do not usually state how many boats have been upset, neither do they inform us of the amount of damage incurred, nor in what manner of way these proceedings have redounded to the honour of the College. It will be well if this discussion leads to some enquiries as to the way in which money has been spent in past years.

If for some years there has been an annual deficit of £200, I can only suggest that an appeal should once more be made to members of the College, past and present, to contribute as they may feel inclined. In this way a surplus might be obtained, and that surplus should be invested as capital and not at once squandered in ways which are not absolutely necessary. Beyond this, I can only advise "Retrenchment and Reform."

I am, &c.,
INQUISITOR.

To the Editors of the "Eagle."

GENTLEMEN,

The thanks of all who are interested in the welfare of our College are due to "*Fiscus*" for directing attention to what he calls the "monotonous uniformity" of the "financial difficulties" of our Clubs and Societies. May I, however, point out that by assuming that Amalgamation is sure to come sooner or later there is a danger of closing up sources now open to us from which a financial revival might be obtained.

Our Cricket and Football Clubs have now no debt. Our Lawn Tennis and Lacrosse Clubs have enough and to spare.

The Lady Margaret Boat Club at the present time has a debt less than half of what it was a few years ago; and for the three years ending with May Term 1885, it actually paid its way within £5—an exceptional donation being expended in exceptional outlay on new ships—and this when the number of members was abnormally low.

A single donation of £1 from each Fellow and of 10*s* from each resident Graduate and Undergraduate would not only cancel the entire debt of about £170, but also enable the Club to begin next year with about £40 in hand, and surely this is not an unattainable object, considering that several of the resident Seniors take an active and real interest in the different Clubs.

In the past frequent and half-hearted attempts to set things straight have nearly worn out the patience of those who are willing and able to support Athletics in the College; still if, as I am confident is possible, instead of constant and monotonous appeals a final and successful effort were made, there would be little danger of reverting to the unhappy precedent of insolvency.

A Fellow of the College might be found willing to act on each of the Financial Committees, and this would be a salutary check on extravagance and bad management.

Although the plan I suggest of clearing off the debt is antique and has some disadvantages, I submit that it only requires systematic energy to make it thoroughly successful, and, though one cannot forget that unfortunately there is a good deal of indifference and individual selfishness in the College, there is no good reason why a temporary torpor should become a permanent sleep, or a partial disorder grow into a fatal disease.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
X.

OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term, 1886.

[*The Editors will be glad to receive suitable contributions to the Chronicle from Subscribers whether in Cambridge or at a distance.*]

Three highly distinguished members of the College have been added to our roll of Honorary Fellows: Professor Pritchard, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, and Mr Roby. The Rev. Charles Pritchard (Fourth Wrangler 1830), D.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., is a former Fellow of the College, concerning whom we had a pleasing announcement to make in our last number. He is Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford and a Fellow of New College; he was Hulsean Lecturer in 1867, and formerly President of the Royal Astronomical Society. Sir Patrick Mac Chombaich de Colquhoun, LL.D., Q.C. (B.A. 1837), and a Bencher of the Inner Temple, was formerly Chief Justice of the Ionian Islands. Mr Henry John Roby (Senior Classic 1853), formerly Fellow of the College, is the author of a '*Latin Grammar from Plautus to Suetonius*,' an '*Introduction to the Study of Justinian's Digest*,' and other works; he was formerly one of the Endowed Schools Commissioners.

The "only survivor in England of the little knot of Johnian residents with whom James Moorhouse was on especially intimate terms" sends us the following notes on the Bishop of Manchester, who has now reached England and entered upon his new sphere.

"Bishop Moorhouse as a preacher exhibits the rather exceptional combination of a power of philosophic reasoning and an unusual gift of eloquence. Thus at the time when he left London, though he had always spurned the art of the 'popular preacher' when he preached before the University, few men were more welcome to an educated audience. This was also shewn by his popularity at Cambridge.

He will leave his mark in the diocese of Melbourne in the form of the new Cathedral, the eastern part of which is approaching completion, and in the Theological College, into

which he has inspired a new life. He will be remembered also as a Bishop, indefatigable in his work, clear sighted and outspoken, full of zeal for Christ, full of sympathy with the toilers of this world, whether of humble or higher station; impatient only of shams, pretences, and childish superstitions, yet willing and able to endure much, if only he sees men are in earnest and seeking after truth.

His work at Sheffield and at Fitzroy Square has made him familiar with the trials and the religious difficulties of the poor; his work at St James' has rendered him no less familiar with the one and the other among those of larger incomes and of higher education. It is this rare combination of being able to understand the wants and the perplexities both of poor and rich that has made him so successful in Australia. It is this especially, we venture to predict, which will make him no less successful in Manchester, where he will find among its merchants and its workmen both difficulties and advantages very similar to those with which he has been so long familiar."

The Editors now and then receive from old Subscribers complaints as to the awkwardness of sending by cheque so small a sum as the annual subscription (4*s.* 6*d.*); and a few have expressed a wish that some means of compounding might be devised. A plan, by which for a single sum of one guinea the *Eagle* would be supplied for five years, is under consideration. If the plan is found to be workable full particulars will be given in our next number. We take the opportunity of inviting the attention of Subscribers in arrear to the notices which have recently been sent them. In a certain number of cases the sum owing is quite large enough to justify the drawing of a cheque. Our recent efforts to improve the material aspect of the magazine have naturally involved an increased expense, and we are therefore desirous of gathering in as many as possible of our outstanding debts.

We have to add to the list of members of the College now in Parliament the name of Sir W. Cunliffe Brooks, who has been returned as (Conservative) member for the Altrincham division of Cheshire.

Mr Scott, our Senior Bursar, has been appointed Pro-proctor for the ensuing year, and Mr Larmor has been appointed Moderator. Mr Whitaker has been appointed an Examiner for the Theological Tripos; Mr Gunston an Examiner in Mathematics, Mr Smith in French, and Mr Cox in German, for the Previous Examination; and Dr D. Mac Alister an Examiner in Medicine.

The Rev. Dr Bonney, Senior Fellow of the College, has been appointed Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Manchester.

Mr Heitland has been appointed Junior Bursar in the place of Mr Tottenham, resigned.

Mr J. Teasdale has been nominated by the College a Governor of Pocklington Grammar School.

Dr Donald Mac Alister has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London. Of the eight physicians selected for the honour this year three are Cambridge men.

Mr Torry has left as a farewell offering to the College twelve Greek Testaments (Westcott and Hort) to be placed in the Chapel for the use of the students.

Mr William Bateson, Fellow of the College, started in the beginning of May on a journey to Central Asia. His purpose is to investigate the fauna of the lakes in the steppe lying to the north of the Sea of Aral. He will probably be away two years, but we hope from time to time to receive from him accounts of his travels and to place them before our readers.

The University has on the strong recommendation of the Board for Biology and Geology made a grant of £50 a year for two years from the Worts Travelling Scholars fund to aid Mr Bateson in his investigations.

A grant of £60 from the same fund has also been made to A. C. Seward, Scholar of the College, to assist him in investigating and collecting fossil plants in Belgium and France.

Mr W. F. R. Weldon, Fellow of the College, is about to proceed on a biological expedition to the Bahamas.

J. L. A. Paton, Scholar of the College, has been honourably mentioned in the competition for the Porson Prize; A. C. Millard has been elected to a Bell Scholarship; and Ds H. S. Lewis, Fry Scholar, has gained the first Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship.

In future the hour of morning Chapel in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms will be half-past seven instead of seven. It is proposed, with the consent of our Visitor, the Bishop of Ely, to abbreviate the service a little on holy days, as has hitherto been customary on Wednesday and Friday mornings. Another change recently made, which will tend to make the Sunday evening singing somewhat more congregational, is the introduction of a hymn at the close of the service.

We understand that news has been received by the Church Missionary Society to the effect that up to Christmas last Mr Ashe and his companions, for whose safety fears were expressed in our last issue, had escaped the fate of Bishop Hannington, though they were still prisoners at Uganda.

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*Helps to Higher Arithmetic* (Hamilton, Adams & Co.), by Rev. G. F. Allfree and T. F. J. Scudamore; *The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles, with illustrations from the Talmud* (Deighton), by C. Taylor, D.D., our Master; *The Social Aspects of Banking* (Blades), by H. S. Foxwell; *Curtius's Principles of Greek Etymology, Edition V* (Murray), by Dr A. S. Wilkins, and Edwin B. England, M.A.; *Common Sense Euclid*, Books I and II (Joseph Hughes), by Rev. A. D. Capel; *Poems* (Bell), by Thomas Ashe.

The following books by members of the College are announced as forthcoming:—*Primer of Roman Antiquities* (Macmillan), by Dr A. S. Wilkins; *First Greek Reader* (Macmillan), by F. H. Colson; *Epigrams of Martial*, Books I and II (Macmillan), by Prof. J. E. B. Mayor; *Thucydides*, Book V (Macmillan), by Rev. C. E. Graves; *Demosthenes in Midiam* (Macmillan), by Dr A. S. Wilkins and Dr Herman Hager; *Oriental Penmanship* (W. H. Allen & Co.), by the late Professor Palmer and Frederic Pincott.

The Collection of Coins in the Library has received some contributions of value. Mr. Heitland mentions especially the addition of a number of Roman Imperial silver coins, presented by Miss M. L. Mayers, and a gold Rose-noble of Richard II, presented by Mr. Haskins.

In pursuance of the Article by "*Fiscus*" on the Amalgamation of the Athletic Club, which appeared in the *Eagle* of last Term, voting papers were issued to all resident Members of the College on the subject. The result of the poll was that out of 390 papers issued, 192 only were returned; of these 180 voted for Amalgamation in some form or other, and only 12 voted against it. Of these 180, 138 supported the Scheme (1) proposing Membership of all the Clubs for a terminal subscription of £1; 42 voted for an alternative Scheme (2) "reserving the right to non-members to join the Tennis Club by a single subscription, to be fixed as at present." The latter Scheme not having received sufficient support to give it any chance of success, it was decided to push forward Scheme (1) only, and if possible to ascertain the feeling of the whole College upon it. With a view to this, by the courtesy of the Debating Society, a meeting of that Society on Saturday, May 29th, was thrown open to the whole College, at which the following Motion was introduced by Mr C. H. Heath:—"That this meeting would welcome the Amalgamation of all the Athletic Clubs of the College, and pledges itself to support the Scheme when started." This motion was supported by Messrs E. R. Cousins, Kinman, Herbert, Boorne, Orr, Hind, Russell, Foxley, Sifton, and Adeney, and found no opposers; it was carried *nem. con.* The chief arguments used were:—

1. The need of money by the Clubs, particularly by the L.M.B.C.

2. The paucity of Members of the Clubs.

3. The lack of public feeling and *esprit de corps* in the College, which need some great movement like the present to arouse them.

A canvass is now being taken of all those members who have not given in their adhesion, the results of which as far as they have gone augur well for the adoption and success of the enterprise.

If sufficient support is guaranteed the Scheme will probably take the form of a single terminal subscription of £1 (or perhaps a little higher, according to numbers), entitling to membership of all the Athletic Clubs of the College. Arrangements as to details, as to the advisability of a small entrance-fee for new members, and as to the management of the funds will, it is hoped, be settled before the end of the present Term by a Committee of the Officers of the different Clubs.

THE NEW BUILDING.—Since our last notice the weather has been more favourable, and in March and April great progress was made with the work. We have now nearly finished the ground floor, and got the fire-proof flooring laid over most of it. The work has however been seriously delayed for want of certain materials—first the York stone and now the red bricks—and just at present we are making next to no progress. We hope to get a number of hands at work again in June, when we may expect to carry up the rest of the fabric without any serious hitch.

When we were putting in the last of the concrete foundations we found that the north wall of the Second Court is not equally well supported at all points. In one place the clunch foundation was no wider than the wall above it; in another it disappeared altogether. At this point we have carefully under-pinned it with good concrete.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE WINDOW FUND.

This fund was collected amongst the Undergraduates of the College at the time our new Chapel was built. It was at first intended merely to fill the great west window with stained glass, but the sum collected being more than enough for this purpose, the Committee decided to devote it to filling in one or more of the upper windows of the tower with stained glass not in figures but in patterns. The last report, which appeared in the number of the *Eagle* for the May Term 1869 (Vol. VI., p. 373), gave account of the proceedings up to that date, and the balance sheet was appended. The offer was made to the Master and Seniors and accepted by them, but the execution was deferred till funds might be available to fill all the windows at once, so as to save the cost of erecting scaffolding at several different times.

The estimates obtained for three windows were as follows:

For the two	East	Windows.....	£168
,,	South	,, ...	£215
,,	North	,, ...	£215
,,	West	,, ...	£226
		Total	£824

It was accordingly decided that the money in hand should be invested in the names of Mr Wace, the Treasurer, and Mr Sandys until it should be required.

The balance shewn in the account above referred to was £1675. 10*s.* 9*d.*, and further subscriptions were in a note announced to the amount of £14. 9*s.* Since then additional subscriptions and interest on the invested stock have been received.

The account now stands as follows:

Balance Sheet—April 1886.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1869—*July* 12, Clayton & Bell for West Window	1510	10	0	Balance as stated in *Eagle*, Vol. VI., p. 273	1675	10	9
1871—*Feb.* 23, Metcalfe for printing	3	1	0	Further subscriptions as stated on same page	14	9	0
1873—*Oct.* 14, Purchase of £200 Reduced 3 p.c. ..	181	15	0	Subscriptions since paid	27	1	6
1880—*April* 1, Do. £50 do	48	1	3	Interest on investments	82	11	5
Balance.....	56	5	5				
	1799	12	8		1799	12	8

The fund thus consists of £250 New and Reduced Three per cents and £56. 5*s.* 5*d* in hand. Mr Wace has recently offered, with the consent of Mr Sandys, to transfer this sum to the Master and Fellows of the College on the condition that it shall be kept separate and distinct and allowed to accumulate until it can be applied to the purposes for which it was accepted by the Master and Seniors.

The Fund has been accepted on this condition, as the Subscribers will see from the following resolutions which have recently been agreed to by the Council of the College.

"Agreed to accept a transfer from Mr Wace and Mr Sandys of the funds at present held by them for the purpose of putting stained glass windows in the Tower of the Chapel, and to hold these funds and the investments representing the same until they can be applied to that purpose."

"Agreed also to return the thanks of the College to Mr Wace the Treasurer of the Fund, for the care and trouble he has bestowed on the management of the trust."

JOHNIANA.

Of all the magnificent foundations for the advancement and encouragement of learning which stand upon the banks of the Cam and Isis, there is not one which has used its endowments more nobly and more generously for the encouragement of poor and deserving students than St John's College, Cambridge: there is no other college, in either University, which numbers

among its glorious roll of worthies more of those whose early history has been that of struggle against adverse circumstances.

Besant: Life of Professor Palmer (pp. 38, 39).

The Master had warned him beforehand to abandon his selfish poetry, take up manfully the quarter-staff of logic, and wield it for St John's, come who would into the ring.

Landor: The Fate of a Young Poet.

A bishop lately arrived in one of these colonies, a very honest man, was requested, during a late drought, to issue a circular prayer for rain. He replied that an average sufficiency of rain fell every year and that he declined to petition God to work a miracle until the colonists had done all that lay in themselves to preserve it by constructing reservoirs. If the Church authorities throughout the world had been as brave and sincere in their language as the prelate of whom I speak, the world would have been more ready to accept their judgment when they told us what we ought to believe. I regretted that I had not seen this good bishop [Moorhouse].

J. A. Froude: Oceana (page 178).

College Examinations, Easter Term 1886.

Classical.

Third Year.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Division 1.	*Division* 1.	Mandy
Paton	Fedden	Atherton
Foxley	Brereton	Livesey
	Howell	Mitchell
	Thornton	Sharp
		Cumberland-Jones
Division 2.	*Division* 2.	
Smith, W. L.	Clay, S.	
Ram	Hockin, Pugh, Toppin	

Second Year.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Heath	Darbishire	Field
Pope	Humphries	Cleave, Day
Russell	Marshall, Spenser	Charters, Jacques
	Kinman	White
	Greenstock	Woodhouse
	Cole	
	Sifton	

Theological.

Third Year. First Class.	Second Year. First Class.	First Year. First Class.
Ewing, A. G. C.	Ewing, G. C.	Dean
Williamson		Greenup
Wolfendale		Judson
		Legg
		Macklin
		Scullard
Second Class.	**Second Class.**	**Second Class.**
Ds Barlow	Adeney	Portbury
Cole	Nicholl, L. H.	
Davies, Daniel	Willis	

THIRD CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
Chadwick	Ainger	Cousins
Chell	Bannerman	Greenwood
Ogilvie	Cleminson	Smith, A. B.
Sandys, E. T.	Kerry	Ward, E. B.
Whincup	Knight	
Wilcox	Scutt	

HEBREW PRIZES.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
Davies, Daniel	Ewing, G. C.	Greenup

GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZES.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	FIRST YEAR.
Williamson } Wolfendale }	Adeney	Dean

RECOMMENDED FOR ADDITIONAL PRIZE.—Ewing, A. G. C.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.—PART I.

FIRST CLASS (24).	SECOND CLASS (34).	THIRD CLASS (30).
Harris, W.	Chaplin	Herring
Lake	Cowell	Ds Hill, H. H. L.
Turpin	Curwen	Wait
	Francis, H. A.	
	Ds Kirby	
	Notcutt	

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS (June 1886).

THIRD M.B. EXAMINATION—PART I (23).

Mag. Bond — Ds Goodman
Ds Cooke, E. H.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.B.

Ds E. Collingwood Andrews — Ds Geo. Darby Haviland
Ds W. E. Facey

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF B.C.—Ds E. Collingwood Andrews.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF M.D.—Mag. H. H. Tooth.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF MUS. B.—C. Wilson Fisher.

ADMITTED TO THE DEGREE OF LL.M.—Mag. F. A. Sibly.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

The Bateman pairs were decided at the end of the Lent Term, being the only race of importance after the eights. Three boats entered, and the pairs were finally won by R. P. Roseveare and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. The weather was very rough, and especially unfitted for pair-oared rowing.

The first boat is finally made up as follows:

	J. A. Beaumont (*bow*)	5	W. C. Fletcher
2	L. H. K. Bushe-Fox	6	N. P. Symonds
3	L. E. Wilson	7	A. C. Millard
4	R. R. Hall		J. Collin (*stroke*)

C. D. Gibbons (*cox*)

Of these Nos. 3, 5 and 6 have rowed in the first boat before.

The new ship by Logan is like the rest of his boats, fast and very unsteady; this is unfortunate considering that few of the present crew have had any experience of light ship rowing.

The second boat is at present rather unsettled, but now that the first is finally selected a good second may be expected, which will, we hope, keep the good position they start with.

We congratulate Symonds on rowing in the victorious 'Varsity Crew.

The Lawn Tennis Club.

Out of fifteen matches arranged nine only were played; of these five were won (Cavendish, Peterhouse, Selwyn, Corpus and Christ's), three lost (Clare, King's and Trinity Hall), and one drawn (Christ's). It may safely be said that our record would have been a much better one had it been more often possible to get together a representative team; but the attractions of cricket deprived us of Ainger, one of last years's Six; Brown and Rolleston were not always available, and Bushe Fox, after the first few matches, devoted his energies to the L.M.B.C.

The Six has been made up as follows:—

H. D. Rolleston—Hits very hard from the back of the court, but is not always sure. Should try to volley.

J. H. Butterworth—Also plays from the back of the court. Has no variety of stroke.

G. E. D. Brown—By far our best player, but has not on the whole played up to his last year's form. Might play a steadier game. Would volley neatly if quicker. Would have a good service if it came off.

L. H. K. Bushe-Fox *(Capt.)*—Volleys fairly well, but cannot kill high balls. At times very uncertain, and might improve his service with advantage.

S. F. Card—A useful but not showy player; should cultivate a harder back-hand stroke, and a safer service.

J. Windsor—A safe player. Has improved in pace and placing, but cannot volley. Service usually weak.

As most probably five of these will be in residence next year we may look forward with some confidence to future successes.

A. O. Scutt and Windsor formed a most successful combination in some of the later matches. C. J. Pugh, E. E. Atherton, and D. T. B. Field have also played.

The single and double ties, in consequence of the wet, have not yet got beyond the semi-final stage.

The Club, in spite of a large acquisition of new nets and poles and a reduced subscription, is still financially flourishing.

C. U. R. V.

B (St John's Coll.) Company.

We are sorry to hear Lieut. A. S. Manning has resigned his Commission. This will be a great loss, for, both as a private and as an officer, he has taken an active share in promoting the welfare of the Company. But more especially shall we

miss him in the shooting. We also regret to learn that one of our best marksmen, Sergt. A. Badham, will probably leave us this Term.

Both Sergt. Badham and Sergt. J. C. Wright deserve well at the hands of the Company and College for having rendered themselves good marksmen: we wish them every success at Wimbledon this year.

On Wednesday, March 24th, a Company of the C.U.R.V., under the command of Captain Lowe, left Cambridge for Colchester. Thirty-eight rank and file and three officers paraded in the grounds of Emmanuel College at one o'clock, and then started on their march to Linton, where the Officer in command had ordered the Company to halt for the night. We are glad to be able to say that half of them were B Company men, and we learn that the Johnians distinguished themselves on all sides, and in every undertaking they attempted.

On Thursday a second small Company or rather squad left Cambridge by train to join their comrades, who had preceded them the previous day. They met at Haverhill Station and proceeded thence to Colchester, arriving half-an-hour late. The Detachment was met at Colchester Station by the band of the Bedfordshire (16th) Regiment, to which the Detachment was attached. From the station they marched through the town to the Camp. The quarters assigned to the men were the same as last year, and many were soon able to make themselves comfortable and at home.

During our stay at Colchester there were generally 3 drills per diem, first at 7 a.m., second at 10 a.m. and a third at 2.30 p m. The duties performed were of course much the same as last year. On Saturday afternoon an Association Football match was played between Officers and men of Essex (44th) Regiment *v.* C.U.R.V. As our men had never before played together, and did not know each other's capabilities, we lost the match by two goals to *nil.*

On Sunday the Detachment paraded with the Bedfordshire Regiment for Church. The church belonging to the camp is built just outside the east gate. It is a modern construction of wood and iron, and capable of holding from ten to twelve hundred soldiers.

After dinner on Sunday the Officer in Command had to hold a court-martial on one of our men for an offence punishable with a fine of £20 or 6 months' imprisonment. The delinquent was brought in between two privates with fixed bayonets, and his indictment was handed in by Sergt. Badham. The Commanding Officer, Captain Scott (B Company), having read the charge over to the prisoner, informed him of the punishment he had incurred, and, having cautioned him, ordered the Sergeant to remove him from the Court and set him free. The prisoner, although on making his appearance he seemed cheerful

and ready to treat the matter as a joke, on leaving realised the nature of his offence, and promised that the same should not occur again.

On Monday an Association match took place—Officers and men of Bedfordshire *v.* C.U.R.V. Cambridge University won by 1 goal to *nil*; and in the evening most of the men went to the Theatre to see "The Private Secretary."

On Wednesday a Rugby Football match against the Officers and men of the 16th and 44th Regiments was played *v.* C.U.R.V. To witness this match scores of spectators turned up and were rewarded by seeing a spirited game. Cambridge University won by 3 goals to *nil*.

The Detachment left Colchester for Cambridge on Thursday, the 31st March. The Essex band played us to the station.

The week spent at Colchester was acknowledged by everyone to have been full of enjoyment, all feeling they had learned something of the duties and pleasures of a soldier's life.

All our readers will most probably have read of the doings of the C.U.R.V. at Dover during the Easter Vacation, so we will not refer to them except to congratulate everyone concerned on the able manner in which they conducted their operations, fulfilled their duties, and maintained discipline.

Our readers will be glad to learn that at the Annual Inspection of the Corps Col. Byron (Inspecting Officer) congratulated Captain Scott on the soldierly appearance of his company, remarking at the same time that it did great credit to a College to turn out such a strong and efficient body of men. Our College turned out more men at the Annual Inspection than any other.

Debating Society.

The following motions have been discussed this term:

May 8.—"That the present system of Education in this Country is deserving of hearty condemnation." Proposed by H. H. Boorne. Lost.

May 15.—"That this House is in favour of extending the Electoral Franchise to single women and widows possessing the necessary property qualifications. Proposed by R. H. Bigg. Lost.

May 29.—"That this Meeting would welcome the Amalgamation of all the Athletic Clubs of the College, and pledges itself to support such a scheme when started." Proposed by C. H. Heath. Carried *nem. con.*

With the exception of the Debate on Amalgamation which was open to all Members of the College, the attendance of Hon. Members has been very small. Perhaps this is owing to the fine evenings of May term—Hon. Members preferring a stroll in the backs to the doubtful delights of Lecture Room IV—or, perhaps, the oratorical genius of Johnians is declining. We know not the cause; we only feel that unless some great impetus is given to the Debating Society it will cease to exist at all.

The following Officers were elected at the first meeting of the Term:

President: H. H. Brindley. *Vice-President:* W. H. Jefferis.
Treasurer: J. B. Roby *Secretary:* H. Heward.
Committee: W. A. Russell, H. H. Boorne.

S. J. C. Musical Society.

The Musical Society has to thank the liberality of the Master and several of the Fellows for putting it on a sound financial footing, and the October Term will probably present the almost obsolete phenomenon of a credit balance. The Concert fixed for June 14 may be looked on as an assured success. The Committee would still be very glad of an increase in singing members.

The Thespid Club.

The Thespids intend to hold their Annual May Term Performances on Thursday and Friday, June 10 and 11. The Pieces selected are "White-bait at Greenwich" and "The Cantab." We hope to be able to give a criticism on these in our next.

FIRE IN COLLEGE!

Account by an Eye-Witness!!

Official Report!!!

"On the night of Sunday, March 21, about the hour of closing gates, two friends ran up to the rooms of F. A. E. Leake, in A, New Court. He was out, the door refused to open, and smoke seemed to occupy the room. They rushed for the Porter (fountain of order, power and aid); an entrance was forced; through smoky clouds appeared a blazing floor, and flames climbing up a wall to the ceiling. Letter A is populous; assistance came rushing to hand; jugs, cans, pails poured pell-mell into the pyre. A town fire is delightful, but tame to one of our own. Soon to keep friends from crowding in was a harder task than to put out the foe. Hose were rapidly laid on and connected, but the flames were already subdued. Beneath the Junior Bursar's eye and pickaxe-wielding arm the planks of the floor rose up to reveal the enemy's possible burrowings, the danger was surrounded and isolated. A watch was kept all night and the hose left ready connected; but, as is usual with effective precautions, these proved entirely unnecessary. Daylight shewed several yards of flooring destroyed, the joists charred three inches down, the gyproom door scorched and the wood of its lintel burned. Yet this was the utmost extent of damage. All paint was blistered and every candle melted, but tables, chairs and book-cases had escaped, curtains round the hearth were untouched, and not a pane of glass had cracked.

The origin of the fire was at first a mystery. The tenant had gone in immediately after chapel and noticed nothing amiss. No spark would have flown yards from the grate leaving the interposed curtains unsinged. Numerous witnesses immediately testified to antecedent perceptions of mischief. It was declared that a smell of burning had been noticed during the day, nay even the day before. All surrounding

rooms were at once explored. In one when the door had been forced the invading College officers were dismayed by a simultaneous entrance from opposite sides of two figures in nightgowns resenting such violation of repose. But no trace was found in this or in any other room of any incendiary cause or consequence. Even the chamber beneath was uninjured save as to ceiling by the Bursar's pick, and as to carpet by the lavish libations. It became plain that the fire originated in the rooms in which it was discovered and about the centre of the area burned. Indeed its history is now sufficiently clear. The tenant of the rooms besides draping his doors and fireplace and accumulating inflammable nick-nacks had also placed on every candle an ornamental paper shade. The shades were supported by metal clips, grasping the stem of the candle itself. A friend who looked in about chapel time remembers that a candle was then alight. As this burned down to its clip the heavy shade must necessarily bend over, kindle, and fall. If this candle were the one which stood on a small table by the gyproom entrance then a basket chair was by to receive the falling torch, and a door-curtain close at hand would conduct the flames on their course. Art having thus done its best to aid the destroyer, only the Nature of the New Court floors and walls resisted the victory of destruction.

It was satisfactory to find presence of mind and promptness universal, and to see how quickly the hose was connected and brought to bear. But had the like happened in any room of the older courts it is certain that the damage must have been incomparably greater, possibly irreparable. Give half an hour to fire on Mr Graves' staircase or Mr Haskins', and the two most beautiful rooms in Cambridge would be memories instead of memorials of the past."

Official Report.—Called at 9.45 p.m. 21/3/86 to trifling fire in rooms occupied by F. A. E. Leake, student, A New court. Water supply abundant, assistance superabundant. Gained control in 10 minutes. Damage done: by fire, table, chair, curtains, and carpet burnt, floor charred; by water, furniture sprinkled in rooms below; by pickaxe, flooring, joists, and ceiling much hacked. Cause: candle-shade. Insurance: building covered, furniture uninsured.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

IN the short time that has elapsed since the last report of the College Mission appeared in the *Eagle* there has been no great change in the work being done in Walworth. The work is of course increasing steadily, but it is proceeding on the same lines as before.

The Mission has suffered a great loss in Mr Watson, who is giving up his work in the College, and has therefore resigned the post of Senior Secretary. We have been fortunate in

getting as his successor Mr Whitaker, who was elected to the Executive Committee last term. Mr Whitaker shewed his interest in the Mission by staying there for some days during the Easter Vacation.

A new department has been opened in Cambridge by the appointment of a Ladies' Committee, of which several ladies connected with the College have become members. Mrs Parkinson has undertaken the office of Secretary and Mrs H. M. Gwatkin that of Treasurer. It is hoped that something may be done in the way of organising a collection of old clothes, etc. in the College, to be sent to the Mission. There must be many things such as old hats, ties, shoes, etc., as well as larger articles of clothing, of which their owners would be glad to get rid if any one would take them away. The sale of such things at low prices has been found to answer very well in other parts in London, bringing in a considerable amount of money, while the things so sold are readily bought by the people. There is also a cricket club at the Mission, which would gladly receive any old bats or other cricketing things no longer required here.

The most immediately pressing need is money for the summer treats to the school-children and others. Considering that with many in the district it must be the only opportunity in the year of getting into the country, money so spent is hardly wasted. Last year Dr Merriman invited all the school-children to Cranleigh. We can scarcely hope to find such benefactors every year, but Mr Phillips would be very glad to hear of Johnians or other friends of the Mission who could give any help in this direction.

During the Easter Vacation four junior Members of the College stayed at the Mission, and Canon Whitaker was there during part of Holy Week, giving a good deal of help in the Services. Some weeks before, on Sunday, March 7th, the Bishop of Hereford visited the Mission, and preached in the evening. Several concerts and other entertainments have been given during the past few weeks.

We hope that a good many Members of the College will be able to visit the Mission during the coming Long Vacation. Several have already announced their intention of staying in Walworth for a week or more, and the Junior Secretary will be glad to hear of others willing to do the same.

Nothing has yet been decided about the new buildings which will have to be erected shortly, but the Committee hope to have some definite plans to propose at the beginning of the October Term.

The Club, in its old form, has ceased to exist. Owing to an unfortunate combination of circumstances it has not succeeded, and there was no alternative but to close it. Mr Phillips will probably re-open it next winter as a reading room on certain nights of the week, but on this point nothing has yet been settled.

THE LIBRARY.

A rare little black-letter volume has recently found its way back to the Library after a long absence. It is the second edition (32mo. 1576) of Sir John Cheke's *Hurt of Sedition, how grievous it is to the Commonwealth*, presented to the Library by Thomas Baker, and containing a note in his hand-writing. It was purchased at the sale of the Library of the late Alderman Booth of Manchester by a second-hand bookseller, and although it still bore the college book-plate, we had to pay £2. 8. 0. to get it back. It must have gone astray a long time ago, as there is no entry of it in the venerable Catalogue of the Library at present in use. We subjoin a list of volumes which have been missing for some time (although not quite so long), in the hope that it may lead to the recovery of at least some of them.

Books Missing

since *Christmas* 1879:

Mommsen's History of Rome. Vols. 1 and 3. ..	8vo.	Ww. 4.23 and 25.

since *Lady Day* 1881:

Munro's Lucretius. Vol. 1.	8vo.	Zz. 15.24.
Crevier's Livy. Vol. 1.	8vo.	Vv. 18.38.
Coleridge's The Friend. Vol. 1.	8vo.	Vv. 24.29.
Baker's Livy. Vol. 1.	8vo.	Vv. 19.12.

since *Midsummer* 1885:

Mason's Essays on English Church Music.	12mo.	$\frac{A}{G}$. 23.30.
Jeremy's Taylor's The Golden Grove.	8vo.	$\frac{A}{G}$. 23.37.
Lingua—or the Combat of the Tongue and the five senses.....	12mo.	$\frac{A}{G}$. 23.56.
The most delectable History of Reynard the Fox.	4to.	$\frac{A}{G}$. 27.55.
The Roman Conclave. By John Ursinus.	4to.	$\frac{A}{G}$. 27.48.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Lady Day, 1886.

Donations.

	DONORS.
Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. 33rd Meeting at Philadelphia, Sept. 1884. Xx. 16.38	Mr. Foxwell.
Mill (John Stuart). Representative Government. 8vo. London, 1867. Ww. 37 ..	

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the 21st Annual Catalogue of the Officers and Students of, ... — General Walker. (per Mr. Foxwell).

Foxwell (H. S.). Social Aspect of Banking. 8vo. London, 1886. Ww. 35 ..... — The Author.

The International Journal of the Medical Sciences. Ed. J. M. Hays and M. Morris. No. 180. New Series, January, 1886. ..

Halsted (G. B.). Elements of Geometry. 8vo. London, 1886. Xx. 35 .....

Pattison Muir (M. M.) and Wilson (D. M.). The Elements of Thermal Chemistry. 8vo. London, 1885. Xx. 25.25 ..... — Dr. Donald MacAlister.

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FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(*Continued from Vol.* XIV. *page* 151.)

THE THIRD COURT may be regarded as a College Monument of the Restoration founded on the prosperity and promotion which that event brought to the leading Royalists of our body. Benefactors were commonly men of mark, men therefore who in the convulsions of Church or State shared to the fullest extent the successes or disasters of the party whose cause they espoused. It would be a mistake to suppose that the whole College felt equally keenly the vicissitudes of troublous times. If we turn from memoirs such as those of Bp. Gunning and Dr. Barwick and study the routine of ordinary College life, the course of study, the appointment of officers, the tenure of chambers &c., we quit the turmoil and conflict of war for a scene of comparative calm, of easy, if ignoble, acquiescence in the rule of whatever government was for the time supreme.

St. John's can claim a pre-eminence for the number of its martyrs to principle at every crisis. The names of not a few appear in these records. The majority however of the College submitted to the powers that were. We shall meet with some of these also amongst our benefactors, and learn to think charitably of them for their works' sake.

Towards the close of the seventeenth century the College began to receive bequests for the purchase of advowsons. Some explanation seems to be needed of the frequency with which these succeeded each other.

We may notice that the donors were often Seniors who held country livings together with their Fellowships to the end of their lives. Even the President, Dr. Thurlin, held a living near Lynn. The value of the Fellowships may have tempted those even who had distant cures to reside in College instead of at their livings. Having thus long enjoyed their Fellowships they may have been actuated solely by a desire to make better provision for younger Fellows and quicker promotion for their successors.

Political motives may have operated. The College was a stronghold of Jacobite principles. The Master, Dr. Gower, was about this time prosecuted for allowing twenty non-jurors to retain their Fellowships. Francis Roper, ejected from a Canonry at Ely and a Rectory in Norfolk, was welcomed in College, and was Tutor though not a Fellow. Probably Fellows missed the promotion they used to receive under the Stuarts from the Court and Members of the Government. It was natural therefore that the older and wealthier should desire to provide for the younger, with, it may be, also the hope and purpose of sending staunch Jacobites abroad into the country livings.

Whatever may be the true explanation of the facts it is remarkable that the commonest form of bequest for a quarter of a century should be money for the purchase of advowsons left by men who were Fellows at the time of the Revolution.

†ISAAC WORRAL, B.D., Senior Fellow, bequeathed an annuity of £16 for two Exhibitions.

The Exhibitioners were to be of Tonbridge School, elected by the Skinners Company; two Fellows of the College were to go down to conduct the Examination. The Exhibitions were to be tenable with Scholarships.

They were to be £6 per annum each, £4 was to go to the College according to the Statute. The Examiners were to receive £4 out of money which was to accrue during vacancies in the Exhibitions. The annuity was to be a charge on estates in Hunts. Mr. James Chamberlaine, also a Senior Fellow and Benefactor, was left sole executor with full power to alter any or all the provisions of the will. In place of the annuity the College accepted £340 from Mr. Chamberlaine and charged the Exhibitions on our estate at Rawreth.

Isaac Worral, son of James Worral, Minister of the parishes of Great Peckham and Wateringberry in Kent, was admitted Sizar at Jesus College in 1633, and 'for his relation unto Dr. Beale whose Sizar he was' he was allowed to remove to St. John's after Dr. Beale was made Master. He was elected Foundress' Fellow in 1643 although there was no actual vacancy; he was to receive no emolument until a vacancy occurred. He lectured in College both in Mathematics and in Greek. He was President for one year, 1649, and afterwards Bursar, Steward, &c. He retained his Fellowship until his death, March 10, 1670.

†CLEMENT BARLING, M.A., of Horton, Clerk, founded two Scholarships.

'Benefactor intentione sola, nam caruit effectu' says Baker.

An estate at Ulcombe, Kent, was to be charged with £10 a year for two Scholars 'to be paid upon the 1st June in the south porch of the parish church of Ulcombe between the hours of twelve and one to the Scholars themselves or their parents, guardians....'

If Clement Barling, eldest son of his nephew Christopher, came to St. John's he was to enjoy the exhibitions united.

The benefaction must have been soon lost to justify the note on Mr. Barling which we have copied from the margin of Mr. Baker's copy of *Calamy*. The first Scholar on this foundation seems to have been Ds. Gostlinge, appointed to one Exhibition June 26, 1673; he was of E. Molling, Kent, educated at Rochester School, and admitted at St. John's October 21, 1668. Others were John Lister, 1676, and John Ling, of Yalding, Kent, elected May 3, 1684.

Clement Barling was past 16 when admitted 30 June, 1632, M.A. 1639. He was Rector of Denton, Kent, September 23, 1644, whence he was ejected in 1662. He died in 1671.

Another Clement Barling, Clerk of Ashford, by will dated 1688 left £3 per annum to the Parish of Lid, out of lands and tenements in Dengemarsh.

† WILLIAM LACY, D.D., Rector of Thornhill, Yorks, left £16 a year for Exhibitions, and gave £5 to the Third Court.

The Exhibitions were attached to the Grammar School of Beverley, where he was brought up. He left £350, in consideration of which £16

was charged on Gyles's Crofts, at Beverley. In default of suitable candidates for the scholarships the money was to go to the poor of Beverley.

W. L. was Ducket Scholar 1629, Fellow 1636, afterwards Preacher, Lecturer in Greek and Logic. Ejected from his Fellowship in 1650 for refusing the engagement, he entered the King's army and became Chaplain to Prince Rupert. During the civil war he was made prisoner, and we find Dr. John Barwick visiting him and rendering him much assistance in his confinement when he had been reduced to great want. He was one of the writers of the *Querela Cantabrigiensis, &c.*, as mentioned above in the Note on Bp. Gunning. At the Restoration he was re-admitted to his Fellowship, and the following year, 1661, became a Senior. He was inducted to the Rectory of Thornhill, Nov. 8, 1662. There he died in 1671, leaving a widow but apparently no children. A son had died in infancy in 1663.

The following is the inscription on a Tablet in Thornhill Church: Gulielmus Lacy S.T.D. e Nobilissima Laciorum Familia oriundus postquam iura Regia et Ecclesiastica cum Vitae Periculo summo Fortunarum omnium et Libertatis ipsius Jactura Deploranda strenue Asservasset, ad hujus Ecclesiæ Regimen tandem Accessit, Rectoris Ædes sacrilegio Collapsas a solo Restituit, Bonorum postea omnium a solutis Debitis Residuum pijs usibus Legavit, et in Christo Placide Obdormivit Maij 12 A.D. 1671.

MATTHEW HEWITT, of Threshfield, Rector of one Mediety of Linton in Craven, Yorks., left £50 per annum to found four Exhibitions.

The Exhibitions were charged upon his property at Gomershall and Burstall near Leeds, out of which estates it is still paid. By the same will Mr. Hewitt founded a school at Threshfield, with an endowment of £30 per annum, £20 for the Master, £10 for the usher, and directed that Scholars educated there should be preferred before others for his Exhibitions. Four Scholars were nominated 'ab ipsius executore' Nov. 5, 1677. Dr. Whitaker in his *History of Craven*, 1805, after remarking that 'the depreciation of money in the last century proves the impolicy of such pensionary endowments,' adds 'the school has been so little distinguished either for able masters or hopeful scholars that it has not been unusual in St. John's College to apply to it the text Out of Galilee ariseth no prophet.' Dr. Whitaker was himself a Hewitt Exhibitioner, and mentions amongst others of distinction Dr. Law, Dr. Dodgson, Dr. Craven our 30th Master, and William Sheepshanks, Platt Fellow, and afterwards Canon of Carlisle. These were probably not all educated at Threshfield School. Dr. Whitaker may have been at the school for a short time, but in consequence of ill health was unable to pursue his studies regularly, and was sent for a time to read with Mr. Sheepshanks, who then resided at Grassington, about half a mile from the school. Several members of the Sheepshanks family, who are highly spoken of by Dr. Whitaker, were educated at the school. We owe to Dr. Whitaker the ancient stone altar which stands at the foot of the covered bridge.

Threshfield school is now an elementary one.

Matthew Hewitt was admitted at St. John's 14 May, 1639, æt. 18. He was appointed Rector of Linton by the Crown. He died 4 May, 1674. His monument in Linton Church records the foundation of the school, his gifts to the poor and the endowments of the Exhibitions. Some brasses in the same church shew that members of the family continued to reside in the parish.

THOMAS BRAITHWAIT, of Ambleside, gave £30 towards the Third Court, and in Nov. 1674 bequeathed £250 for two Scholars.

Sir John Otway, who had married Elizabeth, niece of Thomas Braithwait, paid the £250 to the College.

The Scholars were to be chosen by preference, first from the schools of Kendal in Westmoreland or Hawkshead in Lancashire, and secondly from any school in the Counties of Westmoreland or Lancashire.

T. B., the son of Gawen B., succeeded to the property of his uncle Thomas B. of Ambleside. He became Recorder of Kendal in 1648. He died Nov. 30, 1674, and was buried at Grasmere. He bequeathed to the University of Oxford a collection of coins made by his father and uncle, and left to the Corporation of Kendal £10 to purchase a silver goblet which is still in the possession of that body.

A brother, Francis B., was admitted at St. John's in 1632.

Hawkshead Grammar School, near Ambleside, was founded in 1585 by Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York, formerly of this College, whose arms may be seen in the great oriel window of the Hall. The school boasts of having contributed to the education of Dr. Wordsworth, Master of Trin. Coll.; Wm. Wordsworth, the poet; Dr. King, Master of Queen's Coll.; and Lord Brougham. The name of "Wm. Wordsworth" cut on one of the desks is protected by a piece of glass, and extracts from his poems are painted around the school room. The school library contains Abp. Sandys' own folio Bible, of date 1572, of which he himself translated the books of Kings and Chronicles.

Hawkshead School has in past times sent away students to the College. At its Tercentenary Commemoration, from the account of which the foregoing information is derived, it was presided over by the Rev. R. M. Samson of this College. It is interesting to find amongst its prizes one for Literature and Declamation endowed by the Rev. Wm. Wilson, who founded the Prizes for reading in the College Chapel.

ROBERT CLARKE, B.D., Senior Fellow, bequeathed £200 to found a Scholarship.

He and Wm. Lacy, above mentioned, were admitted together as Ducket Scholars in 1629, both being from Beverley School. Clarke was elected Fellow a few months after Lacy. They were both ejected in 1650 for 'refusing the engagement.' Restored in 1660 they became Seniors the year

following. Clarke was appointed Catechist in 1644, Lecturer in Greek 1646, College Preacher in 1666. He retained his Fellowship until his death, Jan. 14, 1675.

The Scholarship given 'to St. John's College where I thankfully had my education' was to be awarded by preference to his own kindred and connexions, and after them to boys from Beverley School. Small bequests were left to the witnesses of his will, two of whom, Hy. Paman and Peirce Brackenbury, were Fellows, and afterwards Benefactors.

JOHN SYMONDS, B.D., of Gislingham, Suffolk, left £100 for an Exhibition, £10 to the Third Court and £5 to the Library.

J. S. was admitted Jermin Scholar 1606, elected Fellow 1613, College Preacher 1625, and held various College offices—Dean, Bursar, &c. He was associated with the Puritan party in College. He was one of the witnesses of Hy. Alvey's will, and exor. to Dr. Robert Metcalfe, one of the benefactors of the Library. He left College for the Rectory of Gislingham about 1628, and there laboured until his death. He is described on a monumental slab in Gislingham Church as

A { Zealous / Faithful / Constant } Lover of { Piety / Loyalty / Hospitality }

Who departed this life aged 85 years
December 22th 1675
Yet still liveth in the memory of yᵉ Just.

He and his wife, Alice Symonds, were both benefactors to the parish of Gislingham.

We have followed the official Catalogue of Benefactors in ascribing the Exhibition to the Rector of Gislingham. But at the end of a *Corn-book* in the Treasury is entered a 'copy of a clause of Mr. Symonds' will who died in 1703.' "I give to the Master and Fellows £100 towards an Exhibition for a poor Minister's son or one of my own relations of that College from Gislingham School or Bury in Suffolk at the discretion of the Master and Fellows." The first Exhibitioner, Styles, was elected in 1704. The Exhibition seems therefore to be the foundation of the son of the Rector of Gislingham, possibly in accordance with his father's wishes.

John Symonds, son of the R. of Gislingham, was educated at Bury, and came to St. John's, æt. 17, in 1648. Two persons of this name, probably his father and himself, are mentioned together in a MS. in the Treasury amongst the contributors to the Third Court.

A third John Symonds, son of J. S., deceased, born and educated at Bury, admitted 1712, was Spalding Scholar, Symonds Exhibitioner, and elected Fellow in 1718. He appears to have quitted his Fellowship in 1725, when he was appointed Rector of Horningsheath or Horringer, near Bury. He married Mary, second daughter of Sir Thos. Spring, Bart., of Lavenham. A son, Jermyn, b. 1726, probably died early, his heir being the next son John, who graduated at St. John's in 1752, became Fellow of Peterhouse,

Professor of Modern History, Recorder of Bury, &c. A younger son, Thomas, ran away to sea, became a Captain in the Navy, and was the father of the Naval Architect, Rear-Admiral Sir William Symonds, C.B., F.R.S., the Surveyor of the Navy from 1832 to 1847 (See the *Memoir of Sir Wm. Symonds* by Jas. A. Sharp).

Dr. Symonds of Horringer appears to have left that Rectory in 1738. He died in 1757. There are monuments to Dr. Symonds, and to his wife and two sons, in Pakenham Church, Suffolk.

The Scholarships on this foundation and that of Mr. Spalding have been replaced by a 'Spalding and Symonds' Exhibition of £18 per annum, limited by way of preference to Bury School.

†SAMUEL NEWTON, Vicar of Great Sampford, Essex, gave £60 in 1681 to augment the Commons of the Proper Sizars.

He became Vicar of Sampford c. 1642, died there, and was buried Aug. 12, 1683. In 1681 he paid the money, £60, to the College, on condition that the allowance of the proper sizars should be raised to 13*d.* per week. See the benefactions of Dr. Dowman and Mr. Highlord.

A Samuel Newton, the son of John Newton, 'yarne seller,' of Ashton-under-Line, Lancs. was admitted sizar 2 Aug. 1654.

We find also, mentioned by Calamy, that one Samuel Newton was ejected from Rivington, Lancs., in 1662, lived afterwards at Crampton, and removed back into Rivington, where he sometimes read the prayers and had liberty to preach. He died, March, 1682-3, not above 40 years of age, but 'very ripe in Parts and Grace.'

JOHN AMBROSE, B.D., Senior Fellow, bequeathed, in 1681, a moiety of the Tithes of Addingham, in Cumberland, towards the maintenance of the Choir.

Lupton Scholar 1624, Gregson Fellow 1629-30. We find him as Chaplain in the Navy, 1638, and in 1640 allowed to receive the profits of his Fellowship. In 1644 he was ejected for refusing the engagement; he was in arms for the king during the civil war, and was restored to his Fellowship 3 Nov. 1660 [the College had never deprived him]. He was a Senior from 4 Nov. 1661, to 26 Feb. 1677-8, when he retired *per voluntariam cessionem.* He was admitted College Preacher 3 Nov. 1662, and was for a time Sacrist. He died in his Fellowship, July 1684.

One of the charges brought against Dr. Lane, when he was a candidate for the Mastership in 1633, was 'his ill carriage of elections in preferring some unworthy persons,' one of whom was Ambrose.

By his will, dated Jan. 18, 1681, Ambrose declared that 'his will and mind was' that the Addingham tithes 'should be and remain for and towards the maintenance of a Quire in the chapel of the College or to be disposed of for the greatest good and benefit and advantage of the said College as the Masters Fellows and Scholars shall think fit.'

By a deed, dated April 26, 1682, the tithes were assigned to the College, who on their part granted Ambrose a lease of them for 20 years if he should so long live. Until the middle of the present century we held the tithes as Lessees of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. Our present interest is represented by £106. 5*s*. of Tithe Rent Charge and a farm of 120 acres, both held in fee simple.

SARAH, DUCHESS OF SOMERSET, left an estate at March and her Manor of Wotton Rivers for Scholars from the Schools of Manchester, Hereford, and Marlborough. She also gave the advowson of Wotton Rivers to St. John's and Brasenose Coll. Oxford alternately.

There were two Foundations by the Duchess, the former during her lifetime, in 1682, by which she settled upon the College an estate at March for the maintenance of 5 Scholars. The Duchess was to nominate during her life, and unless the 'Posers and Lecturers' refused them they were to be admitted within 3 days after presentation. Afterwards they were to be chosen from Hereford School. 'The Scholars to have one or two chambers with 5 studies neither ground chambers nor garrets and yt they wear gowns of cloth with open sleeves like ye students of Christ Church Oxon: and square caps without tassels while they are undergraduates.' 'That there be a Commemoration once a year upon ye day of ye Foundation of these scholarships, ... and a speech to be made in ye Hall in Latin by ye Scholars in their turns.'

The other Foundation was by the Duchess's will, dated May 17, 1686. She left the Wotton Rivers property to the College to maintain additional Scholars, equal to those already founded, to be chosen 'the first from Marlborough, the second from Hereford, the third from Manchester schole and so by turns for ever.'

By a codicil to the will the advowson of Wotton Rivers was given to St. John's and Brasenose alternately, St. John's to have the first turn; the Colleges to present one of the Somerset scholars and no other person.

The special dress, &c., of the Somerset Scholars ceased to be worn when the statutes of 1860 came into force. By special statute there are now as many Exhibitions of £40 a year each, limited by way of preference to Hereford School, as the March estate will maintain, and as many of £50 each, similarly limited to the three schools, as the Wotton Rivers property will maintain.

The Duchess was the daughter of Sir Edward Alston, Kt. M.D. She was first married to George, elder brother of Sir Samuel Grimstone, and secondly to John Seymour, 4th Duke of Somerset, whose portrait is in the Master's Lodge. She was left a widow for the second time in 1675, and died in 1692. There is in Westminster Abbey a fine marble monument to her memory, upon which she is represented in a reclining position. The inscription upon it mentions amongst her many charities the foundation of a school at Tottenham, of a Hospital for widows at Froxfield, Wilts, of a fund

for apprenticing boys, known as the Broadtown charity; and benefactions to the poor and to the green-coat schools at Westminster.

There is a full length portrait of the Duchess in the Hall.

The fame of Shrewsbury School is said to have prompted the Duchess's generosity to the three schools, which she hoped might rise to the like eminence in their localities.

†JAMES CHAMBERLAINE, B.D., Senior Fellow, left £100 in 1684.

Admitted Sizar, æt. 16, 28 Jan. 1650-1, from Oakham School, Johnson Exhibitioner, and Fellow 1655. He held various offices in College—Steward, Dean, Principal Lecturer, &c., and seems to have been an active man of business. There is a bundle of letters in the Treasury addressed to him, chiefly relating to the will of Mr. William Platt. As already stated, Mr. Worrall left him exor. of his will, with full power to amend or alter the conditions of his bequest. He himself attached no conditions to his benefaction. The money was paid to the College by his sister and executrix, Sarah Chamberlaine of Yeldham, Essex. Chamberlaine died in his Fellowship. His books were sold at Stourbridge Fair, 8 Sep. 1686.

JOHN BOUGHTON, B.D., Senior Fellow, bequeathed the advowson of Barrow in Suffolk.

Admitted Mar. 4, 1651-2, æt. 16, from Peterborough School, son of Thomas Boughton, of King's Cliffe, Northants; he was Hare Exhibitioner in 1654, &c., and elected Fellow 1658. He lectured in Mathematics, was Steward, Junior Bursar, and from 1681 to 1692 Senior Bursar. He died in 1693, and was buried in the Chapel, Nov. 14.

In appointing to the living, the College was to give preference (1) to his nephew, Christopher Boughton, (2) to his name and kindred, (3) to the Senior Divine in College.

Christopher Boughton was presented to the living in 1714. He was admitted Oct. 21, 1684, was B.A. 1688, Fellow 1691-2, M.A. 1692, B.D. 1700.

WILLIAM GOULD, B.D., Senior Fellow, bequeathed £500 for the purchase of advowsons.

The Rectories of Great Snoring and Thursford in Norfolk were bought in 1690 of Mr. Thos. Verdon, B.D., Fellow of the College, for £400, being part of Mr. Gould's gift.

W. G. came up 2 Ap. 1657, æt. 18, from Dorchester, where he had been at school 7 yrs., was elected Scholar, pro Cardin. Morton, the following November, B.A. 1660, M.A. 1664, Fellow 1664, B.D. 1671. He was successively Sacrist, Dean, Junior Bursar, Hebrew and Greek Lecturer. He died 4 July, 1690. Dr. Gower was his executor.

Thos. Verdon, from whom the advowson was purchased, was one of the twenty Fellows respecting whom a mandamus was applied for against the Master, Dr. Gower, to compel him to eject them as non-jurors in 1693.

The prosecution was unsuccessful. But in 1716, after the accession of George I., the Abjuration Oath was ordered to be administered to all Fellows. Of the eight Fellows of St. John's who were ejected for refusing to take the oath, six were among the twenty above referred to, namely Leche, Verdon, Billers, Thompkinson, Dawkins, and Thomas Baker the College historian. Thirteen of the others had already vacated their Fellowships, and the remaining one, Matthew Pearson, had taken the oaths to Queen Anne which he refused to King William.

HENRY PAMAN, M.D., LL.D., contributed £500 to the erection of the south bridge over the river *(elegantem et magnificum pontem lapideum)*. He also gave all his books not specifically bequeathed and £50 to purchase other books.

His name has always been associated with the building of the bridge. From his will it appears that the bequest of £500 was made unconditionally. It was paid in 1695, shortly after his death, by the representatives of his exor., Sir Henry North. H. P. was born at Chevington, Suffolk, and entered Emmanuel College, æt. 18, in 1643, where he was a pupil of Sancroft, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He migrated to St. John's in 1646, and was elected Fellow the year following. He 'took the engagement,' the refusal of which cost Sancroft his Fellowship at Emmanuel. The next few years we find Paman actively occupied as Proctor in the University and Bursar in College. In 1662 he was appointed to travel abroad with Wm. Soames, Esq., 'to obviate and prevent those forraine dangers which too often ensnare unwary youth, both in matter of Morality and Religion.' A mandate from the King required that he should be allowed to retain during his absence all advantages of his fellowship. He became Public Orator in 1672.

When Sancroft was made Archbishop, in 1677, Paman removed to Lambeth. Two years later he was elected Gresham Professor of Physic, and a few months afterwards a Fellow of the Royal Society.

After taking his LL.D. he was made Master of the Faculties by the Archbishop. He was also Fellow of the College of Physicians. He resigned the Oratorship in 1681 and the Gresham Professorship in 1689. And when Sancroft was deprived of his Archbishopric Paman quitted his office of Master of the Faculties and retired to Westminster, where he died June 1695, æt. 70. Some of Paman's Latin letters are preserved in College; others, which he wrote as Public Orator, are published in the Appendix to Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors, from which work much of the foregoing information is derived. Paman left legacies to his native place, to the College of Physicians, to Emmanuel College, as well as to his relatives and to St. John's.

A large silver tankard bearing Paman's name is still in use in College.

The Bridge into the Grounds.

Our beautiful stone bridge of three arches leading into the grounds was begun in 1696, the year after Paman's death. In two years £300 was spent on labour and materials. The work was then stopped, but resumed eleven years later, in 1709, and completed before Christmas 1712. The undertaking proved a very expensive one, the cost of the bridge and adjoining gate being £1353 6*s.* 7*d.* Besides Dr. Paman's legacy, a small donation is mentioned, £40, from Ant. Hamond, but the bulk of the expense was borne by the College. The Clare College bridge was built in 1640 for about £300. Money was doubtless cheaper in 1700, but the cost of our bridge was considered excessive. In the diary of Z. C. von Uffenbach of his visit to Cambridge, July 1710, he tells us that Dr. Ferrari assured him it had cost £2000 'which is an enormous sum for so small a bridge.'

Designs for the bridge, with plans and drawings, are preserved in the Library, bound up in the same volume with the plans of the Second Court. We have already had occasion to mention a proposal approved by Sir Chris. Wren for building the bridge where our present covered bridge stands. [That the consultation with Wren, which is referred to, concerned the bridge only and not the ground plan of the Third Court itself seems certain, because Wren was not knighted until 1673, the year after the completion of the Court.] Is it possible that an attempt was made to execute this plan? If so we have an explanation of the spending of £300 in 1696-8, of the delay before commencing the erection of the present bridge, 1709-12, and of the excessive outlay.

The specifications for the size of the piers, arches, and roadway of the bridge appear to correspond exactly with the present structure. Two designs are

given for the parapet, of both of which portions were adopted. No drawings are given of the panels and bas-reliefs, which however deserve notice. Above the arches are the Royal Arms, the Rose and Portcullis; and above the piers Father Camus with an urn, representing the source of the river, and the Genius or Divinity of the Bridge itself, shewing an elevation of the adjoining part of the Third Court.

The stone bridge replaced one of wood, a view of which is given by Loggan (1688), and which was perhaps that built by Robert Booth (c. 1600).

PEIRCE BRACKENBURY, M.D., Senior Fellow, bequeathed the impropriate Rectory of Marton-cum-Grafton, Yorks, together with the advowson of the Vicarage of that place, and £1000 in money, and lands at Deeping St. James in Lincolnshire, the money and rents of the property to be applied to the purchase of advowsons.

P. B., the second son of John Brackenbury, Esq., of Gainford, was born in 1633, educated at Gisborough, sent to St. John's in 1650. Fellow 1656, Senior 1671; he was for a time Linacre Lecturer, also Steward, Bursar, &c. His Father died in 1677, and was buried Nov. 9 at Durham Abbey. His elder brother, Robert, having died the previous July, Peirce became the head of the family. He had two other brothers, Henry, who entered Gray's Inn, and Francis. Peirce Brackenbury died June 12, 1692, leaving Marton Rectory, &c., to his brother Francis for his natural life, and after that to the College. Francis B., who was at the time living in Cambridge, paid £1000 to the College in 1693. He probably died early in 1700, as the College became Rector and Patron of Marton in that year.

Marton formerly belonged to the Priory of Malton. At the Dissolution it was taken by the King, who sold it in 1553. It passed into the Slingsby family and from them descended to the Brackenburys, who lived at Selaby near Barnard Castle.

The estate at Deeping St. James has been exchanged for one at Whaplode, now in the possession of the College.

Many of our College livings were purchased with the money left by Dr. Brackenbury, Mr. Robins and others. Of recent years however there has been in College an increasing dislike to this kind of traffic, and the funds have been allowed to accumulate. By the present Statutes the funds have been diverted from their original purpose to form a Pension Fund for Lecturers and other officers of the College on their retirement.

SAMUEL FULLER, D.D., Dean of Lincoln, sometime Fellow, gave £500 to purchase an advowson.

The Rectory of Medbourn-cum-Holt, Leicestershire, was purchased in 1706 from Hen. Nevile, Esq. and others with this benefaction. The son of John Fuller, Clerk, he entered 9 Sept. 1650, æt. 15, elected Scholar the same year, and Fellow in 1656. Preacher 1664. He became Chancellor of Lincoln in 1670, and Dean in 1695. He died 4 Mar. 1699-1700, æt. 65, and was buried in the Cathedral. There are two inscriptions to his memory, one on a black marble gravestone on the floor, the other on white marble, formerly affixed with his bust to the wall at the back of the high altar, but now removed to Bp. Russell's Chapel. The latter inscription is fulsome and elaborate, ending "Exoriantur usque qui sic ornent hanc ecclesiam."

THOMAS SMOULT, D.D., Senior Fellow and Professor of Philosophy, gave £500 to purchase an advowson and £100 for the Library.

The son of Edmund Smoult of Latham, Lancs, he entered as a sizar 19 May, 1650, æt. 16, from Winwicke School. Fellow 1664, College Preacher 1667, Senior Fellow 1685. He held in succession numerous offices in College—Sacrist, Dean, Librarian, Hebrew Lecturer, &c., and was appointed in 1683 the first Knightbridge Professor of Moral Philosophy. He was also Rector of Northchurch and Vicar of Barkway, Herts. He died 9 July, 1707, and was buried at Barkway. He is enrolled amongst the Benefactors of the University because of a bequest of £300 for the augmentation of the Knightbridge Professorship.

His executor, Edward Chester, purchased the advowson of the Rectory of Marwood, N. Devon, for £400, and paid the balance to the College to be added to other funds for the purchase of advowsons. By Dr. Smoult's will his exor. was to have for life the right of presenting some Fellow or Scholar, and in case the College should ever fail to present within one month after a vacancy, the heir of his executor was to present some Fellow or Scholar.

The Rectory of Marwood was conveyed to the College under two indentures dated 1715 and 1725. The Rev. Richard Harding, who was then Rector, held the living about 68 years, and died, æt. 95, in 1782, in which year the first College Rector, S. R. Weston, was appointed.

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, Bp. of St. Asaph, devised the advowson of Barrow on Soar in Leicestershire, and gave books to the Library.

The son of the Vicar of Barrow, he was admitted æt. 16, 24 May 1653, from Oakham School. He held an Exhibition but was never a Foundation Scholar. He would doubtless, says Baker, have been elected a Fellow had it not been for the restriction of Fellowships to particular counties. He graduated in 1656 and almost immediately afterwards wrote in Latin a treatise on the study of Oriental Languages and a Syriac Grammar, which he

published in three volumes in 1658. He dedicated his work to Ant. Tuckney, the Master, and John Maynard, his patron, in whose house he then lived. He was M.A. 1660, D.D. 1679. At the restoration he was in one month ordained Deacon and Priest, Jan. 3 and Jan. 31, 1661. He was vicar of Ealing 1661—1672, Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, 1672, Canon of St. Paul's 1674, Archdeacon of Colchester 1681, Canon of Canterbury 1684, Chaplain to King William and Queen Mary 1690. In 1691 he refused to accept the Bishopric of Bath and Wells in succession to the ejected non-juror, Bp. Ken. In 1704 he was consecrated Bp. of St. Asaph. He died 5 March 1708, æt. 71, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was associated with Dr. Horneck in promoting the 'religious societies which began to be formed in London in the reign of James II' and from which have sprung the two great Societies for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. For his zeal, learning and goodness he has been styled 'the great Reviver and Restorer of Primitive Piety.' His published works are of great variety and erudition. Those of a popular character by which he is perhaps now best known, his *Private Thoughts*, *Sermons*, *Exposition of the Articles*, *&c.*, were for the most part published after his death by his executors.

He was an ardent supporter of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and left to it the bulk of his property. He left some charities to his native parish of Barrow. He increased the value of the benefice, and left to it and to the curacy of Mountsorrell endowments, on condition that prayers should be said daily at the churches. He is depicted on the ceiling of the College Chapel among the worthies of the 18th century, and his arms are in the great oriel window of the Hall. The advowson of the living of Barrow was bought from the Rustat family by the Bishop's grandfather. The Bishop's father died there in 1640. The next Vicar, Anthony Berridge, was ejected during the Commonwealth, and was succeeded at the Restoration (1661) by the Bishop's elder brother, John, whose son also became Vicar, after whom there were two more Vicars before the first presentation was made by the College in 1730.

The value of the endowments left to Barrow and Mountsorrell jointly is now nearly £300 per annum. In accordance with the terms of the Bishop's will the Vicar of Barrow can only claim a fixed stipend of £36, the remainder going to the Curate of Mountsorrell.

The patronage of Mountsorrell, which was a Perpetual Curacy in the gift of the Vicar of Barrow, has recently been transferred to the Bishop of Peterborough in exchange for the Vicarage now united to the Rectory of Fulbourn.

(To be continued.)

THE AUTOCRAT AT OUR BREAKFAST-TABLE.

EVERY one has heard of the visit of Oliver Wendell Holmes to England last spring—how he was interviewed, and feasted, and discussed, and made much of by society, both fashionable and literary. He had let it be known that he had come to the old country in his seventy-seventh year 'for social purposes only,' and though he was much pressed to let his voice be heard in public he steadfastly declined: he wouldn't speak—at least in London. Cambridge was more fortunate, and some of us will always remember with delight the gentle words, the genuine feeling, and the rich tones of his after-breakfast table-talk in our Combination Room. This is how it came about.

He was hardly landed in England when it was proposed that the University should bestow an honorary degree on so honoured a representative of the New England Cambridge, which is in a sense a daughter of the old. The idea was heartily taken up, and Dr Holmes having as heartily assented, the day of the *Maxima Comitia* (June 17) was appointed for the ceremony. He came to Cambridge on the 16th as the guest of Professor Macalister, our Fellow, and we took him that evening to see the Boat-procession from King's Bridge. A keen oarsman himself, as every reader of the *Autocrat* knows, he took a special interest in the proceedings, impressive rather by reason of the

picturesque surroundings than from any brilliant oarsmanship displayed.

The next day in the Senate House the recitation of the prize exercises and the fame of Dr Holmes brought together a crowded audience, the galleries being crammed notwithstanding the near approach of the Long Vacation. The Orator was in a happy vein, and no one, not even the undergraduates, seemed to follow his oration with greater zest than did the subject of it:

Trans aequor Atlanticum, said the Orator, *ex Academia nobiscum nomine non uno consociata, nuper ad nos feliciter advectus est vir non scientiarum tantum amore sed litterarum quoque laude insignis, qui 'Phoebo ante alios dilectus' donum Apollinis non unum accepit, sed medendi artem cum eloquendi peritia et carmina pangendi facultate coniunxit. Iuvat nuper audivisse eum cuius carmen prope primum 'folium ultimum' nominatum est, folia adhuc plura e scriniis suis esse prolaturum. Novimus quanto lepore descripserit colloquia illa antemeridiana, symposia illa sobria et severa sed eadem festiva et faceta, in quibus totiens mutata persona, modo poeta, modo professor, modo princeps et arbiter loquendi, inter convivas suos regnat. Talibus libellis comitati, etiam Scandinaviae solitudines tolerare possemus; talibus libellis edocti, vitae humanae societatem melius diligere discimus. Societatis vinculo artissimo cum huiusce popularibus coniuncti, vix recordari volumus, hoc ipso die fere centum abhinc annos proelium illud inter colonos nostros et nosmetipsos esse commissum, cuius monumentum, fortium virorum in honorem conditum, Cantabrigiae Transatlanticae viciniam prospicit. Iuvat potius meminisse diem eundem cum scriptoris egregii, Addisonii nostri, memoria consociatum esse. Iuvat verba in illius laudem olim scripta mutuari, dum gratias hodie agimus 'haud ignobili poetae, in oratione soluta contexenda summo artifici, censori morum gravi sane sed et periucundo, levioribus in argumentis subridenti suaviter, res etiam serias lepore*

quodam suo contingenti.' Ille vero ne quinquagesimum quidem vitae annum vidit; hic autem fere eodem aetatis tempore nova fama efflоruit,—velut olim ubi in ipso auctumno novus refulget aestatis splendor. Videor mihi vatem quendam canentem audivisse, illum cuius in corde aestas aeterna floreret, non vocandum esse senem. Equidem iuventutis perpetuae fontem illum quem trans aequor Atlanticum Hispanorum nautae frustra quaerebant, nautam hunc feliciorem, non fabulosas inter insulas sed Academicae iuventutis in amore perpetuo, in amore mutuo, invenisse crediderim. Trans occidentis amplum illum sinum, levi phaselo vectus, diu naviget: nautili illius ritu, quem versibus tam pulchris descripsit, indies 'per ampliora ad altiora' tendat. Suam Academiam, per tot saecula feliciter conservatam, intra paucos menses carmine saeculari iterum celebret, diuque superstes ipse exornet: nostrae denique Academiae honoris causa adscriptus, diu et nostrum et totius litterarum reipublicae ad fructum floreat, vigeat, valeat, litterarum doctor, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

One man in the gallery called for *Holmes, sweet Holmes,* and a familiar air was duly sung; another shouted *Well rowed!* when the *levis phaselus* was mentioned; hearty applause from the floor of the house welcomed the renderings *colloquia illa antemeridiana* and *princeps et arbiter loquendi;* and all broke into inextinguishable cheering when the new-made Doctor of Letters took his place upon the daïs. There were loud cries for a speech, but though once or twice he seemed to be on the point of complying, tradition and his resolution were too strong, and the crowd melted away ungratified.

That evening the Vice-Chancellor invited a great company to meet him in the hall of Christ's, where he conversed freely and sympathetically as his manner is, and charmed everybody by his frank delight in seeing and being seen.

On Friday morning about fifty of the Fellows and

their friends, including Dr Westcott, Dr Humphry, Dr Porter, Mr Frederick Pollock, Mr Gosse, Dr Reid, Mr Haweis, and two or three American gentlemen sat down with the *Autocrat* to breakfast in the Combination Room, Dr Sandys taking the chair. After the solider part of the meal was over Dr Mac Alister rose, at the call of the Chairman, and said: "When at the close of a British public dinner the Chairman solemnly rises and begins—*In every assembly of British subjects*—even the least experienced diner knows what is coming: he is about to drink to the health of the Queen. And it is fitting that at such formal British functions the British sovereign should be formally acknowledged and loyally pledged. We are gathered here this morning not as Britons but as Englishmen in the larger sense—men of English race and speech, whether we dwell on this or that side of the Atlantic. And we are met at a meal which, properly regarded, is specially and peculiarly English. Other nations dine, some indeed (such as the French, *pace* Mr Heitland) may even be said to dine well. But their so-called *déjeuner*, which some have mistakenly translated *breakfast*, is a meagre jejune apology for a morning meal, and not to be compared with the ample generous two-handed breakfast of the English race. Gathered then as Englishmen at our ethnic feast it behoves us to do homage to our sovereign, uncrowned but universally acknowledged and beloved, the Autocrat of this and every English Breakfast-table. I give you—*Health, happiness, and immortal youth to Dr Oliver Wendell Holmes.*"

The toast was abundantly honoured, and though plainly taken somewhat by surprise our guest at once responded.—"How shall I express the feelings of my heart, how speak my thanks for this and all the kindness that has met me since I came to your shores? I have no words prepared. You will not expect me to give fit utterance to the mingled senti-

ments which rush from every side upon a traveller from my country when he visits yours; my words must be more from the heart than the head. It is not a speech fitting this occasion and this company that I can offer you; I am conscious only of an emotion, an emotion of many blended feelings. You will bear with me if I fail to express all I feel. Let me dwell for a few moments on some of the new impressions that I have gained on this second visit to England. How green are your shores as we come to land, how richly strewn with flowers unfamiliar to the eye, but oh! how familiar to the heart, to the mind. I look over the rich sward, and lo! it is dotted close with tiny white stars—they are daisies. Think what it is to see a daisy for the first time, out of a flower-pot at least. The *wee modest crimson-tipped flower* we read about and sing about from childhood onward, but it is a new emotion to see it and to touch it. "Why *crimson-tipped?*" I asked Tennyson one day, "white and yellow I see, but where is the crimson?" And he plucked one and showed me the delicate red beneath. And the primroses by the river's brim, much more than yellow primroses to me. I forget whether they are scented or not, but the violets, ah! they are sweet. I remember Fanny Kemble throwing down in disgust a bunch of American violets on finding they had no perfume, and I wondered why. Our American lilies however are sweet, while yours have no smell at all [meaning water-lilies]. And again, I was just in time to see your great trees of hawthorn covered with mayflower: that was a revelation. I had conceived the mayflower as growing on low roadside hedges, and I wondered how young people, as the poets sing, could make love *under the hawthorn shade.* It seemed to me that a ditch by a hedge was an unfavourable place for a declaration; but when I saw your glorious standard trees with domelike spreading branches in full blossom I understood it better. Then

your birds, how they sing, there is little *green silence* in your woods. I have not yet heard the nightingale, though I am told he is here—perhaps 'tis my fault, he may have been singing all around me and I may have missed his high note, as we know some ears do. So I have seen plenty of clouds in your skies, but no sky-lark as yet: I shall still hope to catch a strain of his unpremeditated mirth.

"To turn to another of my emotions, think what it is to an eye accustomed to the modern grandeur and new magnificence of American cities to light on the hoary buildings of a town like this, dating perhaps from Alfred's time, their old stones with the rust of ages on them, like the green patina upon an ancient coin or medal dearer to the heart of the antiquary than the shiniest of polished surfaces. And as I go through these old streets there is another keen delight: I meet in the flesh, going to and fro as if it was quite usual, quite a matter of course, men of distinction whose names have for years been to me as household words. Yesterday I asked a friend in the street who a certain gentleman was, and he told me it was Professor *Adams*, whose name will be handed down to future ages as the discoverer of the planet *Neptune*; and in the evening I had the happiness of meeting him and being shown by him a volume of *Newton's* own writing, charred and blackened, perhaps by the candle that dog *Diamond* overset.

"What can I say more but to thank you, however imperfectly, for this kindness, for all the kindness that I have received in dear old England, so much beyond all that I expected or deserve; it and the scenes and emotions I have passed through will abide with me as a most precious memory so long as I am permitted to see the light of the sun, during the few months or years that remain to me."

Mr Heitland then addressed the '*Autocrat, Professor, Poet,*' and with feeling and effect recited the

following verses which he had prepared:

Lines of greeting to Dr Oliver Wendell Holmes at breakfast in Combination Room, St John's College, Cambridge, England.

Welcome, good friend; your hand! now you're in reach of us
we'll freely say what else were unexpressed;
for friend you surely are to all and and each of us,
and these old walls ne'er held a worthier guest.

No guest more well-beloved, more soul-unbending,
since the frail Mayflower bore the Pilgrims bold;
stern hearts, in hard New England still defending
whate'er was best and noblest in the Old.

Here round your chair unseen in gathering number
throng eager shades, no feeble band nor few,
ghosts of a fruitful past, awaked from slumber
to give their gracious benison to you.

Says rare Ben Jonson 'Ha! one more good fellow!
'od's life, we'll add him to our tuneful quire';
and bids you stay and pass an evening mellow
with Herrick, genial soul, and courtly Prior.

Then gentle Wordsworth brings his ghostly greeting
wafted from northern dales and mountains lone,
beaming with eye serene for joy at meeting
a heart as large and single as his own.

A heart to love mankind with love unchanging,—
no shallow worldling there, nor dried-up don;
but through all moods of human life-strains ranging
from tender Iris to the Young Man John.

In love we greet you, friend; in love we speed you;—
for greeting soon is o'er, and parting nigh:
and when we see you not, we yet shall read you
in this calm corner, while the world rolls by.

Farewell. By all the benefactors' merits,
who bade us be, and raised our Johnian towers;
by all the joys and griefs mankind inherits,
that ever stirred this little world of ours;

by all sweet memory of the saints and sages
who wrought among us in the days of yore;
by youths who, turning now life's early pages,
ripen to match the worthies gone before;

on us, oh son of England's greatest daughter,
a kindly word from heart and tongue bestow.
Then chase the sunsets o'er the western water,
and bear our blessing with you as you go.

The Autocrat in reply said, "Sir, though I have already tried the patience of all by my halting words, I cannot forbear saying that the poem you have so admirably read to us is the most charming and touching tribute I have ever listened to."

The party then broke up; but for an hour or so afterwards Dr Holmes sat with us in Dr Mac Alister's rooms, 'swapping College stories,' as he said, and capping the best of ours with the *ana* of Harvard.

In a letter written shortly before his return to America he says: "Of Cambridge many remembrances are blended in one grand impression, but there are two which stand apart entirely by themselves. The first is that glorious King's College Chapel, which surpassed all my previous conceptions of its beauty and grandeur. The second is the boating-scene on the river—including of course the lovely banks, the long walks, and the great overshadowing trees. Such sights as these can never fade wholly from memory."

Mr Heitland's verses appeared, without permission, in an evening paper, and they were immediately telegraphed across the Atlantic and came out next morning in the *New York World*. Of many pleasant acknowledgments they have called forth readers of the *Eagle* will be glad to see the following by *Arculus* (Houghton Conquest Rectory)—

Here, on a soil which I cannot call sweet land—
cold is our clay, and our sky overcast—
warmed is my heart by the minstrel, O Heitland,
thanks for thy lay, let it not be the last:

and this from C. S. (Ipsden Vicarage)—

> Si matutinis, vates lepidissime, mensis
> mensarum αὐτοκρατὴς accipiendus erat,
> felix sorte tua es: domibus celebrantur in isdem
> carmine vir dignus, carmina digna viri.

The visit and its incidents were so pleasant to those of us who had the good fortune to be in College at the time, that I venture to hope all Johnian subjects of the genial Autocrat—and they must be many—will welcome even these imperfect notes of what took place.

D. M.

SIR PATRICK COLQUHOUN ON THE 'SCULLS.'

IN our note in last Term's Chronicle on the recently elected Honorary Fellows, it would be observed by some of our readers that no mention of the famous Colquhoun Sculls was made in connexion with Sir Patrick's name. We were aware that tradition made him the founder of them, but on endeavouring to verify the fact by reference to the only available document, namely the *University Almanack*, we were stumbled by its statement that they "were presented to the Lady Margaret Boat Club in 1835 by J. Colquhoun, Esq." As Sir Patrick took his degree in 1837, there was clearly something to be explained, and we preferred silence to error. On the first opportunity, our representative interviewed the learned and genial knight, who in the most friendly manner supplied us with the following account. It will be read with interest by all who go down to the river in ships, and will settle for ever the apparent conflict between tradition and authority.

Sir Patrick says:—

"In reply to your request for authentic information with reference to the origin of the so called "Colquhoun Sculls," I am happy to be still alive to afford it.

"At that period (1835) I was very enthusiastic, and had set my mind on obtaining the *cordon bleu* of the rowing world, the Wingfield Sculls, the holder of which was considered the amateur Champion of England. In this effort I succeeded, being the first light-weight (9 st. 6 lbs) and the first Scotsman who had held them.

"It occurred to me that it might encourage sculling at Cambridge were a similar prize established there, but feeling that my junior position and age might draw down on me the imputation of unbecoming assumption,

I requested my late father, also an old Johnian, to allow me to use his name as Founder. Thus the prize stands in the name of "James" instead of "Patrick." I have a younger brother James, late of Trinity Hall, and some 10 or 12 years my junior, who has been sometimes confounded with his father with reference to this prize. It is also supposed that I contended for it myself, but that is not so; not only would such a course have been improper, but I at that time held the amateur Championship of England, which by custom precluded the holder from contending for any other prize. I however trained the first two winners, Berney and Antrobus. The match was originally rowed from Westminster to Putney, but the L.M.B.C. as trustee very properly threw it open to the University, and removed the venue to the Cam.

"About this time a remarkable incident occurred with reference to the University Boat-race. The 2nd Lady Margaret Boat had bumped the 1st, of which I was 7, and we found ourselves 14th on the river. The stroke, Curtis, at once resigned, and the Club elected me in his place with full dictatorial powers *ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat.* In two Terms the Johnian flag waved at the top of the staff, to the intense disgust of many who spoke with ill-disguised annoyance of "Colquhoun and his little lot." On taking my degree I resigned the after-oar, but having stayed up to attend the Civil law lectures, had no peace till I consented to row some oar in the boat. I chose No. 2, with Alfred Shadwell as bow, and we instituted a successful device of laying out or easing alternately at the corners to save the rudder.

"At this time a match was arranged with Oxford, and the boat was filled with Trinity men. I did not like this, as the L. M. was head of the river, so I proposed to give the University a "start." This was accepted, and when within bumping distance the cock-swain cried "*easy all,*" which was repeated often

between Baitsbite and the finish. This produced a communication intended to seduce myself, who was known to be at the bottom of the conspiracy, from my allegiance. I replied that I could not accept the proposal, but they could have any of my men they pleased; they chose the stroke, Robert Hurt, whereupon I resumed my old place aft, put in a spare man at 2, and repeated the operation; thereupon the University took a second man, and on the next trial a third. I then told the Club I thought we might be satisfied, having now ⅝ths of the boat. This broke up the Trinity compact, and I believe since then the University has been properly represented in the boat.

"On going down the Club presented me, in remembrance of deeds past and gone, with a handsome silver δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον, the first token of approval I had then received, and of this I am justly proud. Some years later the *Leander* made me, as its Secretary during many years, a similar present, on my judicial appointment to the Court of Appeal in the Ionian Islands.

"In conclusion, I am fain to admit a clannish diathesis in all matters, and have ever regarded my old hereditary College as a part and parcel of myself, maintaining my "loyalty" to it, which

> "is all the same,
> Whether it win or lose the game;
> True as the dial to the sun,
> Although it be not shone upon;"

but in my case it has been "shone upon," for to my great surprise I found myself brigaded as an Honorary Fellow among those eminent scholars, "the latchet of whose shoes" I never presumed "to loose" in scholarship. It is to me a great satisfaction to have this opportunity of assuring the College in its own organ, that I appreciate the compliment it has conferred on me far above all the honours I have hitherto received.

P. COLQUHOUN."

Obituary.

Rev. William Barnes, B.D.,* "The Dorsetshire Poet."

William Barnes, well known, at any rate to West-countrymen, as 'the Dorsetshire poet,' was born at Sturminster Newton,† Dorset, February 22nd, 1800. He belonged to a good family of hereditary farmers who had owned their land in the time of the Tudors, but the fortunes of his house had gradually declined until at the beginning of the century there remained to it only one small farm in the Vale of Blackmore. He was educated at the village school, and at the age of about fourteen entered the office of a solicitor as a copying-clerk. It was, however, always his ambition to teach, and when some years later he settled in Dorchester he opened a school there which was speedily successful. Though not at this time a scholar and scarcely even an educated man, Barnes appears to have exercised great influence over his boys. Years after he himself described his method to Dean Bradley, then head-master of Marlborough, in a characteristic sentence:—'I didn't trouble my boys overmuch with 'Latin and Greek, and I fear their Latin prose would 'have made you Marlborough Quintilians stare and 'gasp; but I did teach them something. I took them 'out into the fields, and made them admire with me 'the wonderful works of God.'

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* See also:—*Athenæum*, Oct. 16, 1886; *World*, Oct. 13, 1886; *Saturday Review*, Oct. 16, 1886; *Fortnightly Review*, Nov. 1886; *Spectator*, Oct. 16, 1886; *Chambers' Journal*, vol. xxxix. p. 281, vol. xlv. p. 487, vol. xlix. p. 730; *Macmillan's Magazine*, vol. vi. p. 154; *North British Review*, vol. xxxi. p. 339.

† Another authority gives Rushay Bagber as Barnes' birthplace.

It was during his career as a schoolmaster that Barnes took his degree at the University. At this time it was possible under the statute of 9 Eliz. for persons above the age of 24 to take the degree of B.D. by keeping their names upon the books of a College for ten years,* during the last two of which only they were obliged to keep three Terms. It was under this statute that Barnes entered St John's College, and was admitted March 2, 1838.†

He was ordained deacon in 1847, and priest in 1848, and proceeded to the degree of B.D. on October 24, 1850.

At the close of his University residence Barnes returned to his school. It was during this later period of his life as a schoolmaster, early in the forties, that he wrote the rural poems which have made him famous. For a time he was curate of Whitcombe, a very small parish near Dorchester, the church of which is now almost a ruin. In 1862 he relinquished his school and retired to the rectory of Winterbourne Came. This he held in conjunction with Whitcombe till his death on October 7th of the present year.

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* The statute provides that a "Person having been admitted of any College after the age of 24 years and having continued a member for 10 years at the least, during the last two of which he has resided in College the greater part of three several Terms, may proceed to the degree of B.D." Such persons appear in the Calendar as "ten-year men." At St John's they dined in Hall at the High Table like Fellow-Commoners.

† There seems to be a discrepancy here between the College and University records. The Rev. William Barnes appears among the 'ten-year men' at *Christ's* in the Calendar for 1831, and continues there till 1850, when the Dorsetshire poet took his degree; the name then disappears altogether from the Christ's lists, and is not to be found even among the B.D's. On the other hand, though he was admitted in 1838, the name William Barnes does not appear in the Calendar among the Johnian ten-year men till 1844; but after 1850 it is on our list of B.D's. Whether 'the Rev. William Barnes' of Christ's is the same person as 'William Barnes' of St John's we have at present no means of ascertaining. Perhaps an application to the editorial committee of the Christ's College Magazine will clear this up.

It is not widely known that the Dorsetshire poet was a linguist and archæologist of no small distinction.* He contributed papers on Language and Archæology to various magazines, and published a *Philological Grammar* (Berlin 1863), an introduction to the science of the grammar of all languages, grounded on English, the result of an industrious comparison of no less than sixty languages. *Tíw, or English as a Teutonic tongue*, appeared in 1862. He also wrote *Notes on Ancient Britain and the Britons*, and *Early England and the Saxon English*—two papers full of speculations on some of the problems that have perplexed generations of archæologists.

It was not as an archæologist, however, that the name of William Barnes became famous; he was 'a lyric writer of a high order of genius.' His "Poems of Rural Life"† have given the Dorset dialect the dignity of a written language. There is a simplicity and directness about these which gives them a peculiar charm when once the difficulty of the dialect is overcome. As one critic said of them, they contain 'a 'most sweet and prevailing perfume of the simplest 'country life.'

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* 'In later years academic scholars were sometimes found to remark upon 'the unsystematic character of his linguistic attainments, but it cannot be 'gainsaid that he was almost always ready with definite and often exclusive 'information on whatever slightly known form of human speech might occur 'to the mind of his questioner, from Persian to Welsh, from the contemporary 'vernaculars of India to the tongues of the Ancient British tribes. Over and 'above these subjects, his mind was occupied after his removal to Dorchester, 'to judge from his letters to old local newspapers, with investigations of 'Roman remains, theories on the origin of Stonehenge, and kindred archæo-'logical matters; while among his other hobbies about this time was 'engraving on wood and on silver, crests and initials upon old pieces 'of plate in the neighbourhood still remaining to testify to his skill in the art.' (*Athenæum*, Oct. 16, 1886.)

† In 1844 he published a volume called *Poems of Rural Life*, containing poems written since 1825; in 1859 he published *Hwomely Rhymes*; and in 1862, *Poems in the Dorset Dialect*. These were subsequently collected as *Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect*.

The use of the dialect was no affectation with Barnes. He preached his sermons in the same language in which he wrote his poems. It was in a sense his mother-tongue. He spoke it as the language which came most naturally to him, and it was the only language which most of his hearers could understand. His knowledge of their speech brought him into the closest relations with the rustic Dorset folk among whom he lived, and the result of this intimate acquaintance with them is to be found in his poems. In these he treats the Dorsetshire peasantry dramatically; he does not describe them but lets them describe themselves. His poems are a record of simple elementary sorrows and joys, and they have all the pathos which belongs to these. The works of the Dorsetshire poet are also unique, because they catch and record characteristics that are disappearing. Before long the Dorsetshire labourer will have become like the labourers of other counties; the next generation will begin to abandon the speech of their fathers; the strongly featured type of Dorsetshire character will die out. But as long as the works of William Barnes live we shall be able from them to recover the Dorsetshire peasant as he was before the Board School came—with all his quaint simplicity and wise stupidity. It was the work of William Barnes to catch the poetry of Dorset life and character, and he did his work well. His painting of West-country scenery is as truthful as his delineation of West-country character—and his freedom from effort, his simple directness of expression, appeals to his readers at once. He exhibits consummate art in saying suitably what he wants to say. One critic went so far as to say of him—'There 'has been no such art since Horace.'

The Dorsetshire poet has been fortunate in his biographers, for they are men of the same order of mind as himself. A funeral oration is pronounced over him in the *Fortnightly* by Mr Coventry Patmore,—

the poet of cultivated domestic life as Barnes himself was the poet of rural domestic life. We find, as we should expect, that the one poet understands the other, for they have much in common; they deal with situations and passions that are essentially the same, and it is only the backgrounds and accessories that are different. Still more appreciative and sympathetic is the obituary written by Mr. Thomas Hardy in the *Athenæum*. Mr Hardy is in prose what Barnes himself was in poetry. He is the novelist of simple village life, and he writes of it in the style of Barnes; he cultivates directness and writes simply of simple things. He does something more for us than criticise the Dorset poems. He brings before us the old-fashioned figure of his friend 'in his habit as he lived' by a few graphic touches that deceive us into thinking we must have seen 'in the county town of Dorset on a 'market day' the 'aged clergyman quaintly attired 'in caped cloak, knee-breeches and buckled shoes, with 'a leather satchel slung over his shoulders, and a stout 'staff in his hand.'

"He plodded along with a broad, firm tread, notwithstanding the slight stoop occasioned by his years. Every Saturday morning he might have been seen trudging up the narrow South Street, his shoes coated with mud or dust according to the state of the roads between his rural home and Dorchester, and a little grey dog at his heels, till he reached the four cross ways in the centre of the town. Halting here, opposite the public clock, he would pull his old-fashioned watch from its deep fob, and set it with great precision to the London time. This, the invariable first act of his market visit, having been completed to his satisfaction, he turned round and methodically proceeded about his other business."

Such was William Barnes the Dorsetshire poet. Born with the century he lived nearly to the end of it, but kept through his long life not only the simplicity but the dress and habits of the generation to which

he belonged. He was an impressive figure* while he lived and he leaves behind him that *monumentum ære perennius* which more ambitious men have striven hard for and failed to win.

The Rev. J. F. Isaacson.

By the death, on the 19th August 1886, of the Rev. John Frederick Isaacson, D.D., Rector of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, and Honorary Canon of Winchester, the College has lost one of its most distinguished members. The second son of the Rev. John Isaacson, Rector of Lydgate, Suffolk (a Johnian who graduated as 7th Wrangler in 1791), he was born on October 15th 1801. As a boy he gave proofs of industry and thoroughness in the prosecution of his studies, but the circumstances of his education were not such as to give promise of the success which he ultimately obtained. His school life, which was passed at Norwich Grammar School, then raised to a high state of efficiency by its connexion with the celebrated Dr Valpy, proved of little assistance to him. His peculiarily sensitive temperament rendered the rough atmosphere of school a source of constant unhappiness; and when at length

* Mr Gosse writes thus concerning a visit to Mr Barnes shortly before his death. 'Hardy and I went on Monday last to Came Rectory where 'he lies bedridden. It is curious that he is dying as picturesquely as he 'lived. We found him in bed in his study, his face turned to the window, 'where the light came streaming in through flowering plants, his brown 'books on all sides of him save one, the wall behind him being hung with 'old green tapestry. He had a scarlet bedgown on; a kind of soft biretta 'of dark red wool on his head, from which his long white hair escaped on to 'the pillow; his grey beard grown very long upon his breast; his complexion, 'which you recollect as richly bronzed, has become blanched by keeping 'indoors, and is now waxily white where it is not waxily pink; the blue eyes 'half shut, restless under languid lids.....I wish I could paint for you the 'strange effect of this old old man lying in cardinal scarlet in his white bed, 'the only bright spot in the gloom of all those books.'

a successful rendering of a school Exercise brought on him a severe punishment, on the ground that his rendering was so good that it could not have been honestly done, the desire to escape from such an uncongenial sphere grew too strong to be resisted. The next few years brought small improvement in his educational prospects, and it was not until little more than a year remained before the date fixed for his entry at the University, that he found an opportunity of turning his natural gifts to good account. At that date, he had the good fortune to be placed with the Rev. F. Howes of Norwich, a tutor in whom sound scholarship was united with a rare faculty for imparting knowledge, and who was thus excellently qualified to supply the defects of his pupil's former training. Determined not to miss this last opportunity, the latter worked with astonishing industry. In six months he had read through the whole series of standard Greek and Latin authors, a work which he completed a second time before the end of the year, and this without neglecting other subjects. In 1821 he gained an Entrance Scholarship, coming into residence in October of that year, and in the following spring he carried off the Senior Bell Scholarship. After passing the usual College Examinations with distinction, he took his degree in the beginning of 1825 as Senior Classic, Senior Gold Medallist, and 3rd Senior Optime. His place in the Mathematical Tripos would probably have been much higher, but for a painful affection of the eyes, which for some time threatened serious consequences, and rendered it necessary for him to give up this branch of study. In this same year he was ordained by Bishop Sparke of Ely, and shortly after he was elected Fellow and Tutor of the College. The next thirteen years were passed at Cambridge in the active discharge of the duties of his office, in which he displayed so much zeal and ability that the post of Lecturer at King's College was also conferred upon

him, a remarkable compliment at that period. In 1838 he accepted the College Living of Freshwater, and there the remaining 47 years of his life were spent. Of his work there this is hardly the place to speak. It will be enough to say that it was ever marked by the same high standard, and the same conscientious loving care for those under his charge, as had hitherto characterised his life. Two visible memorials of his work remain in the admirably arranged School buildings, and the beautifully restored Parish Church.

In a letter to the Bursar, Dr Hymers says—"As I was nearly of the same standing as Isaacson (about two years his junior), I was of course well acquainted but not intimate with him during our common residence in College. He was an eminent classical private tutor; and in lax days a man of noticeable piety and irreproachable conduct in every respect. He suffered much from weak sight, and might at one period be seen always taking his exercise at night in the College courts to escape the glare of day. I recollect hearing from the late Dr Almack that Isaacson during his residence at Freshwater had prepared a critical comment on the Text of the whole Scripture, which might see the light after the author's death. I suppose it was on the Greek and Hellenistic Texts, as I never heard that Isaacson was a profound Hebraist. I am sorry that I cannot supply you with further reminiscences, but I am glad thus to bear testimony to the worth of so learned and good a man."

Dr Frederic John Farre.

By the death of Dr Frederic Farre at his residence in Kensington on Wednesday, November 10th, St John's has lost its senior Doctor of Medicine and the Royal College of Physicians one of its oldest Fellows and

most honoured officers. He was the grandson of a West Indian landed proprietor, whose son, Dr Farre, also a Johnian, practised for many years in Charterhouse Square, and used to be a familiar object at the close of the last century, as he walked home every evening, with his footman behind him, to his country house in Islington. Frederic was educated at the Charterhouse, where he was Gold Medalist in 1821, and Captain of the School in 1822. He obtained a Foundation Scholarship at St John's, and sustained the reputation of the College by being classed as a wrangler in the Mathematical Tripos of 1827. Having taking the B.A. degree, he chose medicine as a profession, and entered as a student at St Bartholomew's Hospital. In 1830 he proceeded to the degree of M.A., and in 1837 obtained that of Doctor of Medicine. Very shortly after qualification he was made Lecturer on Botany at St Bartholomew's Hospital, and later on became Lecturer on Materia Medica, holding the chair till 1876. In 1841–2 and 1854 he was Censor (that is to say, Examiner in Medicine) of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1842 he became Assistant-Physician to St Bartholomew's Hospital, and was one of the first to hold that appointment, Sir George Burrows being the very first. By 1843 he had become the Senior Assistant-Physician, Drs Hue, Roupell, and Burrows being full Physicians. Dr Farre was the first full Physician appointed (May 10th, 1854) when the hospital determined to have four instead of three Physicians on the staff, and he held that appointment for sixteen years.

Dr Farre was a member of the Council of the College of Physicians in 1846–48, Treasurer for fifteen years, and Examiner in 1861–62, 1866–67, and when last year he was nominated Vice-President of the College, it was generally felt that no one had a better claim to the distinction. In 1883 he presented to the College of Physicians a manuscript history of that institution,

which he had spared no pains to render full and complete. Some day it may be found possible to publish it to the world. He was for a time Examiner in Materia Medica at the University of London, and practised for some years in Montague Place and afterwards in Pimlico. Dr Farre was, however, chiefly known as an authority on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, subjects with which he was deeply conversant.

He was one of the editors of the first *British Pharmacopœia*, and was known to students and teachers as the editor of Pereira's once widely-studied work on Materia Medica. Several generations of students of St Bartholomew's Hospital attended his lectures in the summer session. His delivery was slow and clear, his style free from all rhetorical ornament, and his manner agreeable, so that he was popular with his audience, who treated him with respect. He laboured for years at the public teaching of a very dry subject, particularly unsuited for lecture purposes, yet his lectures were by no means unpopular. He admitted the difficulty of teaching the uses of drugs from the lecture chair, and encouraged his students to ask questions after each lecture was over. His colloquial manner of teaching was excellent, so that the arena of the theatre remained full for some time after the close of the lecture. On his retirement from the physiciancy, he continued to lecture on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Dr Lauder Brunton was made, on Dr Farre's recommendation, joint lecturer in 1871, and Dr Farre gave up the whole lectureship in 1876. When still comparatively young he was a good clinical teacher, and was always liked by his clinical clerks. Towards the close of his tenure of office some infirmities of age, especially deafness, prevented him from doing justice to himself. After his retirement his health continued strong till just before his decease; in 1884 he dined with us in College on May 6, and a few months ago he was able to walk up Beachy Head.

Dr Farre had a grave and reverend aspect, calculated to inspire confidence in a patient. To students he was always kind and considerate. He held several other appointments besides those already noted, being Physician to Charterhouse, Consulting Physician to the London Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, and Physician to the Rock Assurance Office. He married comparatively late in life, and has left two daughters, one of whom is married to the Rev. H. Spencer, of Oxford. His brother, the distinguished obstetrician Dr Arthur Farre, survives him.

(See *Lancet*, and *British Medical Journal*, Nov. 20, 1886.)

Lloyd Rogers.

We deeply regret to announce the sudden death of Lloyd Rogers, late Sizar and Exhibitioner in Natural Science of this College. He had been educated at Wrexham and Christ's College, Brecon, and entered into residence here in the Michaelmas Term 1883. After getting a Second Class in the Natural Sciences Tripos 1885 he entered on the work for the Second Part, taking up Chemistry with the greatest ardour. Just at the close of the Long Vacation, when he was preparing to return to Cambridge, he was suddenly seized by malignant scarlet fever, and being weakened by over-study, succumbed to the disease within two days, dying at Liverpool on October the 5th.

SONNETS.

I.

On being aroused out of an algebraical reverie by a lady.

As Adam felt when, waked from leaden trance,
  And blind presentment of his drowsy mood,
With drooping head and half-averted glance,
  Like Venus risen naked from the flood,
The paragon of perfect womanhood—
  Unblotted page of virgin life's romance—
His dream's embodiment before him stood
  And smote his heart with pleasing sufferance;
So feeling, when as soft as Zephyr's sigh
  Or fall of leaves in mossy Arcady
One breathed my name and dawned upon my sight—
  Like foolish bird who in the fowler's cry
Hears her lone mate's soft amorous melody,
  My soul sought earth from Heaven's infatuate height.

J. J. S.

II.

Abiturus te saluto.

FAREWELL! sweet scene of all my best of days,
At this sad hour of parting most 'tis known
How much I love thy towers of crumbling stone
And mellowed brick, thy silent cloistered ways,
Thy halls, and chapels loud with loftiest praise,
Thy wondrous skies by morn or evening lone:
Thou hast besides a glory all thine own
Not drawn from tree or flood or sunset blaze—
The souls of saint and bard and scholar dead,
Trailing rich perfume of the days that were,
Walk thy old halls and courts with noiseless tread,
Seen by the few whoso their spirit share—
So too where'er in life or death I be
My soul, fair Cambridge, knows a home in thee.

J. S. MILLS.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

OUR CHRONICLE.

October Term, 1886.

The Editors of the *Eagle* invite the attention of subscribers to the new arrangement by which for the single payment in advance of *one guinea* the magazine will be supplied terminally for *five years*, dating from the Term in which payment is made. In the annually published list a mark will be placed opposite the name of each guinea subscriber to indicate the date at which his subscription expires. The Editors trust that this arrangement will find favour with members of the College who dislike being troubled for frequent small payments.

Dr Taylor, our Master, has been elected Vice-Chancellor, his tenure of office commencing in January next.

Dr Donald Mac Alister has been elected a member of the Council of the Senate to serve for four years. The College will thus be represented on the Council by the Master, Prof. Liveing, Mr Hill, and Dr Mac Alister.

At the Annual Election on November 8th, the following were elected Fellows of the College:—Joseph Robson Tanner, M.A. (Second in the Historical Tripos 1882), College Lecturer in Modern History, and Lecturer to the Indian Civil Service Board; Duncan Mackenzie Kerly, B.A., LL.B. (Ninth Wrangler 1884, Senior in Law Tripos 1885), Mac Mahon Law Student and Real Property Law Scholar, Inner Temple; Augustus Edward Hough Love, B.A. (Second Wrangler 1885, first div. Part III 1886).

Dr Taylor, our Master, was appointed the Delegate of the University to convey our congratulations to Harvard University, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, which celebrated its 250th anniversary on November 6, 7, and 8. The Master sailed for America on October 23. On November 8 he received the honorary degree of LL.D., and at the great banquet in the Memorial Hall of the University replied to the toast of 'the Colleges and Universities of Europe.' The Master intends to return before Christmas.

Mr C. M. Stuart, Fellow of the College, has been awarded the Medal of the Royal Humane Society for his gallantry in risking his life to save that of a young man, named Burgess, who fell through the ice on Alsager Mere last February. Another young man, Mr William McKee, who had first plunged in to the rescue of Burgess, was himself drowned.

An excellent engraved portrait of Professor Adams has been presented to the College by Messrs Macmillan. It is one of the 'Scientific Worthies' series appearing in *Nature*, and Sir Robert Ball, Astronomer-Royal for Ireland, concludes the accompanying biographical notice by saying that 'on Professor Adams every honour which science can bestow has been conferred.' The picture is hung in the Combination Room.

By the kindness of Mr Warren, late Fellow of the College, the collection of paintings in the Hall has been enriched by the addition of a portrait of Sir Isaac Pennington, formerly Professor of Chemistry and afterwards Regius Professor of Physic, a munificent benefactor of the College.

The Rectory of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, having become vacant by the death of the Rev. J. F. Isaacson, B.D. (B.A. 1825), the living has been accepted by the Rev. Eric John Sutherland Rudd, Fellow of the College, late Head-master of Hereford Cathedral School, and Vicar of Horningsey.

The Rectory of Aldridge in Staffordshire having become vacant by the resignation of the Rev. J. Finch Smith (B.A. 1837), the College has presented the Rev. J. Slade ffoster Chamberlain (B.A. 1869) to the benefice.

We rejoice to hear that Dr Pearson, Bishop of Newcastle, New South Wales, and formerly Fellow of the College, is about to return to England. He has accepted the Vicarage of Blackburn, offered him by the Bishop of Manchester, and will act (so it is said) as a coadjutor to Dr Moorhouse.

The Rev. W. Allen Whitworth, Vicar of St John's, Hammersmith, and formerly Fellow, has accepted the Vicarage of All Saints', Margaret Street, London.

The Editors of the *Eagle* acknowledge with becoming modesty the sincere flattery of the members of Jesus College and of Christ's College in starting magazines of their own. The *Chanticleer* and the *Christ's College Magazine* are promising ventures in the field of College journalism, and the *Eagle*, taking an elder-brotherly interest in their welfare, has placed them on its exchange-list.

An amusing instance of mistaken identity has recently occurred in connexion with one of the College Library manuscripts. Last year, among other MSS lent to the Inventions Exhibition, was MS F. 2, a Processionale, or collection of chants used in processions round a church or monastic chapel.

It is a peculiar use, with curious old English rubrics, compiled apparently for the nuns of the monastery 'sancti Salvatoris de Syon,' and sanctioned by the express permission of the Bishop of London. It is a somewhat rare volume, but it so happens that another copy is in the Library of St John's College, Oxford (MS no. 165). A visitor to the Inventions was struck by the resemblance, and on subsequently examining the copy at Oxford, was able, as he believed, to identify two leaves as the very same as those which had been exposed to view at the Inventions. Under these circumstances it is not very surprising that the Librarian at Oxford should have been half disposed to imagine that the manuscript really had been spirited away for the time from the College Library and as mysteriously replaced, and should have thought it his duty to ascertain whether such a manuscript really existed in our collection. The result of the enquiry was, of course, quite satisfactory; but such disappearances do sometimes occur. Chassant's *Paléographie des Chartes*, for example, which was for a long time so mysteriously missing from the Library, has reappeared recently just as unaccountably as it went.

The opinion of eminent counsel has been taken on the question pending between the College and the Postmaster-General, as to the latter's right of suppressing College messengers. We regret to say the opinion is adverse to the College, the Post Office Acts apparently giving the authorities quite despotic power in such matters. It appears, however, that we can ask the Post Office to deliver at our rooms all letters that are fully addressed (to court, staircase, &c.), and the Junior Bursar has arranged for such delivery in future. Our correspondence is now brought to us six times a day by a smart official in Her Majesty's uniform and (on dark evenings) a bull's-eye lantern. This service in great measure makes up for the loss of the messenger, and if we only knew the full addresses of all our college friends, we should have little left to complain of. We understand that an attempt is being made to induce some local printer to undertake the preparation of a correct list of all resident members of the University, with their full addresses in College or in the town. This list, if it can be arranged for and kept up term by term, would be extremely useful and should find a ready sale.

Mrs Georgiana M. Pennée, the sister of the late Rev. A. R. Ward, President of the University Cricket Club (who died Sept. 25, 1884), has presented to the College some handsome and valuable pieces of plate as a memorial of her brother's long connexion with St John's. One piece, a tureen, bears the following inscription.

VIRO · REVERENDO · ARTVRO · ROBERTO · WARD · A · M
STRENVO · RERVM · DIVINARVM · ADSERTORI · FIDO · ET
BENEVOLO · AMICO · AMICI · PLVRIMI · ME · DEDERVNT · IN
FESTO · B · CLEMENTIS · A · S · MDCCCLXXIII

Another is a fine tankard and has the following:

ARTVRO · ROBERTO · WARD · A · M
EGREGIO · PILAE · CLAVIQVE · LVSVS · FAVTORI
D· D
AMICI · CANTAB · ET · OXON
XXVIII · JVN · MDCCCLXXV

On July 1 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the University of Dublin on Dr Kennedy. In presenting him, Dr Webb, Professor of Law and Public Orator, made the following speech:

Praesento vobis, Academici, Porsoni successorem et haeredem. Sabrinae corolla redimitus adest. Hujus nomen Arundines Cami adsidue susurrant. Hujus ope mille veneres Sophocleas reflorescunt. Hunc in litteris Graecis atque Latinis Elegantiarum Arbitrum unicum atque supremum nos quoque Dublinenses salutamus. Sed vereor ne si multus sim in hoc tam eximio Latinitatis correctore laudando, ipse, leguleius tantum, in Latinitate titubem. Praesento igitur vobis Benjamin Hall Kennedy, Regium Graecae in Cantabrigia Professorem—inter Graecos hodiernos nostros Nestorem—nec Nestorem solum sed, quod de Aristophane ait Persius, Praegrandem Senem.

The following rather happy rendering of the above by Dr Webb was circulated:—

Give ear, oh ye Members of College
  Who to greet Alma Mater repair!
I'm presenting a man of rare knowledge—
  He's Porson's successor and heir!

He comes crowned with Sabrinæ Corolla;
  The Reeds of Cam whisper his name;
And the steps of the Cantabs to follow
  We enrol him in *our* list of fame!

Even we in this Island of Sinners
  Endeavour his praises to speak;
And we hail him the Scholar of Scholars—
  The master of Latin and Greek.

But before such a critic of Latin,
  I fear I may trip in my song:
The classics I've ceased to be pat in,
  And, in short, sir, I must not be long!

The Senex Praegrandis of Persius
  Is present—deny it who can—
So long life to the Nestor of Scholars!
  Long life to the true G—— O—— M——!

The Bishop of Rochester has appointed Mr Lewis Tonna Dibdin (M.A. 1878) Chancellor of the Diocese, in place of the late Mr Hugh Cowie, Q.C. Mr Dibdin was called to the Bar in 1876, and has since practised in the Chancery and Ecclesiastical Courts. He is the author of "*Church Courts, An historical Inquiry into the Status of the Ecclesiastical Courts*," and other works, and was summoned as a witness before the recent Ecclesiastical Courts Commission.

Firth College, Sheffield, of which Mr W. M. Hicks, F.R.S. and Fellow of our College, is Principal, has become 'affiliated' to the University. Students who pass through a specified course of three years' study at Firth College are exempted from a year's residence for a degree at Cambridge.

Mr J. E. Sandys, the Public Orator, has been admitted to the degree of Doctor in Letters, and Mr F. E. Hilleary to that of Doctor of Law.

Mr Whitaker, our Junior Dean, has been appointed a College Lecturer in Theology. Mr Frederic Watson has resigned the Rectory of Starston and accepted that of Quy, near Cambridge, so we shall still retain his valuable services as a Theological Lecturer.

Mr R. T. Wright (Fifth Wrangler 1869), Barrister-at-law and late Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College, has been appointed to lecture in Law and to supervise the work of the Law students of the College. Dr Bryan Walker, the late Law Lecturer, has retired after seventeen years' service.

At the Annual Election on June 12 Mr J. T. Ward was chosen a member of the Council to serve for three years in the room of Mr Torry. Mr Mason, Professor Mayor, and Professor Liveing were re-elected.

Mr Heitland has been appointed an Improvement Commissioner representing the College, in the room of Mr Haskins who has resigned.

The Rev. Alfred Caldecott, Fellow of the College, has resigned the Principalship of Codrington College, Barbados, and has returned to England.

Dr Donald MacAlister has been appointed Gulstonian Lecturer at the Royal College of Physicians.

The Seatonian Prize for a poem on *The Message to the Angel of the Church in Sardis* has been awarded to the Rev. E. W. Bowling.

The first Whewell International Law Scholarship has been awarded to George Edward Green (Senior History Tripos 1885), Scholar of the College. The contest appears to have been warm, for after the two scholars no less than three candidates receive honorable mention.

Ds E. J. Rapson, Scholar and Hutchinson Student, has gained the Le Bas Prize for an essay on *The Struggle between England and France for supremacy in India*. It will be remembered that Mr Murray was the prizeman last year.

Ds A. C. Seward, who was mentioned in our last number as receiving a grant from the Worts Travelling Scholars' Fund, has been elected to a Hutchinson Studentship in order to enable him to pursue his researches in Fossil Botany.

The first award of the Hockin Prize in Electricity has been made to Ds Stroud (First Class in Physics, Nat. Sciences Tripos Part II 1886), who has also obtained the degree of D. Sc. (in Electricity) at the University of London. He is now Lecturer in Physics at the Durham University College of Medicine and Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Owing to Mr Kerly's election to a Fellowship, there were this year two vacant Mac Mahon Law Studentships: Ds L. H. Edmunds, LL.B. (First Class Nat. Sciences Tripos 1883), Barrister-at-law, has been elected for three years, and Ds L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, LL.B. (Twelfth Wrangler 1885, Law Tripos 1886) for four years.

The Council has decided that the Hughes Exhibition, founded by the liberality of Canon Colson, shall be governed by the following regulations:

1. There shall be an Exhibition called the Hughes Exhibition of the value of thirty-five pounds.
2. It shall be awarded annually for proficiency in Biblical and Ecclesiastical History.
3. Any undergraduate member of the College who has not already held the Exhibition may be a candidate.
4. The Examiners shall be the Examiners for the annual College Theological Examination.
5. At the time of the annual Examination in each year the Examiners shall give notice of the papers in the Examination of the succeeding year and of any additional papers whereof account will be taken in awarding the Exhibition.
6. If no award shall be made in any year the sum of thirty-five pounds shall be distributed at the discretion of the Council among deserving students of Theology.

The New Building.—Since the last number of the *Eagle* appeared a great deal has of course been done, but a great deal more ought to have been done. The walls of the main building are practically finished and those of the junction building are well up. The floor of the lavatories is laid, and this part of the work will soon be carried up. The main roof is already in skeleton, and a start has been made with the lantern. On November 19, something over a year from the beginning of operations, the workmen hoisted a Lady Margaret flag to announce the completion of the first stack of chimneys. But owing to the frequent delays caused by the slackness of the contractors we have been pushed on late in the year, and the wood-work of the roof, which should have been tiled in long ago, is not improved by the constant rains of this November. Inside there is everything to do. We hope to get the Building ready for opening at the end of the Easter Term, and the rooms occupied by students in October. Any undergraduate who wishes to see over the building should call on the Junior Bursar between 5.30 and 7 p.m. and make an appointment for the purpose.

COINS.—A few more coins have been presented to the Library by Mr Cox and Mr Ward, whose excellent example other members of the College are invited to follow. Mr Heitland hopes to begin arranging them in the Easter Term and to see the number increased in the meantime.

Mr Heitland has been appointed an Adjudicator of the Members' Latin Essay Prize; Mr H. M. Gwatkin an Examiner for the Lightfoot Scholarship; Mr J. E. Marr, an Examiner in Geology; Mr Tottenham, an Examiner for the Classical Tripos; Mr J. A. Foote, an Examiner for the Law Tripos; Mr H. M. Gwatkin and Mr J. R. Tanner, Examiners for the Historical Tripos; Mr C. E. Haskins, an Examiner for the Scholarships and Chancellor's Medals; Dr D. MacAlister, an Elector to the Downing Professorship of Medicine.

In the March number we printed a striking sonnet written by Professor Sylvester in honour of another of our Honorary Fellows, Professor Pritchard. We regret that our copy was imperfect, and are now able to present the poem in its finished form. With it we print a worthy companion, which will appeal equally to the best proficients in mathematics and in classics.

To the Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford.

Author of *A Memoir on the Proper Motions of Forty of the Stars in the Pleiades*, on his receiving the Gold Medal of The Royal Astronomical Society for his researches into *The Relative Brightnesses of the Fixed Stars.*

PRITCHARD! thy name is lifted to the skies
Who in the starry fields find'st pure delight
To note each ray that gilds the brow of night,
And the near hour of severing worlds surmise.
Press on, where Fame's sublimest summits rise—
Time's stroke falls lightly on his sacred might
Who ploughs from morn to eve his furrow right
Then sinks to rest, midst sunset's gorgeous dyes.
Hail! faultless herald of the bright-eyed throng,
Heir to the wand, once Tycho's, to assign
What place and précedence to each belong—
Whilst yet with watery ray yon Pleiads shine
Or strew with sands of gold their hair divine,
Thy praise shall flourish in immortal song.

To a Missing Member of a Family Group of Terms in a certain algebraical formula.

Lone and forsaken one! whom envious fate
Snatched from thy fellows, whither art thou flown—
Where lingerest thou in thy bereaved estate
Like some lost star or buried meteor-stone!
Thou mind'st me much of that presumptuous one
Who, loth aught less than greatest to be great,
From Heaven's immensity fell headlong down
To live forlorn, self-centred, desolate:

Or who, new Heraklid, hard exile bore,
Now buoyed by hope now stretched on rack of fear,
Till the pale Sibyl, wafting to his ear
Words of dim portent through the Atlantic roar,
Bade him 'the sanctuary of the Muse revere
And sprinkle flame on dust of Isis' shore.'

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared:—*Studies from the Biological Laboratory of the Owens College*, vol. I (Cornish), by Prof. A. M. Marshall, F.R.S.; *Solid Geometry*, Third Edition (Macmillan), by Dr Percival Frost; *Companion to Weekly Problem Papers* (Macmillan), by Rev. J. J. Milne; *The Influence of Italian upon English Literature during the XVI and XVII centuries* (Deighton), by J. R. Murray (Le Bas prize 1885); *Ziegler's Text-book of Pathological Anatomy and Pathogenesis*, vol. III (Macmillan), by Dr Donald MacAlister; *Arithmetic for Schools* (Deighton), by Charles Pendlebury; *The Earth History of the remote past* (Deighton), by J. E. Marr; *A History of the Theory of Elasticity*, vol. I (University Press), byDr Isaac Todhunter, edited by Karl Pearson, M.A.; *The Student's Handbook of Historical Geology* (Bell), by A. J. Jukes-Browne; *The Kernel and the Husk* (Macmillan), by the Author of *Philochristus*; *The Mechanism of Nature* (Cornish), by A. M. Stapley; *Etruscan and Basque Languages* (Trübner), by the late Robert Ellis, B.D.; *Luck or Cunning?* (Trübner), by Samuel Butler, Author of *Erewhon*; *First Lessons in Science* (Ridgway), by the late Bishop Colenso; *Liberalism in Religion* (Smith, Elder & Co.), by W. Page Roberts; *Heroes of Science: Physicists* (S.P.C.K.), by W. Garnett.

JOHNIANA.

[The Rev. Dr Hymers, Rector of Brandsburton, and formerly Tutor, has kindly presented to the College the original copy of the following sonnet in the poet's handwriting. The MS is placed in one of the cases in the Library. Its text differs from that given in the Collected Works. The portrait is that hung on the west side of the Hall.]

Go, faithful Portrait! and where long hath knelt
Margaret, the saintly Foundress, take thy place;
And if Time spare the Colors for the grace
Which to the work surpassing skill hath dealt
Thou, on thy rock reclined, tho kingdoms melt
In the hot crucible of Change, wilt seem
To breathe in rural peace, to hear the stream,
To think and feel as once the Poet felt.
Whate'er thy fate, those features have not grown
Unrecognized thro' many a starting tear
More prompt, more glad to fall, than drops of dew
By morning shed around a flower half-blown;
Tears of delight, that testified how true
To Life thou art, and in thy truth how dear!

Wordsworth: To the Author's portrait painted at Rydal Mount by W. Pickersgill, Esq., for St John's College, Cambridge.

Quae proxima cernis
Coctilibus muris, parilique rubentia saxo,
Quâ super alta sedens postarum limina cŭstos
Arduus auratis tollit se cornibus hircus,
Margaris erexit, fausto quam Derbia partu
Edidit.

Giles Fletcher (1633): Mullinger's University of Cambridge, vol. ii, p. 637.

A fine piece of sculpture found at Ribchester was built up in one of the walls of Salesbury old hall. It is an altar, dedicated to Apollo.

On one side the deity is represented as elegantly leaning on one elbow, with a quiver on his back, a lyre in his hand, and a loose mantle flowing gracefully behind him. On the other front appear two of his priests, attired in long robes, with the head of a bull between them ready to be sacrificed. It has been conjectured that this was a native altar, erected either to acknowledge or obtain a safe voyage to the port of Ribchester. This fine piece of Roman antiquity Dr Whitaker by favour of Lord Bulkeley, the then owner of Salesbury, was allowed to detach from the wall in the year 1814, and it is now lodged in St John's College, Cambridge.

[*See p.* 208 *of this number.*] *Thomas Johnson:* Pictorial Handbook to the Valley of the Ribble (Blackburn 1884), p. 22.

His education was according to his birth; for as he was born a gentleman, so he was bred like a gentleman. To school learning he never showed a great inclination; for though he was sent to the University, and was a Student of St John's College in Cambridge, and had his tutors to instruct him, yet they could not persuade him to read or study much, he taking more delight in sports than in learning; so that his father being a wise man, and seeing that his son had a good natural wit, and was of a very good disposition, suffered him to follow his own genius.

Margaret Duchess of Newcastle: Life of William Cavendish Duke of Newcastle (Fifth edition 1886), p. 193.

Verum cum olim arbitrio elegantiaeque eorum obsisti oportuerit, qui Iuvenalem quod perperam interpretabantur aut gibberosum sic ut est et erat aspicere non sustinebant, ideo amputare et excidere cogitarant, nunc cum maxime tempus est adhortari illos, qui verbosas communesque defensiones componendo quasi cum ventis litigant nec quidquam adferunt quod lector saturarum ignorarit, nedum instructus ab Heinrichiis Madvicis *Mayoribus* existimator, ut reputent quanto graviora et fructuosiora non solum in ceteris litteris sed etiam in ipso Iuvenale nostri saeculi curae studiisque demandata sint, et ad horum aliquid peragendum ne minore accingantur industria. *Fr. Bücheler:* Jahn's *Iuvenalis saturae* (second edition), Berlin 1886.

College Examinations, 1886.

Prizemen.

Mathematics.

Third Year. *First Class* (Dec. 1885).	Second Year. *First Class.*	First Year. *First Class.*
Fletcher	Baker	Orr
Foster, A. E.	Flux	Sampson
Hill, F. W.	Norris	Harris, H. H.
Pressland, Tate	Varley	Palmer, J. J. B.
Bradford	Card	Carlisle
Middlemast	Hancock	Brodie
Sainsbury		Rudd
Greenidge		Millard
Tillyard		Nicholson, E. B.
		Salisbury
		Roseveare

Classics.

Third Year.	Second Year.	First Year.
First Class.	*First Class.*	*First Class.*
Pond	Heath	*Div.* 1.
	Pope	Brooks
Candidates for Part I.	Russell, W. A.	Smith, H. B.
Div. 1.		
Paton		*Div.* 2.
Foxley		Davis, R. F.
		Forster
Div. 2.		Watson
Smith, W. L.		
Ram		

Natural Sciences.

Candidates for Part II. of the Natural Sciences Tripos.

Third Year.
First Class.

Evans, F. P.
Rendle
Rolleston
Seward

Candidates for Part I. of the Natural Sciences Tripos.

Third Year.	Second Year.	First Year.
First Class.	*First Class.*	*First Class.*
——	Cowell	d'Albuquerque
	Harris	Groom
	Lake	
	Turpin	

Theology.

Third Year.	Second Year.	First Year.
First Class.	*First Class.*	*First Class.*
Ewing, A. G. C.	Ewing, G. C.	Dean
Williamson		Greenup
Wolfendale		Judson
		Legg
		Macklin
		Scullard

Law.

Second Year.
Grey, G.

First Year.
Bagley
Fernando

Indian Civil Service.

Fagan
Windsor

Prizes.

Greek Testament.

3rd year. Williamson, Wolfendale
2nd year. Adeney
1st year. Dean

Hebrew.

3rd year. Davies, Daniel
2nd year. Ewing, G. C.
1st year. Greenup

Recommended for an Additional Prize:
Ewing, A. G. C.

English Essay.

Schiller

Reading.

1st Sheldon
2nd Dadley
Commended
Martin, C.

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL'S PRIZE.

Fletcher

Proxime accesserunt:

Foster

Tillyard

HUGHES' PRIZEMEN.

Fletcher

Rolleston

WRIGHT'S PRIZEMEN.

Paton Orr

Baker Brooks

Lake Groom

HOCKIN PRIZEMAN.

Stroud

HUTCHINSON STUDENT.

Seward

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS.

THIRD YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.
Bradford	Flux
Foxley	Harris, W.
Middlemast	Lake
Pressland	
Smith, W. L.	
Tate	

PROPER SIZARS.

Cowell

Pope

Russell, W. A.

Palmer, J. J. B.

Salisbury

EXHIBITIONERS.

Brooks	Groom	Palmer, J. J. B.
Card	Harris, H. H.	Paton
Davis, R. F.	Harris, W.	Ram
Fletcher	Hill, F. W.	Rolleston
Flux	Lake	Scullard
Foster, A. E.	Millard	Seward
Foxley	Norris	Varley
Greenidge	Orr	

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Foundation Scholarship of £80.—Monro, A. E., King William's College, Isle of Man.

Minor Scholarships, £75 for two years.—Cooke, A. G., City of London School; and Sikes, E. E., Aldenham School.

Minor Scholarships, £50 for two years.—Backhouse, J., St Bees' School; Kahn, A., Cowper Street School; and Lawrenson, T. A., Liverpool Institute.

Exhibitions, £50 for two years.—Hankin, E. H. and Locke, F. S., St Bartholomew's Hospital.

Exhibitions, £40 for three years.—Box, W. H., University College, Aberystwyth; Humphries, S., Cowper Street School; and Stout, J. F., Private tuition.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

Easter Term.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS—Part I, June 1886.

Wranglers.		*Senior Optimes.*		*Junior Optimes.*	
Fletcher	2nd	Tillyard	13th	Clark, H. *brkd*	10th
Hill *bracketed*	3rd	Harris, A. S. *brkd*	14th	Cleeve, A. ,,	14th
Foster	8th	Allen, R.	23rd	Symonds	
Middlemast ,,	10th	Jackson, C. W.	24th	Holmes, E. L. ,,	29th
Pressland	12th	Richards	31st	Barnes	31st
Tate ,,	16th				
Bradford	21st				
Greenidge ,,	25th				
Sainsbury	32nd				

Part II, January 1886 (already published).

CLASSICAL TRIPOS—Part II, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
——	Darlington Ds Prowde

Part I, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
1st Division.	*1st Division.*	*1st Division.*
[1]Paton	Darbishire	Hockin
	Heath	Pugh
	Russell, W. A.	Toppin
2nd Division.	*2nd Division.*	*2nd Division.*
Foxley	Clay, S.	Cumberland-Jones
Smith, W. L.	Fedden	Livesey
3rd Division.	*3rd Division.*	*3rd Division.*
Ram	Brereton	Atherton
	Howell	Charters
	Thornton	Mandy
		Mitchell, W. M.
		Sharp, G.

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
——	——	Aulsebrook

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part II, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
Rolleston (*H. Anat. with Physiology*)	Evans, A. J.	Coyle
Seward (*Geology*)	Evans, F. P.	Leon
Stroud (*Physics*)		Martin, J.

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part I, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
Harris, W.	Chaplin	Herring
Lake	Cowell	Hill, H. H. L.
Turpin	Curwen	Wait
	Francis, H. A.	
	Ds Kirby	
	Notcutt	

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS, Part II, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
Ds Ayles (*a*)* (*b*) (*with Hebrew Prize*)	Ds Blaxter (*a*)	——
	Ds Branscombe (*a*)	

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS—Part I, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
——	Ds Barlow	Ds Chadwick
	Davies, Daniel	Cole, A. R.
	Ewing, A. G. C.	Sandys
	Williamson	Whincup
	Wolfendale	

LAW TRIPOS, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
——	Ds Bushe-Fox	Jefferis
	Clay, I. W.	Barraclough

HISTORICAL TRIPOS, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
—	—	Leake
		Ds Hughes, R.
		Fowler
		Tatham

SEMITIC LANGUAGES TRIPOS, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
—	—	Ds Lewis

MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES TRIPOS, June 1886.

FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.	THIRD CLASS.
—	—	Badham

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 1886.

FIRST M.B.

ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY (109).

Basden	Lees
Bindloss	Maxwell
Carling	Parry
Ds Drysdale	Philpot
Mag Edwards, J. H.	Simmons, W. W.
Evans, T. H.	Simpson, H.
Godson	West
Grabham	Young, F. C.
Holman Hunt	

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS (63).

Evans, T. H.	Simmons, W. W.
Grabham	Simpson, H.
Lewis, S.	Ware
Newnham	West

SECOND M.B.

PHARMACY (23).

Heward

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

President: Mr W E Heitland.
Treasurer: Mr F. L. Thompson.

Committee:

Mr R. W. Hogg	C. H. Heath (R.U.F.C.) *Hon. Sec.*
H. A. Francis (L.M.B.C)	W. Barnett (A.C.)
W. Greenstock (C.C.)	L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (L.T.C.)
W. H. Ainger (A.F.C.)	E. Curwen (L.C.)

In pursuance of the decision arrived at last Easter Term, the above Club has been formed, amalgamating the finances of all the Athletic Clubs of the College. For the first term the Club can only be regarded as an experiment, to whose success, however, all members of the College fervently look, in the hope not only of avoiding those financial difficulties which have beset more than one important club in the past, but also that by union we may at once escape useless waste of energy

and money, and keep awake the too often slumbering patriotism of Johnians as a whole. We look also for great strides in all departments of Athletics, from the wider fields of competition thrown open by the scheme.

Judging from the crowded football games, and from the never-flagging daily succession of rowing enthusiasts bent on enduring cheerfully the hard tasks of the river, we may infer a large initial success for the project. We regret to say that, owing to unavoidable delay in getting the new machinery to work, the Collector was sent late on his errand, and his efforts have not yet made themselves felt by all intending to join; and we are therefore at present unable to give a complete return of the number of members of the Club. But there is evidence that it will be large, and we hope that it will be large enough to make the scheme an immediate success. Once fairly started, we may safely predict a rosy future of growth and prosperity. The necessity of making a good start need not, we hope, be impressed on Johnians: while the abandonment of the heavy entrance fee to the Boat Club, and the opening of all sports to members for one regular subscription, are advantages which recommend themselves.

The Committee, consisting of the Captains of the several Clubs, with three senior members, according to the vote of a General Meeting early in the term, has since been hard at work framing a set of rules, which will probably be in the hands of members by the time this notice is in print.

Rugby Union Football Club.

Captain: C. H. Heath.
2nd Captain and Secretary: W. C. Kendall.
Treasurer: R. P. Roseveare.

Our opening practice games this Term gave great promise for the season, as we had an average attendance of 45 in the three practices. Among these were only eight old Colours, H. D. Rolleston, H. S. Ware, C. H. Heath, W. A. Russell, W. Greenstock, W. C. Kendall, C. T. Phillips, and G. D. White. The first two, however, have not been able to play for us, but we had the advantage of W. G. Price at half back after the first few matches, until an accident in the Pembroke match robbed us of his services. We had besides three hard-working forwards in R. P. Roseveare, A. A. Woodhouse, and G. A. Mason; and a quantity of newly available talent shewed itself in the early games—notably L. E. Wilson at three-quarters, B. Noaks at full-back, and among the freshmen, J. Backhouse, E. Prescott, R. H. Stacey, and A. J. Wilson forward, and F. A. Hibbert at half-back. Prescott, who should prove a useful man next year, was unfortunately disabled in the second game, and has consequently never played for us:

Prescott, Backhouse, and Hibbert were chosen to represent St John's in the University Freshmen's Match.

Our scrimmage possesses great weight and shoving power, which it is lamentable to see often frittered away by a slowness in packing, and a deadly holding on to the scrimmage after the ball is out, which, against strong forwards, is quite fatal to the chances of the outsides getting away, while it gives the opposing three-quarters plenty of time to start. Fortunately we shew the old Johnian aversion to letting our opponents over our line, but the only result of this is that we play a stubborn losing game, a losing game which we have made for ourselves by our slackness in pushing an advantage.

Speaking generally, the great thing lacking is *life*, which should be a common life—the forwards are often like nine units, working with nine impulses, instead of a living combination with one motive power and one object in view. They are, however, a hard working lot, and when well together present a formidable front.

The combination behind has greatly improved, but there is room for more unselfishness still. The halves do not use their voices enough, which often explains our sluggish scrimmage, but does not excuse the forwards failing to watch the ball for themselves. Hibbert, if he did not stand too near the scrimmage, and would pass more cleanly, would make a good player.

At three-quarters Kendall has proved very useful and often brilliant, but might pass more with advantage. In the first few matches Greenstock ran too much for himself and passed too late, but has since developed into a really unselfish and generally useful centre three-quarter. L. E. Wilson has proved a valuable substitute in the Captain's absence. In the first six matches Noaks played full back for us; his kicking and tackling were generally good; Beaumont has since proved a surer and quicker substitute.

Our place kicking has been very weak; but White has brought off one or two brilliant goals.

We congratulate Rolleston on playing for the University against the United Hospitals.

On Wednesday, Oct. 20th, we were to have played Trinity, but an inopportune thunderstorm caused the match to be abandoned.

On Friday, Oct. 22nd, we beat Christ's by 4 tries to nil. Pressed once by them at first, as we warmed to the work we played much better together and were never again in danger. For us, Kendall (3 tries), White (1 try), Russell, Mason, Roseveare, and Backhouse were conspicuous.

On Wednesday, Oct. 27th, a strong second XV had a ridiculously easy walk over against Trinity 2nd, winning by 4 goals 6 tries to nil. L. E. Wilson obtained 3 tries, Woodhouse 2, Hibbert 2, and Backhouse 1. Roseveare, Mason, and Stacey 2, A. J. Wilson also played well.

On Friday, Oct. 29th, we went to Caius ground to play Caius, while second XV's of the same Colleges played on our ground.

The 1st XV won a hard-fought game by 1 goal 2 tries to nil. White and Russell played best for us. Phillips, Stacey, and Noaks also deserved mention, while Nicholl put in some hard work. Caius played a rough game, and besides the Captain, who was disabled for 3 weeks by an injury received, there were several other victims. We were very weak at the throw out from touch.

The 2nd team was beaten by 3 goals to a goal and a try.

On Monday, Nov. 1st, Corpus beat us by a dropped goal to a try. If anything we had the best of the game, and suffered defeat from our usual inability to kick a goal from a centre try.

The 2nd XV the same day lost an even match with Sidney by a try. Price, Allen, Forster, and Ashburner played well. Knight as usual spoilt his strong running by trying to force his way through the scrum.

Clare were unable to raise a team for the following Wednesday, but we arranged a match instead for Friday, Nov. 5, when we suffered defeat by 3 goals 1 try to nil. The ground was very wet and it rained hard all the time, and the result by no means represented the game throughout. Clare were playing without Le Fleming and Duncan, but we must ascribe our defeat chiefly to the difficulty some of our backs found in holding the ball, which the Clare backs seemed to pass as accurately as if it were dry. Greenstock and Kendall both played a brilliant defensive game behind, and the forwards played a hard game throughout with great pluck and perseverance. Woodhouse was the best forward, and was well backed up by Russell, Phillips, and Nicholl. White was not at home in his unaccustomed place at three-quarters, and Noaks was evidently non-plussed by the wetness of the ball. One goal was kicked from a fair catch.

On Monday, Nov. 8th, we beat Peterhouse easily by 2 goals and a try to nil. The score should have been much more, but we were demoralised with victory after the first quarter of an hour. Peterhouse were litigious, and our umpire presented them two points to comfort them. We were glad to see Hogg in his old place. He obtained our first try, from which White kicked a beautiful goal. At first he showed quite his old form, but afterwards want of training had its usual effect.

On Friday, Nov. 12th, we beat Emmanuel by 1 goal 7 tries to a goal. Kendall was the best man on the field and got 4 tries, while Greenstock's passing contributed to nearly every try obtained. L. E. Wilson (2 tries) ran very well. The forwards played much better together, Emmanuel playing a good uphill game; Stacey did a lot of hard work in the scrimmage. White, Phillips, and Woodhouse also deserve special mention. Our place kicking was lamentable. Price tackled splendidly.

On Monday, Nov. 15th, Pembroke suffered defeat, after a good fight, by 2 goals (placed by Kendall and White from tries by L. E. Wilson and Roseveare) to nil. Price, Kendall, and L. E. Wilson played very well behind, Price particularly shewing quite a return of his old form. He did several strong runs, but at the end of the match he badly injured his knee. The forwards showed their old slowness at the beginning of the match. Of them, White, Roseveare, Woodhouse, and A. J. Wilson played best.

The following day Pembroke 2nd XV scratched just before the time for the match, and on the Wednesday Trinity followed suit. We must strongly protest against this inconsiderate practice, which seems to be taking root in some quarters of the University. There was no reason apparent why Clare, Pembroke, and Trinity might not have given us much more notice than they thought fit of their inability to raise a team. We would point out that apologies or explanations afterwards cannot make up for the inconvenience and disappointment, as well as the loss of practice, caused to the team suffering in consequence of such thoughtless delay.

On Friday, Nov. 19th, against Trinity Hall, the forwards at different times shewed all their faults though when well together they were too much for the good combination of the Hall scrimmage. It was a common thing at first to see the nine Hall forwards, starting with one consent, carry before them the five or six of our forwards who were up in time for the scrimmage. Russell, White, A. J. Wilson, Woodhouse, and Backhouse at times shewed very good and useful work, but were on the whole indifferently backed up. The match was drawn after a hard struggle, no point being scored. Allen played half-back in Price's place with some success, but he was not quick enough in getting on to the opposite halves.

The match *v.* Queens' fixed for Monday, Nov. 22, was scratched at their request, on account of the Bradford match.

R. P. Roseveare (after the Pembroke match), and Woodhouse, Backhouse, and A. J. Wilson (after the Hall match) have received their colours.

We lost an even match with Jesus on Friday, Nov. 26th, by a goal and a try to a goal and two tries.

Mason, Stacey, Hibbert, L. E. Wilson, and Beaumont have since earned their colours.

Association Football Club.

As far as we can judge at present, the season, now entered upon, appears likely to prove fairly satisfactory. So far we have won 5, lost 3, and drawn 2 matches; no less than 9 out of 18 matches have been put off, we being the defaulters in one case only, the day on which we played our Cup Tie. The eleven have been materially strengthened by the presence of

H. Hanmer, and the freshmen F. A. Walsh, A. P. Field, whilst H. C. Barraclough, though not in the regular eleven, has on more than one occasion proved himself a valuable substitute. The forwards at the beginning of the Term could not work together at all, chiefly owing to the absence of the Captain, but since the beginning of November have improved wonderfully both individually and collectively, though the passing might still be a little more accurate. The half-backs, though slow, are very fair, but should feed their forwards better, whilst both backs are decidedly good. Though at first it was rather hard to find a goal keeper, T. T. Groom has proved himself thoroughly efficient at that post. Our chief successes were the defeat of Trinity (6—2) in the first round of the Challenge Cup, Jesus (6—1), and the Trinity Harrovians (11—1), whilst the defeats at the beginning of the Term, by Trinity (1—4), Pembroke (0—3), and Corpus (1—2) were chiefly owing to our inability to get a regular team. In both drawn games we may fairly say we had the best of the play. The following is the eleven as at present constituted:

*H. S. Mundahl *W. Barnett	backs.	*W. H. Ainger (*Capt.*) *H. C. Newbery *H. R. Armitage J. K. Jacques A. P. Field	forwards.
*C. Collison H. Hanmer F. A. Walsh	half-backs.		

T. T. Groom, goal.

* Colours.

The list of matches played at present is:—

Date.	*Club.*	*Goals.* Won.	Lost.
S. Oct. 16*th*	Old Carthusians	2	2
Tu. ,, 19*th*	Trinity	1	4
Th. ,, 21*st*	Pembroke	0	3
S. ,, 23*rd*	Corpus	1	2
M. Nov. 1*st*	Nondescripts	4	1
Tu. ,, 2*nd*	Trin. Harrovians	11	1
Th. ,, 4*th*	Jesus	6	1
M. ,, 15*th*	Pembroke	2	2
Tu. ,, 16*th*	Trinity (Cup tie)	6	2
S. ,, 20*th*	Caius	2	0

Matches played (10), Won (5), Lost (3), Drawn (2).
Goals won (35), Goals lost (18).

The second eleven have been unsuccessful, losing the only two matches they have played, the victors being Trinity 2nd (6—1) and Sidney (4—1); in the latter match we played 10 men only. However, we wish them success for the future.

Lady Margaret Boat Club.

Great were the hopes, when in the Lent races the Second Boat carried off the Granta Cup, that the tide of ill luck, by which the L.M.B.C. has been overwhelmed for the last three years, had at last turned. But our hopes were not to be

realised—again we have no great achievements to chronicle—and it is still for a future (but we trust not for a very remote future) generation of L.M.B.C. men to assert the ancient supremacy of the scarlet blazers.

Although the First Boat had to acknowledge defeat from Clare on the fourth night of the races, too much cannot be said for the pluck with which the whole boat rowed; on the second and third nights inches only separated them from Clare at Ditton, and yet they succeeded in getting home in safety. Clare made a bump on every night except those two, and were considered by many as fast as any boat in the division. Great praise is due to Symonds for the magnificent way in which he rowed, for he had never been well the whole Term, and was obliged to go away for a change a few days before the races. Stroke also rowed with great determination and judgment.

The crew were carefully coached by E. H. Craggs.

With great difficulty eight men were found to fill the Second Boat: it is to be hoped that in future members will shew more devotion to their Club. It was not till within a few days of the races that the boat was finally made up, and in consequence they were never able to get together; the result was that they lost four places. They were coached at first by Wilson and afterwards by Bushe-Fox.

The following were the crews:

	First Boat.	*st.*	*lb.*
	J. A. Beaumont (*bow*)	10	2
2	L. H. K. Bushe-Fox	10	10
3	L. E. Wilson	10	10
4	R. R. Hall	11	2
5	W. C. Fletcher	11	12
6	N. P. Symonds	10	10
7	A. C. Millard	12	0
	J. Collin (*stroke*)	9	12
	C. J. Gibbons (*cox*)	8	0

	Second Boat.	*st.*	*lb.*
	E. Simmons (*bow*)	9	6
2	W. Ashburner	10	0
3	G. S. Turpin	10	11
4	H. H. Brindley	11	11
5	J. G. Brodie	11	4
6	R. P. Roseveare	13	6
7	G. A. Mason	11	3
	G. Sharp (*stroke*)	10	11
	J. B. Sellwood (*cox*)	7	12

The Freshmen's Sculls, rowed in the May Term, were won by A. C. Millard.

A Four composed of

	L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (*bow*), steerer	3	H. A. Francis
2	A. C. Millard		J. Collin (*stroke*)

began practice on Oct. 2nd, and went fairly well at times; but, with our usual luck, a few days before the races Francis became

unable to row through bronchitis, and it was in consequence decided that we should not enter.

The Pearson and Wright Sculls were rowed on November 10th, and produced four entries, viz. A. C. Millard, R. R. Hall, H. H. Brindley, and T. P. Hartley. The former won an exciting race by 5 yards.

The officers of the Club for this Term are:

President—Mr W E Heitland
Treasurer—Mr R. F. Scott
1st Captain—H. A. Francis
2nd Captain—L. E. Wilson
3rd Captain—J. Collin
4th Captain—A. C. Millard
5th Captain—R. R. Hall
6th Captain—R. P. Roseveare
7th Captain—G. S. Turpin
Hon. Treasurer—J. F. Tarleton
Hon. Secretary—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox

Cricket Club.

The cricket season opened with a match, on May 3rd, between the XI and the next XVI, captained by C. Toppin. The XVI went in first and made a feeble show, Noaks and White being the only batsmen able to make any resistance against the bowling. Greenstock took 7 wickets for 41 runs, and the total amounted to 142. The display of the XI was, if anything, worse than that of the XVI, and if it had not been for the plucky batting of Mr Thompson and Barnett, the innings would have been a total failure. The match was left unfinished, the XI having made 127 runs with 2 wickets to fall.

May 4th. The first College match was played against Magdalene. The XI went in first and stayed in all the afternoon. 6 wickets fell and 353 runs were scored. Notcutt headed the list of scorers with 88; Thompson also made 69; Price, 51 not out; Grenfell, 42; Ware, 40; and Barnett, 31.

May 6th. Against Queens' the XI made 215 for 4 wickets (Hanmer, 83; Greenstock, 52; and Ware, 34, not out); Queens' scored 144 (Clark, 30). The XI thus won by 69 runs, with 6 wickets to fall.

May 7th and 8th. A two days' match against Clare ended in a draw. Clare had a strong team, and disposed of the XI for 101 in the first innings. Greenstock, 25; Bourne, 17; and Hanmer, 16, were alone able to resist Rock's bowling, that bowler getting 6 wickets for 43 runs. Clare did not fare much better against Toppin's bowling, and their total amounted to 125 (Butcher, 30; Trask, 30; and Rock, 21). Toppin 6 wickets for 54 runs. In the 2nd innings things were very much changed, as the XI remained at the wickets nearly all day, and ran up 230 for 5 wickets. Greenstock played a long innings of 96, not out, without a chance, while Bourne played a free innings of 40.

May 10th. The XI kept King's in the field all day and made the excellent score of 385 for 8 wickets. Hanmer, 98; Toppin, 52; Greenstock, 50; Price, 39; Notcutt, 33.

May 18th. A close match with Selwyn ended in a draw, though in favour of the XI, who would undoubtedly have won, had time allowed. Selwyn scored 125 (Mott, 38; Leake, 33). The XI came within 4 of their opponents' total, and had 3 wickets still to fall (Chilcott, 26; Harding, 23; and Barnett, 21).

May 19th and 20th. The XI had a field-day with the Assyrians, who brought a weak team, composed chiefly of men at the University. Assyrians, 68 (Villiers, 24). Toppin took 7 wickets for 26, no one being able to play him. In the 2nd innings the visitors lost 2 wickets for 59. The XI scored 396, (Toppin, 117; Chilcott, 129; Ainger, 54).

May 21st and 22nd. The Jesus match ended in an easy victory for our opponents by 10 wickets, which would have been even easier, had not Greenstock kept up his wicket well in the 2nd innings. Jesus scored 207 (Lowry, 59, not out; Orr, 26) and 4 for no wickets. Greenstock got 6 wickets for 48. The XI made a poor show against Clark's bowling in the 1st innings and could only make 60. Greenstock redeemed the 2nd innings from insignificance, and scored 74, not out, out of 149. Clark took 7 wickets for 29 in the 1st innings of the XI.

May 25th. Trinity kept us out all day and scored 220. (Bridgeman, 71; Coulby, 59). Coulby was let off shamefully at the wicket, and several other mistakes allowed our opponents to make a good deal more than they ought to have made. Thompson took 4 wickets for 17 runs, and Greenstock 5 for 55. The XI had half-an-hour to bat and lost 1 wicket for 26 runs.

May 26th. The Corpus match was lost, owing to the feeble display of a weak XI of the College. Corpus 67 and 50 for 5 wickets. (Schiller 5 wickets for 21, and Bourne 4 for 9 runs). The XI could only reach 42. (Dixon 5 wickets for 5 runs).

May 29th. Newmarket brought a team to play the XI, and lost by 200 runs and 8 wickets. Toppin took 8 wickets for 22 runs, and made 142, not out. The XI made 254 and lost 2 wickets. Grenfell, 60; Hanmer, 34, not out.

June 1st. Christ's were kept out most of the afternoon, the XI scoring 219 (Notcutt, 38; Thompson, 38). Christ's made 48 for 3 wickets, the match thus being drawn.

June 2nd. The XI scored 274 against Trinity Hall (Notcutt, 62; Ainger, 62; White, 54; Schiller, 31, not out). The Hall lost 3 wickets for 51, and the match was left unfinished.

June 7th. Pembroke were beaten, owing mainly to the efforts of Greenstock. Pembroke scored 168 (Waggett, 41; Hairland, 31). The XI went in and lost several wickets quickly, but Greenstock with 83 and White with 35, not out, finally won the match.

Thus a fairly successful season ended with the following results: 9 drawn matches, 3 won, 2 lost. The want felt throughout was that of a regular bowler who could be more or less relied upon. We had lots of moderate material, but nothing above the average, with the exception of Toppin.

The batting was by no means above the average, and at times lamentably weak. The fielding was more spirited than in the former season, but we hope to see a great improvement also in this department of the game next May Term.

H. Hanmer was a good captain, and set his eleven a good example of energy in the field; as a bat, was not so successful as last year, though he retained all his freeness in hitting bowling of every description with great impartiality; has lost nearly all his bowling power, but was as good as ever at coverpoint.

C. Toppin, in the few matches in which he was able to help the College, made plenty of runs, compiling two centuries amongst other scores. His average of 55 marks his success in batting, as does his average of 5·5 in bowling.

W. Greenstock was very successful as a bat, and had an average of 58·1 for 9 innings, which speaks for itself. Rarely failed to make runs, and on several occasions was of the greatest assistance to his side. His bowling was useful, but was inclined to become very moderate at the end of an innings. Pretty smart in the field.

J. G. Grenfell very often failed to come off, though occasionally played a good innings. Has a faulty style and plays back at the wrong ball, often thereby losing his wicket. Kept wicket very fairly.

H. S. Ware might be a very decent bat, but was disappointing on the whole last season. Kept wicket at times, though not always as smartly as might have been wished.

S. A. Notcutt was a fairly good bat with a curious style, and made runs frequently, though nervous at the beginning of an innings. A painstaking out-field.

E. W. Chilcott, a free-hitting bat with no idea of defence. Very partial to weak bowling. An energetic out-field and good thrower.

F. L. Thompson played but seldom, but on those rare occasions was of the greatest service as a bat and bowler.

A. A. Bourne made runs freely at times, and bowled well, though he has lost much of his break. Active field.

W. G. Price, a very fair left-hand bat. Fielded well at point, and sometimes bowled.

F. N. Schiller, a fair bat and plain bowler.

W. H. Ainger, as a bat, was fairly successful, and had a decent average. Not so good a bowler as last year, and might bowl faster without harm.

G. D. White, a goodish bat, making runs against weak bowling. Took the wicket sometimes.

Batting Averages.

	No. of Matches.	No. of Innings.	Times not out.	Total runs.	Most in an inns.	Average.
W. Greenstock	8	9	2	407	96*	58.1
C. Toppin	7	7	1	333	142*	55.3
F. L. Thompson	2	2	0	107	69	53.1
S. A. Notcutt	9	9	0	283	88	31.4
W. H. Ainger	9	11	5	148	54	29.4
H. Hanmer	12	12	1	315	98	28.4
E. W. Chilcott	15	13	2	369	129*	28.5
A. A. Bourne	4	4	1	82	40	26.2
W. G. Price	13	10	3	170	51*	24.2
G. D. White	12	12	2	232	52	23.2
F. N. Schiller	4	4	1	61	31*	20.3
H. S. Ware	10	10	3	133	40*	19
J. G. Grenfell	8	8	0	120	60	16

* Signifies 'not out.'

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
C. Toppin	61.1	12	125	24	5.5
A. A. Bourne	36.3	9	71	9	7.8
W. Greenstock	81.1	23	193	17	11.6
E. W. Chilcott	8	0	24	2	12
F. N. Schiller	78	22	158	11	14.4
H. Hanmer	105.1	36	199	13	15.4
W. H. Ainger	82.2	20	346	11	22.4

Long Vacation Cricket Club.

The L.V.C.C. brought a very fairly successful though rather unsatisfactory season to an end on Aug. 24th—successful inasmuch as no matches were lost, unsatisfactory on account of the large number of draws. We quite held our own with most Colleges, King's and Clare combined, and Christ's, alone clearly overmatching us. In batting we were especially strong, as may be gathered from the fact that there were ten double-figure averages; the fielding was very fair except at times, Harker and Collison particularly distinguishing themselves, but the bowling was uncertain and not tremendously killing. Notcutt, who was most reliable, Ainger, Lees, Price, Fletcher, and Hogg generally did well with the bat, while Schiller and Woodhouse also played some good innings; in bowling, Schiller was distinctly the best, though he did not always come up to our expectations, and Sherrington, towards the end of the season, proved decidedly useful; Harker on several occasions came to our rescue with a magnificent ball, just as the batsmen appeared set, and Newnham and Ainger at times bowled with good effect. As further changes, Hogg, Notcutt, and Lees were most useful.

Our first match, against Corpus and Emmanuel, was left drawn greatly in our favour, Notcutt 109, Lees 67, Price 66, and Hogg 33, all scoring freely. We easily defeated Caius, Ainger 153, Fletcher 98, and Notcutt 52, hitting the very weak bowling of our opponents where they liked, while Schiller did very well with the ball. We drew with Queens' and Peterhouse, Price 55 not out, Hogg 46, and Ainger 34, in the first innings; Lees 60, Notcutt 44, and Woodhouse 35, in the second innings, making most of our runs, while Jerard 41, and Hayter 37, and 41 not out were their highest scorers. For Victoria, H. French, helped by our fielding, knocked up 113, and though their bowling was not strong, Price 38, and Notcutt 22, and 36 not out, alone made any stand for us. We easily won the match against the College Servants, thanks to some careful play by Notcutt 43, and the vigorous hitting of Price 72, and Schiller 41 not out. A fairly even draw was the result of the match with Trinity, Murray 59 and 39 troubling us most, while the bowling of N. K. Stephen was much too good to take liberties with. For us, Schiller 30, Ainger 27, Price 25, and Woodhouse 21 not out, scored best, Schiller also bowling well.

St Catharine's found the bowling of Schiller and Ainger on a sticky wicket too good, which, followed up by some good batting by Hogg and Schiller, who scored 47 and 64 respectively, put the match beyond doubt.

C. A. Trouncer of Jesus gave material aid to Trinity Hall against us, hitting freely, though with some luck, for 81; and, but for the excellent batting of Hogg 50 and 47, and Notcutt 57 in the second innings, we must have come off very badly. Christs', thanks to North, who made 190, ran up a very heavy score against us, and though Schiller, Lees, and Hogg, with scores of 44, 24, and 21, did their best for our total, we had much the worst of the draw, and no one else seemed capable of making any resistance to the bowling of A. and G. Thornton.

Although we played Pembroke without Ainger, Price, and Schiller, our score, chiefly through Notcutt, who batted most carefully for 192, and some tall hitting by Lees 81, Roseveare 66, and Fletcher 53, reached the splendid total of 513.

In the match with King's and Clare, our batting collapsed miserably under the attack of Rock and Hardwicke on a soft wicket and in a very bad light.

A few minutes more would have converted the match against the Old Perseans into a victory for us; Sherrington on this occasion bowled with tremendous effect, and Newnham also sent down some good balls; with the bat Lees and Woodhouse did best, but the scoring was not large on either side. Our last match, against an Eleven brought by L. C. Burrell, ended in a draw slightly in our favour, the scoring on both sides again being small.

Result of Matches.

Matches played, 12; Won, 2; Drawn, 10; Lost, 0.

Date.	Opponents.	S. J. C. 1st Inn.	S. J. C. 2nd Inn.	Opponents. 1st Inn.	Opponents. 2nd Inn.
July 16 & 17	Corpus and Emmanuel	331	—	128	—
	Drawn.				
,, 19, 20 & 21	Caius	415	—	159	132
	Won by an innings and 124 runs.				
,, 22, 23 & 24	Queens' and Peterhouse	196	197	163	55*
	Drawn; *3 wickets down.				
,, 26 & 27	Cambridge Victoria	185	67*	279	—
	Drawn; *2 wickets down.				
,, 29, 30 & 31	Trinity	140	—	212	140
	Drawn.				
Aug. 2, 3 & 4	St. Catharine's	209	89*	43	194
	Won by 10 wickets; *no wickets down.				
,, 5, 6 & 7	Trinity Hall	159	189*	221	—
	Drawn; *7 wickets down.				
,, 9, 10 & 11	Christ's	145	—	337	—
	Drawn.				
,, 12, 13 & 14	Pembroke	513	—	31*	—
	Drawn; *no wickets down.				
,, 16, 17 & 18	King's and Clare	60	15*	178	—
	Drawn; *4 wickets down.				
,, 20 & 21	Old Perseans	123	11*	49	94
	Drawn; *no wickets down.				
,, 23 & 24	L. C. Burrell's Team	113	—	72	78*
	Drawn; *8 wickets down.				

Batting Averages.

	Inns.	Times not out.	Runs.	Most in an inns.	Average.
S. A. Notcutt	13	2	579	192	52.7
W. H. Ainger	6	0	274	153	45.4
B. H. Lees	9	1	328	81	41
W. G. Price	12	3	257	66	28.5
W. C. Fletcher	9	1	206	98	25.6
R. W. Hogg	15	1	322	50	23
F. N. Schiller	12	1	180	64	16.4
A. A. Woodhouse	16	2	196	35	14
R. P. Roseveare	8	0	94	66	11.7
A. Harker	13	1	133	29	11.1
C. Collison	12	2	55	25	5.5
H. T. Barlow	10	1	45	13	5
A. H. Newnham	8	2	28	7	4.4
W. S. Sherrington	8	0	33	12	4.1

J. A. Wait 13, 25, 0 not out; S. Lambert 0, 4; and D. Field 6, 0, also played.

Bowling Analysis.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Wides.	No Balls.	Runs per wicket.
F. N. Schiller	189	45	421	40	0	7	10.5
W. S. Sherrington	85	15	220	19	0	1	11.5
A. H. Newnham	135.1	34	304	19	0	15	16
W. H. Ainger	126	22	271	15	2	0	18
A. Harker	141	35	342	18	3	0	19

Besides the above S. A. Notcutt 11 wickets, R. W. Hogg 10 wickets, and B. Lees 9 wickets, bowled occasionally.

Lawn Tennis Club.

The Singles in the May Term were won by G. E. D. Brown, who also carried off the Doubles with C. Foxley. The second prize for the Singles was won by S. F. Card.

During the Long, 7 matches were played, of which 5 were won, viz.—against Trinity Hall (4—0), two against Clare (6—2 and 5—4), two against Caius (7—2 and 8—1), and 2 lost, viz.

against Trinity (3—6), and Christ's (0—9). In extenuation of the latter defeat it may be said that we had a very weak team, and that none of the pairs had played together before.

The following pairs usually composed the team:—G. E. D. Brown and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, G. E. Green and J. Collin, E. E. Atherton and H. Simpson. The first pair had an unbeaten record.

There was a fair number of entries for the ties, which resulted in the Singles being won by W. H. Ainger, the Doubles by G. E. D. Brown and W. Simmons, and the Handicap by G. E. D. Brown, in spite of his owing 30.

This term two matches have been played with Jesus on their cinder courts. In the first we were represented by Brown and Card, Windsor and Field, and lost by 3 to 1. The return ended in a draw, the score standing at 4 all, when darkness put an end to the match; the following played for us, Brown and Bushe-Fox, Windsor and Scutt, Card and Collin.

The "Eagle" L. T. C.

A meeting of this Club was held on Nov. 4, in W. H. Ainger's rooms, and officers for the ensuing year were elected:—W. H. Ainger, *President*; W. Greenstock, *Treasurer*, and W. G. Price, *Secretary*. At the same time the following new members were elected:—G. A. Mason, H. W. Knight, S. H. Lambert, J. Collin, J. C. Wright, and W. C. Kendall, still leaving a few vacancies to be filled up next Term.

C. U. R. V.

B (St John's Coll.) Company.

The Company stands second on the Efficiency List for the past Volunteer Year.

Sergts. W. A. Badham and J. C. Wright shot against Oxford in the Wimbledon Eight last July.

H. H. Brindley has been gazetted Lieutenant, vice A. S. Manning, resigned.

The following promotions have also been made:

Pte. W. A. Cousins to the rank of Sergeant.

L.-Corp. A. R. A. Nicol and Pte. A. Hill to the rank of Corporal.

Ptes. D. T. B. Field and S. H. A. Lambert to the rank of Lance-Corporal.

We are glad to be able to state that the total strength of the Company has been maintained by enlistments among the freshmen this Term, and we anticipate again furnishing a strong contingent for the Colchester Camp in the Easter Vacation.

The Debating Society.

The following officers were elected at the first Meeting of the Term, Oct. 30th:—*President*, T. H. Sifton; *Vice-President*, W. A. Russell; *Treasurer*, A. W. Flux; *Secretary*, R. H. Bigg; *Committee*, C. Holman Hunt, A. B. Ward.

The following Motions have been debated:—

Nov. 6th:—"That this House disapproves of Horse-racing." Proposed by R. H. Bigg, opposed by G. W. Kinman. Carried.

Nov. 13th:—"That this House approves of Cremation." Proposed by A. W. Greenup, opposed by H. Nunn. Carried.

Nov. 20th:—"That this House would approve of the abolition of the House of Lords." Proposed by A. M. Mond, opposed by F. F. Adeney. Lost.

S. J. C. Musical Society.

We are glad to be able to announce that the Musical Society has safely passed through the financial crisis of last year. Through the kindness of the Fellows we have been able to tide over our difficulties and to present this Term a satisfactory balance sheet.

The number of our performing members also has increased, there being about 28 in all, though this is a poor show for such a large College; but we regret to say that there has lately been a considerable falling off in attendance at the practices, especially among the Tenors; we hope, however, that next Term members will try and be a little more regular.

With a view to attracting more subscribers and making the Society in reality a College institution, the Honorary Members' Subscription has been reduced to 2/6.

This is a sum easily within the reach of all Johnians, and we hope that they will emulate the example of other Colleges where the Musical Society is supported by 75 per cent. of the men.

The concert, which will be held in the College Hall, by kind permission of the Council, has been fixed for Thursday, Dec. 2nd.

Lacrosse Club.

A meeting was held early in the Term, at which E. Curwen was chosen Captain and C. S. H. Brereton, Secretary; B. D. T. Field and B. H. Lees were elected on the Committee.

There are only three old 'colours' left, but several new members have joined. We hope to have a considerable influx of new members next Term, when the practice for the Lent Races begins.

Practice days are Wednesdays and Fridays; but play has been much interrupted by the wet. We hope to see a St John's Lacrosse team again in the field next Term.

Proposed Old Johnian Dinner.

On August 7th, a meeting was held in Lecture-Room IV to consider the advisability of instituting an annual Old Johnian dinner. The Chair was taken by Dr Mac Alister, and after speeches by Messrs Pressland, Francis, Shore, Mundahl, and others, the following resolution was carried unanimously, viz.—

"That this meeting considers it desirable to hold an annual reunion of Old Johnians, such reunion to take the form of a dinner."

A Provisional Committee, consisting of Dr Mac Alister, and Messrs Bushe-Fox, Francis, Mundahl, and Pressland, with power to add to their number, was elected, to obtain and consider the opinions of members of the College, and to report to a meeting to be called early in the Michaelmas Term. To this Committee, Messrs Scott, Hogg, Shore, and Rapson were afterwards added; and a circular was drawn up, copies of which were sent to no less than 1440 graduates of the College. So far, 420 replies have been received, and, when all circumstances are considered, this proportion must be regarded as indicating a wide-spread interest in the movement. Of the replies, 12 were opposed to the proposal, and of the rest, 80 sent answers decidedly in favour, but explained that they would be unable to attend in any case. Replies in favour have been received from a number of well-known Johnians, and among others from the Earl of Powis, the Bishop of Hereford, Professors Babington, Hudson, Kennedy, and Pritchard, Messrs Rothery and Leonard Courtney, M.P. The suggestions as to time and place, which, as may be imagined, were very various, were all carefully classified, and it was found that there was a considerable majority in favour of holding a dinner alternately in Cambridge and London, and at some time during the Easter Vacation.

The thanks of the Committee are due to Dr Mac Alister, who kindly superintended the work of sending out the circulars, and classifying the answers received.

On Nov. 3rd, a second meeting was held to report on the replies received; but, in consequence of the scant attendance, nothing very definite could be done, and it was merely decided "That the Provisional Committee, with power to add to their number, be requested to consider the replies to the circular sent out, and to take such action as shall seem to them advisable." We hope to be able to announce in our next number the result of their deliberations.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

WITHIN the last few months the prospects of the Mission have developed to a considerable extent. At the end of the May Term no decision had been arrived at with regard to the new buildings which will have to be erected shortly to take the place of our present temporary abode. Some were in favour of a Mission room, to be used for all purposes; others wished a permanent Church to be made the great object in view.

At the beginning of July six members of the Executive Committee paid a visit to the Bishop of Rochester at Selsdon, and consulted him on this point. The Bishop's advice then, repeated since at a meeting in the College, was strongly in favour of a permanent Church. This practically decided the matter, though no actual decision was arrived at until the beginning of this Term. The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Governing Body of the Mission, held on Oct. 18:

> That this Meeting expresses its satisfaction at hearing of the progress which the work of the Mission has made during the past year, and its approval of the decision of the Executive Committee to endeavour to build a permanent Church.

There were several weighty reasons for coming to this decision. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as owners of most of the property in that part of London, will provide us with a site for a Church free of all expense; and when the Church is built and has a separate district assigned to it, they will provide an endowment of £300 a year. And though the cost of the Church will be heavy, a good deal of help will be forthcoming for it which we should not get for a mere Mission room. But, beyond this, a Church set apart for sacred uses only is necessary for the work of our Mission, where worship is made the central object. In this fact, as the Bishop reminded us a short time ago, is to be found the explanation of a great part of our success. Other buildings will be required at the same time; a parish room, for Sunday School, lectures, classes, &c., with caretaker's house attached, and also a vicarage house; for the latter the Commissioners will practically provide both site and funds. A very good site in Chatham Street has been offered to us, large enough for all our buildings; and we hope soon, when our architect has been selected, to have it definitely assigned to us. Then will come the appointment of Building Committees, and the heavy work of raising funds.

Several members of the College, both senior and junior, visited the mission during the Long Vacation; and it is hoped that a good many will avail themselves of the opportunity of studying South London in the coming Vacation.

At the end of July a Fête was held in the College Gardens under the auspices of the Ladies' Committee. In spite of the unpropitious weather, it was acknowledged to be a success; two things in particular being marked—the interest shewn by the townspeople, and the willingness of the college servants to give every assistance in their power. And a word of thanks is especially due to the Misses Mason, who by their indefatigable efforts contributed much to the success of the day.

The Executive Committee was elected at the beginning of this Term; the senior members being the same as before, while D. T. B. Field and A. C. Millard take the place of E. T. Sandys and T. L. Palmer, who have retired. The latter in particular will be a great loss, having been a member of the Committee from the foundation of the Mission.

By an unexpected piece of fortune the services of Mr Watson are again secured on the Committee, as for the present he is coming to reside in Cambridge. The two Secretaries and the Treasurer were re-appointed.

On Sunday evening, Nov. 7, the Bishop of Rochester preached in Chapel, and late in the evening a meeting was held in Lecture-Room II. The meeting was well attended and enthusiastic, the President occupying the Chair. The speakers were: Mr Whitaker, as Senior Secretary; Rev. F. H. Francis, the Junior Missioner; T. L. Palmer; and the Bishop. The latter in his speech strongly supported the proposal to build a Church. He also spoke of the good work to be done by men going to stay at the Mission, and mixing with the people; and of the use of lectures, &c. given them. With regard to this last point (though arrangements are not yet complete), it is hoped that a course of really good lectures will be given by different members of the College during this winter at the Mission.

TOYNBEE HALL.

Professor Marshall presided at a large and influential gathering in connexion with Toynbee Hall, held in the College Hall on Saturday, Nov. 27th. The Rev. S. A. Barnett, the Warden of Toynbee Hall, in introducing the subject, said that the fundamental aim was to bring about an atonement between the centres of industry in the large towns, and the centres of learning as represented by the Universities. He proceeded to illustrate this by the saying of Ruskin, 'that life without industry is guilt, and industry without art, brutality.' He strongly urged those present to consider the utter joylessness of the lives of the vast number of toilers in our great cities, and it was therefore their duty to go among the poor and share with them the benefits of their own lives. Toynbee Hall indeed was one expression of this feeling, but he hoped that the seed would multiply, and that in course of time there would be many Toynbee Halls, each the centre of varied social thought and effort. The thought seemed to be gaining ground that the East end was getting pampered by having so much done for it, but he would ask them to reflect for a moment on the size of London, seeing that in the Tower Hamlets Division alone there were 500,000 persons. Much indeed had been done, but a great deal more required to be done, and for this purpose both men and money were greatly needed.

Mr Barnett was followed by the Rev. T. G. Gardiner, the Sub-Warden, who gave an eloquent sketch of the aims and workings of the different clubs in and around Toynbee. Dr Roberts also addressed the meeting. After various questions had been put and answered, the Treasurer (Dr Vines) read his report, which shewed a deficit of £117, owing to marked falling off in donations, and after expressing a hope that such a discreditable state of affairs would not be allowed to occur again; he said that he felt it his duty to dispel one possible misconception with regard to Toynbee Hall. They had been told that it was their duty to pour out their vast wealth of learning into the East end: now they must not regard 'wealth' in anything but a relative sense, and undergraduates need therefore feel no alarm. Everybody could do some good at Toynbee Hall, and all sorts and conditions of men were welcome, even the man whose only accomplishment was the playing of a one-stringed banjo—not so much perhaps from the intrinsic value of this accomplishment, but from the expression of sympathy which it contained—and he would therefore advise people to go and see for themselves.

After a vote of thanks to Mr Barnett and Mr Gardiner, to the College for lending its Hall, and to the Chairman, had been put and carried, the meeting closed.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Midsummer, 1886.

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Serret (J. A.). Cours de Calcul différentiel et intégral. 2 Vols. 8vo. Paris, 1868. Xx. 34, 56 and 57	
Housel (M.). Introduction à la Géométrie supérieure. 8vo. Paris, 1865. Xx. 34.53.	
Petzval (Dr. Joseph). Integration der Lineären Differentialgleichungen. 2 Vols. 4to. Wien, 1853 to 1859. Xx. 32, 63 and 64	
Proceedings of the Royal Society. Vols. 37, 38 and 39. Xx. 2	Dr. Parkinson.
Lunn (John R.). The Arrangement of Parish Churches. A paper read at a Meeting of the Lincoln and York Architectural Societies, July 3, 1884.....	The Author.
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Cicero (M. T.). De Natura Deorum. Vol. II. Ed. Professor J. B. Mayor. 8vo. Camb. 1883. Zz. 16.28 .... The Editor.

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Horton (S. David). Address "On the Interest of the United States in the Silver Question." 8vo. Lond. 1881.....

——— The Position of Law in the Doctrine of Money, and other papers. 8vo. Lond. 1882 ..... The Author.

Besant (Dr. W. H.). Notes on Roulettes and Glissettes. 8vo. Camb. 1870. Xx. 37.46

——— Solutions of Examples in Conic Sections treated geometrically. 8vo. Camb. 1881. Xx. 38 .....

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Ambrosii (Sancti) Opera Omnia. Vol. VI. Ed. P. A. Ballerini. fol. Mediolani, 1886. Z. 14.
Annual Register for 1885. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Yy. 18.39.
Aristotelis Metaphysica. Ed. W. Christ. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1886.
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Justini (M. Juniani) Epitome Historiarum Philippicarum Pompei Trogi. Ed. F. Ruehl. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lips. 1886.
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Cartularium Monasterii de Rameseia. Edited by W. H. Hart and P. A. Lyons. Vol. II. 8vo. Lond. 1886. Rolls Series. Yy.

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Tacitus (P. Corn.). Opera. Edited by J. G. Orellius. Vol. II. Fasc. V. 4to. Berlin, 1886.
Westermann (Antonius). Index Graecitatis Hyperideae. 4to. Lips. 1860-64. Zz. 14.
Willems (P.). Le Droit public Romain. 8vo. Louvain, 1883. K. 5.33.

The series of Cambridge University Calendars is now complete to date.

The Library Committee have decided on adding the printed Catalogue of the British Museum Library to our other works of reference, and the first fourteen parts have already been placed on one of the tables in the Upper Library. The work cannot fail to be of great use to all engaged in literary or scientific research, for not only does it enable the investigator to ascertain at leisure what the British Museum does or does not possess to aid him in his labours (at least down to the date of publication of the Catalogue), but it also enables him, by the press mark supplied with each title, to fill up his book tickets as soon as he arrives at the Museum, or even to write for the works he requires beforehand. He is thus to a great extent spared what is otherwise frequently a laborious and lengthened hunt (and this often just when time is most valuable) through the heavy and numerous folios of the original Catalogue.

The following are the alphabetical limits of the parts already in the College Library: ACA—ADD, AGE—ALA, ALB—ALE, ARC—ARI, AUD—AUR, AUR—AZZ, B.—B.yS., BUR, CHR—CIC, CLA—CLE, DIS—DOL, FOI—FOR, FOR—FOS, FOS—FRA.

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Bryan, Rev. W. A.
†Bushell, Rev. W. D.
Burnett, Rev. R. P.
Butterton, Rev. G. A., D.D.
†Caldecott, Rev. A.
Callis, Rev. A. W.
Carpmael, C.
Chadwick, Rev. R.
Clark, Prof. E. C. LL.D.
Clark, Rev. J. H.
Colenso, F. E.
Colson, Rev. Canon
COLSON, F. H. (Easter, 1891).
Coombes, Rev. G. F.
Cooper, Rev. C. E.
Courtney, L. H. M.P.
Covington, Rev. W.
Cox, Rev. W. A.
Creswell, Rev. S. F., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.
Cruickshank, G. E.
Cummings, Rev. C. E.
Dixon, Rev. R., LL.D.
Exeter, Very Rev. the Dean
Fallow, Rev. T. M.
Finch, Rev. H. B.
Foxwell, E. E.
†Foxwell, H. S.
Freeman, Rev. A., F.R.A.S.
Freese, J. H.
Garnett, W., D C.L.
†Gibson-Carmichael, T. D.,
Gifford, Rev. E. H., D.D.
Goulding, W. J.
†Graves, Rev. C. E.
Green, Rev. E. K.
Gwatkin, Rev. T.
Hammond, F.
Harker, A.
Harker, G. J. T.
Hart, S. L.
Hartley, J., LL.D.
Henderson, T.
Heitland, W. E.
Hereford, Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, D.D.
Heywood, J.
Hibbert, H.
Hicks, W. M., F.R.S.
†Hiern, W. P.
Hill, Rev. E., F.G.S.
Hilleary, F. E., LL.D.
Hogg, R. W.
Housley, J. W. B.
†Hudson, Prof, W. H. H., LL.M.
Jackson, Rev. A.
Johnson, Rev. E. J. F.
Kennedy, Rev. Prof., D.D.
Lamplugh, Rev. D.
Larmor, J.
Lattey, H., LL.M.
†Lee, W. J.
Lewis, Rev. S. S., F.S.A.
Ley, Rev. A. B. M.
Lister, J. J.
Liveing, Prof. G. D., F.R.S.
Lloyd, J. H.
Love, A. E. H., B.A.
Lunn, Rev. J. R.
*MacAlister, D., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Macalister, Prof. A. M.D. F.R.S.

Fellows of the College and Masters of Arts—continued.

Mackintosh, A.
Main, P. T.
Marshall, Prof. A.
Marr, J. E., F.G.S.
Marten, A. G., LL.D. Q.C.
Mathews, G. B., B.A.
Matthew, G. A., LL.B.
†Mayor, Rev. J. B.
Mayor, Rev. Prof. J. E. B.
Merivale, C.
Merriman, Rev. J., D.D.
Micklem, T.
Morshead, R.
†Moser, E. B.,
†Moss, Rev. H. W.
Moss, W.
Moss, J. C.
Mountfield, Rev. D. W.
Muirhead, F. L., LL.B.
†Mullinger, J. B.
†Mullins, W. E.
Nevinson, Rev. T. K. B.
Newbold, Rev. W. T.
Newton, Rev. H.
Newton, T. H. G.
Odell, Rev. A. C.
Pagan, Rev. A.
Page, T. E.
Parkinson, Rev. S., D.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.
Peachell, G. J.
Pendlebury, R.
Pendlebury, C., F.R.A.S.
Perkes, R. M., LL.M.
Pierpoint, Rev. R. D.
Pieters, Rev. J. W., B.D.
Pinsent, H. C.
Powell, F. S.
PRITCHARD, Rev. C., F.R.S. (Lent, '91)
Pryke, Rev. W. E.
Ransome, Rev. H. A.
Radcliffe, H.
Rammell, Rev. W. H.
Read, H. N.
Reyner, Rev. G. F., D.D.
†Richardson, Rev. G.
Ridley, F. T.
Rigby, Rev. O.
Roberts, T.
Rowe, Rev. T. B.
Rudd, Rev. E. J. S.
Rushbrooke, W. G.
Russell, Rev. H., B.D.
Saben, Rev. P.
Samways, D. W.
†Sandys, J. E., LITT.D.
Scott, R. F.
Shuker, A.
†Simpkinson, H. W.
Smith, G. C. M.
Smith, Rev. H.
Smith, W. F,
Snowdon, Rev. J.
Spencer, Rev. T. B.
Spencer, R.
Spicer, W.
†Stanwell, Rev. C.
Stevens, Rev. A. J.
Stewart, M.
Stout, G. F.
Stuart, C. M.
•Tanner, J. R.
Teall, J. J. H.
Terry, F. C. B.
Terry, F.
Thomson, Rev. F. D.
Thompson, F. L.
Torry, Rev. A. F.
Tooth, H. H., M.D.
†Tottenham, H. R.
Towsey, Rev. A.
†Tucker, T. G.
Underwood, Rev. C. W.
Vale, Rev. H. B.
Vaughan, M.
Verdon, R. E.
†Wace, F. C., LL.M.
Ward, Rev. J. T.
Warren, Rev. W.
Watson, Rev. Frederic
Watson, Frank
Webb, R. R.
Weldon, W. F. R.
†Whitaker, Rev. G. H.
Whitworth, Rev. W. A.
Willcox, Rev. F.
†Wilkins, Prof. A. S., LITT.D.
Wilkinson, G. G.
Williams, A.
Wilson, W. S.
Winckley, Rev. S. T.
Winstone, E. H.
Wiseman, Rev. H. J.
Wright, Rev. F. P.
Wood, Rev. W. S.
†Yeld, Rev. C.
Yeo, J. S.

Bachelors of Arts:

Abraham, W.
Acton, E. H.
Adams, Rev. A.
Ainger, Rev. F. E.
Andrews, E.C., B.C., M.B.
Atmore, W. A.
Atherton, E. E.
Badham, W. A.
Bain, Rev. D.
Baines, T.
Barlow, H. T. E.
Barnes, J. S.

Bachelors of Arts—continued:

Barnett, H. T.
Barraclough, N. C., LL.B.
Bennett, H. M.
Benoy, J.
Blain, W.
Botterill, F. W.
Bradford, H.
Bradley, H. W.
Branscombe, H. S.
Brereton, C. S. H.
Brooksbank, Rev. H. A. M.
Brown, E. H.
Burnett, Rev. J. R.
Bushe-Fox, L. H. K.
Butterworth, J. H.
†Cadle, H. S.
Chadwick, Rev. A.
Chaplin, W. H.
Chaplin, T. H. A.
Chapman, Rev. A. G.
Chance, H. G.
†Chaudhuri, A.
†Christie, P. R.
Clarke, E. T.
Clay, S.
Clementson, F. W.
Clarke, W. J.
Clifton, A. B.
Coleby, Rev. F.
Colman, J.
Court, Rev. J. W.
Cousins, J. R., LL.B.
Craggs, E. H.
Craig, Rev. S. G.
Darlington, T.
Davies, D.
De Wend, W. F., LL.B.
Douglas, A. F., LL.B.
Drysdale, J. H.
Facey, W. E.
Eady, W. H.
Easterby, W., LL.B.
Edmunds, L. H.
Ellerbeck, Rev. E. M.
Elsee, H. J.
Evans, F. P.
Ewing, A. G. C.
Fedden, W. C. D.
Field, Rev. A. T.
Fisher, Rev. F. W.
Fisher, E.
Foster, A. E.
Foxley, C.
Francis, Rev. F. H.
Francis, H. A.
Frost, Rev. C. C.
Fuller, H. H.
Fuller, L. J.
Gaddum, F. D.
Gilling, H. T.
Glover, A. F.
Goodman, R. N.
†Goulding, E. A.
Gray, C. F.
Green, G. E.
Greenidge, S. J. N.
Halkett, J. G. H.
Hallam, J. H.
Halliday, Rev. C.
Harding, T. W.
Hardwich, N. A.
Harnett, Rev. F. R.
Harris, A. S.
Harvey, J. H.
Harvey, W. J.
Hawkins, A.
Haythornthwaite, Rev. J.
Heppenstall, F. W.
Herring, J.
†Hill, H. E.
Hill, F. W.
Hill, H. H. L.
Holmes, R.
Howarth, W.
Hutchinson, Rev. H. N.
Hughes, R.
Jefferis, W. H., LL.B.
Jones, Rev. G.
Jones, H. R.
Kerslake, Rev. E. K.
Kirby, T. H.
Kynaston, Rev. W. H.
Langham, Rev. E. N.
Langley, J. A., LL.B.
Leake, F. A. E.
Leon, J. A.
Lewis, H. S.
Lewis, Rev. E. T.
Livett, Rev. G. M.
Lomax, J. F.
Lloyd, J. B.
Lund, W. F.
Mackinnon, F. A.
Macklem, T. C. S.
Marsden, J. K.
Mason, Rev. M. H. H.
May, Rev. J. P.
May, R. G.
McLeod, G. K., LL.B.
Mellor, F., LL.B.
Merrifield, J. H.
Middlemast, E. W.
Mossop, G. A.
Nichols, J. H.
Nurse, H. H.
Odling, H. H.
Oldham, J. B.
Orgill, W. L.
Palmer, Rev. T. L.
Parker, Rev. T. H.
Payne, J. H.
Pearce, A. G. R.
Peck, Rev. T. W.
Penruddock, F. F.
Phillips, R. W.
Picken, W. S.
Powning, J. F.
†Ram, S. A. S.
†Raynor, A. G. S.
Rees, Rev. W. Ll.
Robson, C. T. Y.
Robson, W. G.
Roberts, R.
†Rolleston, H. D.
Roseveare, W. N.
Rosher, E.
Sainsbury, A. J.
Sandoe, C. F.
Scott, J. D.
Scott, C. A.
Sharman, A. H.
Sheppard, Rev. C. P.
Shore, L. E.
Simkin, Rev. T. L. V.
Slack, F. A.
Smith, H. W.
Smith, T.
Smith, C. A.
Soares, E. J., LL.B.
Stanwell, H. B.
Stonham, E.
Stopford, Rev. J. B.
Swabey, F. E.
Symonds, N. P.
Tatham, T. B.
Teape, Rev. W. M.
Theed, C. H.
Toppin, C.
Walker, Rev. D.
Ward, H.
Ward, Rev. G. W. C.
Widdowson, T.
Wills, H. T.
Williams, A. H.
Williams, R. L.
Wilson, H.
Wilkinson, Rev. L.
Wolfendale, T. A.

Undergraduates;

Adeney, F. F.
Ainger, W. H.
Allen, F. L.
Armitage, H. R.
Ashburner, T.
Bannerman, W. E.
Barnett, W.
Beaumont, J. A.
Bigg, R. H.
Brindley, H. H.
Brodie, T. G.
Brooks, E. J.
Brown, G. E. D.
Card, S. F.
Carlisle, E. J.
Chilcott, E. W.
Clark, A. J.
Cleave, P. R.
Clive, F. B.
Coote, R.
Cousins, E. R.
Cousins, W. A.
Curwen, E.
Curtis, T. W. K.
Dadley, B. E.
Darbishire, H. D.
Du Heaume, J. Le G.
Escreet, R. J.
Fagan, P. J.
Fernando, C. M.
Gibbons, C. J.
Gill, H. S.
Gill, R. P.
Gill, W. P.
Godson, A. H.
Godwin, C. S.
Goodman, J.
Gossage, W. W.
Graham, F. W.
Gregory, W. G.
Grenfell, J. G.
Grey, G.
Hall, R. R.
Hamilton, A. S.
Harrison, E.
Harper, W. N.
•Heath, C. H.
Heward, H.
Helder, C. W.
Hill, A.
Hind, G. M.
Howell, T. F.
Hoyle, J. J.
Jacques, J. K.
Kellett, A. F.
Kendall, W. C.
Lake, P.
Lambert, S. H. A.
Lancaster, T. T.
Legg, W. P.
Lord, C. D.
Manning, A. S.
Marshall, E. N.
Martin, C.
Maxwell, J. B.
Mewburn-Levien, J. J.
Morris, A. L.
Millard, A. C.
Minter, F.
Monckton, H. H.
Mundahl, H. S.
Newbery, H. C.
Newnham, A. H.
Nicholl, L. H.
Nicholson, J. P.
Nicholson, E. B.
Nicol, A. R. A.
Noaks, B.
Norton, R. G.
Nunn, H.
Pennington, A. R.
•Pond, C. A. M.
Portbury, H. A.
Price, W. G.
Radford, H. E.
Rendle, A. B.
Roberts, A. C.
Roberts, H. S.
Roby, J. B.
Rudd, E. W.
Russell, W. A.
Sampson, R. A.
Sandys, E. T.
•Schiller, F. N.
Sharp, A. P. L.
Sheriff, M.
Simpson, H.
Smith, T.
Spenser, H. J.
Stapley, A. M.
Stephens, H. R.
Stradling, W. E. L.
Strouts, E. W.
Szumouski, H.
Tarleton, J. F.
Tatham, C. R.
Thompson, N. N.
Tooth, P. E.
Town, W. E.
Trasenster, E. A.
Tunstall, F. W. W.
Tully, J.
Vaughan, P.
Warner, G. F.
Ward, E. B.
Watson, J.
West, W. S.
Wheeler, A.
Whitaker, E. J. L.
Winckley, A. R. T.
•Windsor, J.
Willis, W. N.
Woodhouse, C. J.
Woodhouse, A. A.
Woodward, W. H.
Young, F. C.

Subscribers commencing with No. 81.

Anthony, E. A.
Atlay, G. W.
Attlee, J.
Bagley, A. H.
Baldwin, A. B.
Barraclough, H. C.
Brown, P. H.
Burstall, H. F. W.
Boden, A. E.
Brown, W.
Benthall, H. E.
Cattell, Dr. J. McK.
Christie, W. N.
Colson, J.
Davys, G. P.
Gatty, E. P.
Glover, L. G.
Gillmore, D. S.
Halsted, C. E.
Hartley, H. W.
Harbottle, A.
Hayward, M. H. W.
Henry, C. D.
Haydon, T. E.
Jones, W. O.
Langmore, H. R.
Lewis, C. E. M.
Locke, F. S.
Moore, P. L.
Marvel, F.
Milner, W. L.
Mond, A. M.
Monro, A. E.
Moreland, W. C. H.
Mayall, J.
Norman, L.
Phillips, C. T.
Price, J.
Prior, E. H. T.
Robertson, A. J.
Salisbury, C. H.
Sapsworth, C.
Sarson, A.
Sikes, E. E.
Stacey, R. H.
Smith, F. W.
Smith, H.
Tallent, A. T.
Thompson, A. C.
Thomas, J. R.
Thomas, L. W.
Turner, G. J.
Walsh, F. A. H.
Williams, E. F.
White, G. D.
White, C. W.
Wilson, A. J.
Wilson, W. C.
Way, R. F.

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(*Continued from Vol.* XIV. *page* 218.)

THE present Catalogue of Founders, &c., whilst arranged in approximately chronological order, has yet its groups of benefactions of similar character. The wants and fashions of each age are reflected in the predominating type of its gifts and endowments.

The half century which followed the Foundation of the College, and the erection of the buildings necessary for its existence, witnessed chiefly the endowment of additional Fellowships and Scholarships—a large and important acquisition of what were called Bye-Foundations.

The Second Court and the Library are monuments not only of the bounty of the Countess of Shrewsbury and of Bp. Williams, but also of the growth of the College during the 16th century.

Gifts of books were frequent after the completion of the Library.

The Third Court commemorates the Restoration of the Monarchy, the zeal of Bp. Gunning and other Royalist members of the College, and at the same time marks a period when a change in habits and manners was taking place, so that men were no longer content to be herded together in the same apartment so thickly as heretofore.

The commencement of a Fund for the purchase of Advowsons towards the close of the 17th century,

followed by a rapid succession of bequests of Advowsons or of money wherewith to purchase them, made the next half-century remarkable as the time when more patronage was acquired by the College than during all the rest of its history.

An account of the livings in the order in which we received them, of the conditions under which they were given, and of the men who have been sent to serve them, would have a historical value all the greater because it could be largely compiled from independent records within the College, and would thus serve to supplement and not infrequently to correct statements in some works of acknowledged authority. For the present the following summary will suffice to illustrate what has been said.

One living only, namely Horningsea, came to the College from the Ancient Hospital. Six we owe to Bp. Fisher and other executors of Lady Margaret, chiefly obtained from the suppressed religious houses. These are Aldworth, Higham, Ospringe, North Stoke, Sunninghill, and Thorington. For a hundred years the College possessed no other livings, until Sir Ralph Hare and Rev. Rd. Whittington gave each one, and Bp. Williams four about the reign of Charles I. Sixty years more passed and then began the series of bequests described in this and in our last paper, which added thirty (or more than half our livings) within fifty years, and left us with a fund out of which most of the subsequent purchases of the kind have been made.

GEORGE BAKER, ESQ., of Crook, Co. Durham, left £1300 with which the 'Baker' Exhibitions were founded.

He and his younger brother, Thomas Baker, the eminent historian of the College, were admitted, the former Fellow Commoner, the latter Pensioner, at the same time, June 13, 1674. They were sons of George Baker of Crook, in the parish of Lanchester, and grandsons of Sir George Baker, sometime Recorder of Newcastle, who bravely defended that place against the Scots in 1639, and was knighted in 1643 for his devotion to the Royalist cause.

The benefaction came to the College through the influence of Thos. Baker. Geo. B. died August 1699, leaving the money to charitable purposes. His executors were the Hon. Chas. Montague of Esington, the historian, and another brother, Francis. With their concurrence Butler's Hall and Willey's Farm in Sawbridgeworth, and Thorley, Herts, were purchased and made over to the College, on condition that the clear profits of the estate, deducting taxes, &c., should be divided amongst six scholars, share and share alike. The executors were to have the nomination of the scholars during their lives. Preference was to be given first to the Founder's name or kin, and then to pupils of Durham School. Scholars of the Founder's kin, or any nominated by the executors might enjoy two shares of the estate. In the election special regard was to be had to the piety and good manners of the person to be elected. At every voidance there was to be a vacancy of six months, the income for that time being for the use of the College. The deed of conveyance to the College is dated 1710. Ten or fifteen years later we find the exhibitions, sometimes double shares, held by members of the family, some apparently nephews of the founder.

Two other George Bakers, the son and grandson of the above, were Fellow Commoners of the College, the latter having entered shortly before the death of Thomas Baker, the historian, was chief mourner at his funeral.

By a special statute of 1861, there are to be so many 'Baker' exhibitions as the funds of this benefaction shall suffice to maintain at the rate of £30 per an. each, preference being given to candidates who have been scholars of the Free School of Durham for one year at the least.

*†HUMPHREY GOWER, D.D., 24th Master, endowed the Mastership with an estate at Thriplow, left his books to the Library and £500 to purchase Advowsons, and founded two Scholarships of £10 a year.

He left his estate at Thriplow to his nephew, Stanley West, for his life, then the rents were to be paid to the Bursar until he had received £500 for the purchase of an advowson; then to go to the Master on condition that £20 annually should be paid to two scholars, the sons of clergymen, orthodox and regular, educated (if possible) at St. Paul's or Dorchester, the sons of deceased clergymen to be preferred. On every vacancy the College to receive half a year's stipend.

The advowson of the Rectory of Lilly, Herts, was purchased with Dr. Gower's money.

H. G. was born about 1638, the son of Stanley G., Rector of Brampton Brian, Heref., one of the Westminster Assembly of Puritan Divines; he was educated at Dorchester and St. Paul's, admitted 21 May 1655, was Spalding Scholar the following November. In 1658-9 he was 2nd Wrangler, the Senior

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* *The mark* (†) *is prefixed to some names to indicate that they have not been of late years included in the list read at the Annual Commemoration on May* 6.

being Joseph Cutlove of Emman. Coll. The same year he was elected Fellow. He held in succession the livings of Hamoon, Dorset, 1663; Paklesham, Essex, 1667; Newton, Isle of Ely, 1675; and Fen Ditton, 1677. He was Dean 1669—1678, and also lectured in College. In 1679 he was appointed in rapid succession Master of Jesus College, Canon of Ely and Master of St. John's. He was Vice-Chancellor, 1680-1, Lady Margaret's Professor from 1688 to his death in 1711. He died in his Lodge, March 27, 1711, and was buried in the College Chapel, on the site of which there still remains a flag stone bearing his arms and the following inscription:—M.S. | Depositum | Viri admodum Reverendi | Humfredi Gower | S. T. P. | Coll. Div. Johannis | Præfecti | S. Theol. pro Dna Margareta | Professoris | Ecclesiæ Eliensis | Canonici | Qui Collegium per annos | Triginta et amplius | Strenue et feliciter | Rexerat | Obiit xxvii. Martii annoque | Dom MDCCXI. | Æt suæ 74. This monument is nearly covered by the Lecture Room buildings, only the uppermost lines and the Arms being accessible.

There is a portrait of Dr. Gower in the Lodge, and his arms are in the windows of the Hall.

Dr. Gower has been called 'one of the best governors the College ever had.' At a time of intense political excitement, his great aim seems to have been to steer the College safely through the conflicting storms. Zealous partisans charged him with trimming, because he preached obedience and the divine right of kings before King James at Newmarket, and afterwards consented to take the oaths to William and Mary. Yet he appreciated and esteemed those whose scruples were greater than his own. He screened the non-jurors who were amongst the best and most influential of the Fellows. In 1693 a mandamus was issued to compel him to eject 20 of them. The grand jury threw out the bill, and they continued to enjoy their Fellowships. Francis Roper, ejected from his Rectory and Canonry, was welcomed in College, and, as Tutor, was one of the most influential of the residents. The esteem in which Dr. Gower was held by his predecessors, Bps. Gunning and Turner, the tribute to his memory in the inaugural address of Dr. Jenkin, his successor in the Mastership and Professorship, the references to him in the letters of Ambrose Bonwicke, alike point to him as a man of commanding personal influence, of enthusiastic devotion to the College, and zeal for the good of all its members.

Like Dr. Gunning, he was desirous that the College should possess a Chapel more worthy of the foundation and better able to accommodate its increasing numbers. In 1687 we find 'a new ground plott modell of ye old and new designed Chappell,' prepared by Robert Grumbold, but nothing further was done at the time, and although complaints were often made of the inadequacy of the Old Chapel it was not until nearly two centuries later that the hopes so frequently expressed were at length realised.

THOMAS NADEN, of Hothersall, Lancs, Clerk, left nearly all his property for three Students in Divinity.

He was of Ribchester, Lancs, the son of Edmund N., yeoman, admitted June 5, 1669, from Manchester School. Gregson Scholar, Nov. 1669, B.A. 1672, M.A. 1676.

He bequeathed an estate at Alston-cum-Hothersall, and £800, part of the purchase money of our Shelford property. His will is dated 27 Ap. 1712. In electing students he desires that preference should be given first to Sancrofts related to the deprived Archbishop, 'my patron being poor'.... afterwards to his own kin.

The Studentships are now regulated by Statute 34, and by an order of the College Council, made Dec. 4, 1883. They are tenable for three years, they may not be held with Fellowships, but may, at the discretion of the Council, be held with Scholarships. Candidates must be Bachelors of Arts, not being of sufficient standing for the M.A. degree. An election takes place in the Lent Term of each year. The students are in general required to reside the major part of each term.

†SIR RICHARD RAINES, of Greenwich, Kt., left £30 per annum.

His will provided that subject to certain contingencies there should be paid after his wife's death £100 per an. to Christ's Hospital, and £30 per an. to 'maintain poor ingenious scholars' at St. John's Coll.: such as the then present Master should recommend. Lady Raines died Aug. 1729, and the son, Dr. Hy. Raines, took not the least notice of the above bequest, until by his will in 1732 he devised a house in Greenwich and £4000 to trustees to purchase lands to fulfil his father's wishes. Dr. Hy. Raines died in 1734, and in 1738 the Court of Chancery settled £30 per an. upon the College out of an estate at or near Charlton, Kent, together with £240 to be paid to the College as arrears since the death of Lady Raines. This added £4. 12*s.* 1*d.* per an. to the income, the whole of which was usually divided amongst five Bachelors of Arts to defray part of the expense of their degrees.

Rd. Reanes of Melton, Leics., was admitted Sizar 11 Oct., 1654; Rd. Raynes was Hare Exhibitioner 1661. Rd. Raines was Fellow from 1664 to 1667.

Hy. Raines, son of Rd. R. of Greenwich, *miles*, was admitted Jan. 7, 1693.

HUMPHREY SANDFORD, of the Isle of Upper Rossall in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, sometime Fellow, who died in 1712, left £100.

The second son of Richard S. of Whitechurch, he was born in 1650, educated at Shrewsbury School, entered the College Jan. 16, 1668-9, graduated and became Fellow in 1672, succeeded to the family estates at the death of his elder brother Richard in 1676, and resigned his Fellowship in 1681. He died unmarried in 1712, and was buried at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury. His estates passed to his cousin, Humphrey Sandford, ancestor of the present owner of the same name, who possesses two portraits, one being a copy of the other, of our benefactor.

THOMAS THURLIN, D.D., for 30 years President, left nearly all his property to the College.

He bequeathed upwards of £1000. £480 was devoted to the purchase of the advowson of Lawford in Essex; an exhibition of £6 per an. was founded for a poor scholar; and more than £300 given to the Library.

T. T. was born and educated at King's Lynn, of which town his father was a merchant, admitted Sizar 3 Feb, 1650-1, æt. 15; B.A. 1654-5; Fellow 1656-7. He was 50 years Rector of Gaywood near Lynn, where he died in 1714. He was the whole of this time also a resident Fellow, and during most of it President.

THOMAS WATSON, Bp. of St. David's, gave the Advowsons of Brinkley and Fulbourn St. Vigors in Cambs, and of Brandsburton in Yorks.

The son of John W., seaman of N. Ferriby, a village at that time included within the limit of the county of the town of Kingston upon Hull, he was five years at the Hull Grammar School, was admitted Sizar here 25 May 1655, æt. 18, and elected Ashton Fellow 1660. He proceeded D.D. 1675, was Rector of Burrough Green, and consecrated Bp. of St. David's 1687, when he quitted his Fellowship, but continued to hold his Rectory 'in commendam.' He desired his friend Thos. Baker, the historian, to accompany him to Wales as his chaplain, but although the proposal was couched in most gratifying terms and suggested hopes of valuable preferment in the diocese, Baker declined.

In 1699 Dr. Watson was deprived of his Bishopric for simony and other crimes. It is out of our province to discuss the justice of his condemnation. On the one side Bp. Burnet, who was one of his judges, says 'He was one of the worst men in all respects that ever I knew in holy orders: passionate, covetous, and false....' On the other side his friends considered the prosecution a political persecution, on account of Watson's Jacobite opinions, the hostility to him in his diocese being also due to his zeal in promoting good discipline in his diocese and in enforcing the residence of the country clergy and of the cathedral canons. Those who desire to examine into this matter for themselves will find several authorities referred to in Mayor-Baker, p. 697, to which may be added Howell's 'State Trials,' Vol. XIV, 447—472, Journal of the House of Lords, pp. 593, &c.

Our task is the more pleasing one of chronicling instances of the Bp.'s generosity. In so doing we may call attention to the conditions annexed to his gift of advowsons, as in their degree a confirmation of what is said of the Bishop's care for the efficiency of the Church.

Reserving the presentations to himself for his lifetime Bp. Watson gave us Brinkley in 1691, Fulbourn in 1695, and Brandsburton in 1711. The conditions he annexed were similar, but made more definite in each successive case. If the Fellows refused to accept one of these benefices the College was to give two months' notice to the Mayor and Corporation of Hull, who might present any member of the College who was a native of that town. In the case of Brinkley nothing more is said as to the time allowed the College for presenting to the living, but to Fulbourn and Brandsburton they were to present within a month after the vacancy became

known. In each case the Rector was to give the College a Bond that he would resign his Fellowship at the expiration of twelve months, and reside at his cure. No amount is specified for the Bond for Brinkley, that for Fulbourn was to be £500, that for Brandsburton £1000. When Dr. Rutherford accepted Brinkley in 1751, he gave a Bond for £50.

Besides his munificence to the College, the Bishop gave liberally to the Hull Grammar School where he was educated, and restored, or rather re-built from the foundations the Hospital (*i.e.* Almshouses) which still stands on the N. side of the Hull parish church. The inscription preserved in Mayor-Baker, p. 276, has long ago been obliterated from the slab over its entrance. The Bishop's brother William afterwards gave an endowment to this Hospital. He, Wm. W., died Dec. 1721, æt. 84, at Cherry Hinton and was buried there in the Chancel, which he had assisted in beautifying.

Bp. Watson after his deprivation retired to Wilbraham, Cambs, where he died in 1717.

FRANCIS ROPER, Canon of Ely, sometime Fellow, bequeathed all his property to the College.

The son of Robt. R., farmer of Kellow, Durham, he was educated at Darnton (Darlington) School, admitted, æt. 16, 21 Sept. 1658, scholar 1660, B.A. 1662-3, Fellow 1666. He is constantly referred to in the published letters of his pupil, Ambrose Bonwicke, with great esteem and affection. Amongst his other pupils may be mentioned Bp. Bowers of Chichester, Dr. Jenkin, 25th Master, and Rd. Hill, a Benefactor. Bp. Gunning presented him to the Vicarage of Waterbeach, 1677-8, and made him Canon of Ely in 1686. He resigned Waterbeach for the Rectory of Northwold, Norfolk, in 1687. About this time he quitted his Fellowship. In 1690 he was deprived of both his preferments for refusing the new oaths. After this he returned to College, and though no longer a Fellow, was a Tutor of much influence. In 1715 he paid £700 to the College, and subsequently made his will in its favour, stipulating that £42 per an. was to be paid to him during his life, after which five scholarships of £6 per an. each were to be founded; the scholars were to be chosen first of his name and kindred and then from the sons of clergy beneficed in the northern counties, who had been Fellows or graduates of the College. The scholars 'to be examined every year that it may be known what proficiency they will make.'

In his books now in the Library is the following inscription:

'Dono dedit Reverendus Vir, *FRANCISCUS ROPER*, S. T. B. hujus Collegii per multos annos Socius dignissimus, Ecclesiæ deinde Eliensis Canonicus &c. Apprime Literarum sciens, peritus rerum, egregia morum suavitate, totiusque vitæ sanctitate conspicuus. Sagaxque adeo fuit Ingeniorum explorator, mira ut facilitate, teneros animos erudita Pietate imbueret. In rebus secundis Modestia in adversis constantia enituit. Sibi parcus, sumptuosus aliis, huic imprimis Collegio: quod quidem hæredis loco habuit, & luculenta Hæreditate locupletavit. Obiit 12, April, 1719.

FRANCIS ROBINS, B.D., Rector of Cockfield, Suffolk, gave an estate for the purchase of Advowsons, £600 for Exhibitions, and more than 1000 books.

Money was also left for an annual commemoration in Lent. Much more was intended both for the purposes above mentioned and towards building a new chapel, but either by mismanagement or misfortune a great part of the legacy was lost.

F. R., son of John R., husbandman, was born at Chart, near Sutton Valence, Kent, educated at Sutton School, admitted here June 1685, æt. 18, B.A. 1688, Fellow 1691, Dean 1699 to 1707, Proctor 1700. In 1708 he was appointed Rector of Cockfield, the patronage of which benefice had been purchased in 1694 from Sir Thos. Spring and others. Two former Rectors, Fellows of the College, Rd. Longworth, 12th Master, and John Knewstubb, benefactor, received their presentations from Sir William Spring, Lord of the Manor of Cockfield Hall. The Spring family appear to have left Cockfield some time before the advowson was sold.

Mr. Robins died in 1719, and was buried in Sutton Valence Church.

Besides his bequest to the College he left small benefactions to the parishes of Sutton Valence, Cockfield and Lenham.

†MATTHEW PRIOR, Poet, left books to the Library.

The books occupy most of Class B.

M. P. was born 21 July 1664, according to one account, in London, where his father was a citizen and joiner; according to another, at Wimborne, in Dorsetshire. The entry of his admission here, 2 April 1683, states that he was the son of Geo. P., of Winburne, educated under Dr. Busby, at Westminster School. His father died when he was young, and his uncle Samuel, who kept the Rummer Tavern, near Charing Cross, would have brought him up to his own business, but the Earl of Dorset, who frequented that tavern, was struck by his classical attainments and sent him to St. John's. He graduated in 1686, and was elected Fellow in 1688. He signed the Register as of the County of Middlesex. In college he contracted an intimacy with Charles Montagu, afterwards Earl of Halifax, in conjunction with whom he composed 'The country mouse and the city mouse.' It was this intimacy which led to Prior's promotion in the diplomatic service. He was secretary to the embassy at the Hague, gentleman of the King's bedchamber, secretary to the plenipotentiaries who concluded the peace of Ryswick. Diplomacy became his profession, he was at this time 'only a poet by accident.' From 1710 to the death of Queen Anne he held a prominent place in all negotiations with the French Court. When the Whigs came into power after the Queen's death he was impeached on account of his share in the peace of Utrecht, and confined to prison for three years. During, and after his imprisonment, he wrote some of his longer poems. The income of his Fellowship, which he retained until his death, the subscriptions for his poems, upwards of 4,000 guineas, and the patronage of Lord Harley were the support

of his later years. He died, 18 Sep., 1721, at Wimpole, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his monument may be seen in Poet's Corner.

His genius has been variously estimated. Johnson, who speaks with justice of the variety and uniform excellence of his poetry, considers that he never rises high above mediocrity. On the other hand, he has received the enthusiastic praise of two men so different as John Wesley and Mr. Swinburne. For his numerous odes to distinguished persons or upon notable events he is ranked high among, perhaps chief of, English Society poets.

Attention may here be called to some verses framed and hung up in the Library, which he wrote when Lady Harley came from Wimpole to visit the Library in 1719.

†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD HILL, LL.D., F.R.S., obliged his heirs to present Fellows of the College to five livings in Norfolk.

The livings are Alburgh, Ditchingham, Forncett, since divided into two, Lopham and Starston. In case the patron fails to present a Fellow the advowson becomes the property of the College. In 1871 the Earl of Effingham failed to present to Alburgh; a lawsuit ensued, which decided that the advowson passed to the College.

Rd. H., sometimes spoken of as the 'great' Hill, the son of Rowland H. of Hawkstone, Salop, was born Mar. 23, 1656, educated at Shrewsbury and Eton, admitted here under Mr. Roper in 1675, Ashton Scholar, 2nd Wrangler 1678-9, Rd. Duke (Trin.) being Senior, Fellow 1679. He travelled abroad as Tutor to the sons of the Earl of Burlington, and to Hy. Hyde, afterwards Earl of Rochester. The King ordered, 1687, that whilst so engaged he should retain his Fellowship and 'be dispensed with from performing any exercise &c.' This employment led to his entry into the diplomatic service. He resigned his Fellowship in 1691, the year in which he became Paymaster General of the army in Flanders. After holding this office 9 years he returned home and became one of the Lords of the Treasury. He was also Envoy to the Elector of Bavaria and other Princes during the reign of William III. Under Queen Anne he was one of four Privy Councillors of Prince George of Denmark, and Envoy Extraordinary to all the Italian Princes except the Pope. In the fulfilment of the last mentioned office he accomplished what is commonly regarded as the great work of his life, the conclusion of a peace with Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, afterwards King of Sicily, in the interests of the Vaudois and the persecuted Church of the Waldenses.

It is recorded of him that at the accession of George I., when many ministers and diplomatists of the former reign (*e.g.* Matthew Prior) were prosecuted by the House of Commons, not a breath of calumny was uttered against Mr. Hill. He had however begun to retire from political life. In 1710 he declined office on account of failing health. He had been created LL.D. at Oxford in 1708. He resumed his clerical office, which he had laid aside whilst engaged in political life.

"In 1714 he was admitted Fellow of Eton, upon the translation of Bp. Fleetwood to Ely, which latter Preferment he missed off, tho' great interest

was made on his behalf. Archbp. Tenison opposed his promotion to a Bishopric." This quotation is from Baker's MS. Vol 32, where it is also said as if to correct a statement in Burnet's History:—"his 'Bayley' Fellowship obliged him to be a Priest within the year as he was."

He lived the latter part of his life at Richmond in Surrey. He is said to have entertained hopes of being made Provost of Eton.

He died 11 June 1727. A monument in Hodnet Church, Salop, contains a brief account, from his own hand, of the employments of his life. A somewhat similar epitome, also by himself, is inscribed in the *Liber Memorialis*, where his gifts to the Library are acknowledged.

There is a portrait of Mr. Hill in the Lodge.

Much of the above is taken from Blakeway's 'History of Shropshire,' and Blackley's 'Diplomatic correspondence of the Rt. Hon. Rd. Hill.'

(*To be continued.*)

A. F. TORRY.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF LANGUAGE.

THERE are few things in which the individual feels himself so completely the creature of time and circumstance as in the matter of language; yet the object of this essay will be to express my belief that language is no less completely the servant of Thought, and that when we assign any other function to language we leave it like a skin without a body, which may indeed be dressed into very tough leather by the professional tanners of literature, but cannot ever be the living and growing exterior of an organic whole. I am persuaded that that mysterious energy called will, which, as we are beginning to find out in these days, works under certain restrictions, but yet has a perceptible power of modifying the sum of existence, acts in this matter of language also, and though the individual may feel himself impotent enough before the great mass which is the expression of the thoughts of a people and the product of the thoughts of countless antecedent and parallel races, the energy of his own spirit if called into play cannot but leave its mark upon the whole. If I throw up a stone, the stone falls to the earth, but the earth also falls to the stone.

Looking at language from this point of view, I am prepared to take very little account of what I consider pedantic attempts to replace some little piece of floating wood in the position it occupied in the stream an hour ago, to see if it will stay there and arrest the progress of the flood; but I have not therefore

any desire to neglect an accurate study of the details of language and the manners of style in their subordination to the great purposes of the age. I rather think that such a study in its proper place will give a lifelike clearness to the picture of thought in language, and prevent a language, which is at present adequate to express innumerable shades of differentiated thought, from degenerating into a superfluous, and therefore cumbrous, heap of expressions for a few simple ideas. To a true poet, no less than to a good speaker or writer of prose, these were better expressed by their own proper words than by a great mass of indigestible synonyms. To increase a man's vocabulary without sharpening his perceptions of the details of language is a real cruelty to himself as well as to his neigbours. The art of drawing finds place for a similar refining. Let any ordinary and not specially gifted person begin the habit of taking likenesses of his neighbours, and, according as he makes his drawings from memory or from life, he will be surprised to find how blurred hitherto and inexpressive has been his mental ideal or his direct vision of those with whom he has associated every day. But if one practised in the art gives him a hint here and a hint there concerning the proportions of the features, the position of the ears, the way in which the hair takes hold of the temples, the appearance of the space between the eyelids and the brow, and the like, he will then return to his likenesses with new weapons, he will have an ideal form in his mind, and will appreciate and classify the various deviations of different characters from the type; and, though without genius he never will be a good portrait painter, he will at any rate have acquired a habit of observation and a familiarity with technical details of drawing. The influence of a careful analysis of the form and style of the best speakers and authors will have the same

effect upon our speaking and writing; we shall see first the *how* then the *why* and then perhaps the *wherefore* of their works. The *how* will include grammar and analysis, which latter is not half enough taught in our higher education. Syntax or the arrangement of words and clauses in combination will be the correlative of grammatical analysis. These studies will never make an author, but they will sharpen his tools and prepare his way for authorship. The study of the *why* will be the bridge from the author's thoughts to his intention: the want of this study often makes us unable to grasp the principle of thoughts and speeches, and consequently only equal to aping never to reproducing style.

I remember that as a schoolboy I often wondered what was the use of learning dead languages, but I now see that my educators have been wiser than I; for this study is exceedingly valuable, first for teaching that "language is not thought" and "words are not things," secondly for arming the student with the methods of exact attention and classification of divergences which he may apply to his own language. Pedantry, or the being enamoured of words instead of things, is by all means to be avoided, but the day when the study of facts shall have utterly displaced the studies of form and expression in this University will be a day of lamentation. I cannot too highly recommend the habit of reading aloud constantly in all languages of which one knows anything, for the training of the ear as well as the eye must never be neglected. Through the ear we learn that full flood of sound, that subtle harmony of rhythm, which we seek in vain in the silent thirsty waste of printed paper. Translation and retranslation from one language into another will be found to be of incalculable benefit, first in revealing our inaccuracies and deficiencies, secondly in the formation of a plastic subject-matter of expression which will serve us in much better stead than the dry hardened

fragments which come to us from mere practice in writing and speaking without constant reference to our models. I think these methods of study are very fairly taught at Cambridge now; and I hear that Cambridge is charged with over-refining—I rejoice in the accusation—let us continue to refine. If I may humbly make a single suggestion, I should say that a careful study of the bearings and aspects of prepositions should be more accurately taught; the Greek language affords unbounded facility for such instruction, and the study would enable us to return to our own language, treading the ground with firmer steps and picking our way without sinking in the bog of unnecessary controversies, which the deficiencies and ambiguities of those little parts of speech occasion in our own tongue.

These studies of the *how* and *why* in language will reveal various different classes of authors with their various excellencies. Some advance upon us with an extended front of words, and a few good thoughts behind each; these are particularly attractive to rapid readers, and should be imitated in order to gain facility in popular addresses and the like; but I confess that I am myself more impressed with those authors who charge in column, like the great Epaminondas, backing up each word with a long file of thoughts to those who have eyes to see them. This style must be imitated in exact and scientific works, and I confess I prefer it in poetry. English verse composition is an excellent thing. If it were more encouraged we young men should obtain a greater power of appreciating our national poets, and there would not be so much danger of every one of us that takes it up imagining that he is himself going to take his rank among them. Foreign verse composition is very good with certain safeguards, but the *Gradus ad Parnassum* ought to be buried in the four cross roads with a stake through it. I wonder that more people do not try English

verse translation from foreign authors. It is very improving and to myself I must say the most interesting kind of composition. Let our student also study modern languages, such as French, German and Italian, that he may see how language is advancing and deteriorating in the parallel races of these days. Sanskrit ought to teach a man much about his own language; and for thoroughly taking him out of the externals and removing him to a remoter centre from which to make his deductions, I should say Hebrew or any other language of a race that has developed thought upon a widely divergent line will give him great stability. But one man cannot learn everything, and over-reading is bad not only for the eyes but also for the language. The old collect which prays that we may read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest, is an excellent prayer for a student who intends to leave his mark upon the language for good. These rules about reading should be supplemented by parallel and equally important rules about talking, which rules I should be very glad to see or hear. But we know a good talker when we hear him, and we should endeavour to imitate him, not by aping him (heaven preserve us!), but from investigating his principles, and so reproducing his art in a different material and according to the requirements of that material. What are called figures of speech may be profitably studied, but not over much, as they will produce formalism. I think this is a danger among some ardent students in Cambridge. They hang on the letter and not on the spirit.

And this brings me back to what I said at the beginning, the spirit is completely master of the letter. These literal studies are only valuable in so far as they prepare us to be taken out of the cave of shadows into the pure sunlight of ideal truth, whence we shall return at first it may be dazzled and hesitating, but afterwards being transformed into

a far healthier and clearer state of cognition, as our statements, our classifications, our decisions will no longer be the result of those prejudices which I have heard called "crystallised enthusiasms," but perpendiculars thrown out at points from a progressive line, true *deductions*, drops from a current which springs from a perennial fount and tends to an illimitable ocean.

And as for the preparatory studies they have their object, and that not the gathering of the literal information, though we may by and by find these collections useful, but the moulding of a plastic substance prepared for the reception of the impress of truth. Of them we may say what Plato says of the mathematics: *Δι' ἑκάστων τῶνδε τῶν μαθημάτων ὄργανόν τι καθαίρεται τῆς ψυχῆς, δι' οὗ καθορᾶται ἡ ἀληθεία.*

Regarding language not as a mummy but as a living organism I shall not be careful to prescribe rules for the preservation of its details from corruption, such as "Mind your aspirates," and the like. But while on this subject I will throw out one hint, that I am sure that a reformed phonetic spelling would materially tend as well to the preservation of the monuments of our literature intact as to the improvement of our language, if at least by language we mean the words, and not the ciphers by which we choose to express them; to anyone who means the latter by 'language,' I would strongly recommend the study of Chinese orthography.

As to special rules, I do not hesitate to say for instance that it will be utterly hopeless for all the scholars in Oxford and Cambridge to condemn the use of the word 'like' with a verb where they would say 'as,' because the stream of language has already gone so far that these back-waters will only be matters of curiosity, not permanent reversals of the direction of the water. Nor can I see any intrinsic demerit in the change, unless there be those who would quarrel with Lord Tennyson for

not writing in the style of Chaucer. I once saw a stream with a backwater about 50 yards long and occupying in one place two out of the three arches of a bridge that spans the water, but yet the current had its way.

We are most of us shocked when we turn to the pages of Mark Twain and Bret Harte, but once get over this first impression, and I think we may come even to believe that the Americans are developing the English of the future, and are none the worse for developing it in their own way.

I regard the labours of Cicero on language as partly wasted because proceeding from a mistaken principle, and yet there is something praiseworthy in the attempt to raise the literature of his own nation to a high level, since he seems honestly to have tried to persuade himself that the Latin language had greater capabilities than the Greek. And he had his reward in the literature of the Augustan age, which is clever, copious, ornate, often witty, and sometimes majestic, but just wants the true ring, because it proceeds too much with the conscious purpose of the literature-monger—the "exegi monumentum aere perennius." Now I think the men who have done the most to the improvement of language are the men who are thoroughly in earnest; they need not neglect technicalities, but it is their great force of character, their high aspirations, their firm purpose in life that form their style. It has become the fashion since Shilleto's time greatly to admire and imitate the style of Thucydides at Cambridge, and I think with reason, because his genius made him terse and expressive; but I thoroughly agree with Cicero's criticisms of him as a model for imitation in the *Orator*. His attempts at style are crude and confused. So too Herodotus when he consciously pursues his one hobby, the Antithesis, is absurd, but his character as a good story-teller was such that he could not help writing in a beautiful style, though he had but few models to follow. Why

then should somebody say that Prudentius for instance makes false quantities? If the words were so pronounced in his day, leave him alone. He was an earnest man and compares very well with the erudite Ausonius, who is himself, by the bye, often betrayed into error as anyone will be who tries to make broth of the fossil bones of a bygone age.*

From these great men of originality, fair rules of style may be deduced for us to follow, but let us remember the style did not make the men, but the men made the style. Who in the last century could have imagined any canon of poetic style which should have included that of Shelley. It was a new creation, but is it not beautiful? Has it not form and character? Is it not carefully executed? Is it not made a model for imitation? Has it not amidst all its apparent irregularity a more subtle harmony of rhythm than anything that went before? Something of the same kind might be said for the style of Browning.

Let the spirit form the letter and the organic beauty of the letter react upon the spirit and stimulate it to the search for fresh harmonies. Every word of the literature of a nation is the product, the extract of thoughts and thoughts of bygone generations and epochs and men. Let us study our models of literature with this in view, and we shall see something of the *wherefore*, as I called it above, of the inner purpose, of the imprisoned meanings of ages struggling for expression, an expression which therefore far transcends the individual will of the author; and thus we shall best set ourselves to the task of thinking and speaking so as to enrich our language, inventing new words where our instinct urges us, but mainly drawing out the treasures of the past. If the permutation of

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* For delightful essays on style which avoid pedantry and yet maintain purity, see some of Hare's *Guesses at Truth*, notably those on personal pronouns.

a few notes of the gamut can give us such varied harmony of sound, what of the use of the materials of language? and all this task will be undertaken in a reverent feeling of subordination to a great whole, and a cheering thought of coordination with our fellow speakers and writers, which will leave us not idle and indistinct, not exact and yet wanting in force, but now boldly sketching out great principles in firm and strong outline, now photographing on a sensitive substance the minutest details of thought, details some of which our own naked eye could never detect, but which the magnifying glass will reveal on our paper; now, if we are so fortunate, painting in grand and suggestive colours the highest realities of existence. According as these arts are inspired by those beginnings so will they enrich the sum of existing images and prepare the way for the growth of those that are to be: till our language becomes better, because more akin to truth and more exact in the delineation of it.

Thus I would propose to check the deterioration and realise the improvement of our language, as of other languages, by the maintenance of a class of earnest students of truth, and if this class could become a mass, if the common people should become not as now either passive recipients or wanton murderers of beauty in style, but themselves interested in the attainment of knowledge in itself and the due and appropriate clothing of it in language, I should feel that many of my truest aspirations as a student of language were brought into practice.

C. FOXLEY.

AN ASCENT.

POSSIBLY some of the readers of the *Eagle* may know the Lake of Lucerne, if so, they may have observed a double-peaked mountain, called the Uri Rothstock, directly opposite to Brunnen. It was this peak which my two brothers and I, accompanied by a friend, determined to ascend one fine day in the latter part of August last.

We accordingly procured a guide, a little wizened-up fellow, and after duly crossing the lake under a broiling sun, were landed at Isleten, whence a steep and winding path led us to Isenthal, where we halted for lunch. Here we were joined by a Russian with two guides, one of whom carried the necessary implements for the ascent, while the other was burdened with so many wraps, rugs, and shawls, yea even a quilt, that we all concluded he must have gone mountaineering with one of the fairer sex. However, we afterwards discovered that our Russian friend (for we subsequently made his acquaintance) had determined to rough it; this of course explained the matter satisfactorily. After a somewhat wearisome climb through a not particularly interesting valley we arrived at the Hangbaum Alp, where we intended sleeping for the night. It was the usual kind of Swiss châlet, the ground floor divided by a partition into a kitchen and a cow-house, the upper consisting of a loft furnished, as the immortal Baedeker puts it, "with straw and cleanly blankets."

The bill of fare was not very extensive, but we did full justice to it, and were moreover much amused

by an incident which occurred during the course of it:

"Und dough no von will gife any gredit
To dis part of mine dale, shdill id's drue."

The Russian solemnly proceeded to produce a piece of tallow-candle from his pocket, and after having mumbled some words, which we took to be grace, dipped the candle into the coffee and contentedly munched it.

About eight we retired to the straw. The last we saw of the Russian was the tallow-candle peering out of his mouth as he lay snoring. At first we all tried hard to sleep, but after a time one of my brothers said, "what a strange smell!" Profound silence followed, broken suddenly by curious squeals which seemed to proceed somewhere from the depths below. Squeal followed squeal, and at last we realised the situation; we were sleeping over the compartment forming the cow-house, which was also a pig-sty; and some goats having strayed in the occupants were waging a fierce war with the intruders. If all the devils had been let loose out of Pandemonium they could scarcely have made night more hideous than did these domestic pets. Sleep was of course out of the question, as in addition there were other slight drawbacks, popularly supposed not to occur above 6000 feet: this is an error.

At about 2.20 a.m. the guide came in with the lantern, and after a hasty meal we set out *en route* for the summit, guided only by the 'moonbeams' misty light.' It was rough work at first; the ground was broken and shingly ('disintegrated rocks' as the guide-book hath it). On we stumbled, however, slipping, groping, and swearing occasionally, till we reached the snow, where we halted, and became aware of the fact that we had been reinforced by a Senn with his dog, the latter rejoicing in the highly suggestive name of Muffi.

The first indications of the sunrise were just visible. First a dull crimson glow in the east, which gradually deepened, lengthened and brightened till the clouds seemed to be tinged, as it were, with molten gold.

On we trudged over snow slopes, sinking in often to our knees, while gradually the light got brighter and brighter, as the rays of the rising sun touched peak after peak, bathing them in glittering silver.

At every halt the guides dosed us with sugar soaked in *eau-de-vie*, which sustained us wonderfully; the guides did not require sustaining, and accordingly left out the sugar.

At last we reached the summit, and forgot all the hardships and swearings of the early morning in the glorious nature of the view. Right below us lay the Lake of Lucerne shrouded in a faint mist, hiding its face like the Veiled Prophet; opposite, rising like an island from the sea, bathed in gloom, the Frohnalp, while behind that appeared the giant of the Linthal, the Tödi, flanked by the serrated peaks of the Grosse and Kleine Windgelle. On the right were Titlis and Engelberg, while far away in the distance we could see the whole of the Bernese Oberland, with the Jungfrau, its peaks Mönch and Eiger, and the silvery needle-pointed Silberhorn, and the Finsteraarhorn standing out prominently.

After leaving our names in the regulation bottle, with chattering teeth and frozen lips, we commenced the descent. Instead of skirting the side of the mountain as on the way up, we reached the snow-fields by a far shorter and more delightful route. In the absence of a convenient glacier to take us down, the whole party, led by Muffi, who tucked up his hind legs and slid down most gravely on his belly, glissaded to the bottom amid great glee and ominous cracks. The rest of the journey was only enlivened by one of my brothers falling down a crevasse; if it had not been for the rope he would have been far 'avay in de Ewigkeit.' The spine-jolting agony was over at last, and we all felt we had earned our rest as we reclined full length in the boat which sped back to Brunnen just as the evening shadows began to lengthen and the stars to appear. F. N. S.

"SAINT JOHN OF ROCHESTER."

BY a decree of the Congregation of Sacred Rites at Rome, ratified in the early part of this year, fifty-four Englishmen who suffered death in the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth for professing the Roman Catholic faith and maintaining the authority of the Apostolic See, have been declared *beati*, worthy of *cultus* or perpetual veneration. The words of the decree run thus:

"In this most noble band of martyrs nothing whatever is wanting to its completeness or its honour: neither the grandeur of the Roman purple, nor the venerable dignity of bishops, nor the fortitude of the clergy both secular and regular; nor the invincible firmness of the weaker sex. Eminent among them is John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, whom Paul III speaks of in his letters as conspicuous for sanctity, celebrated for learning, venerable by age, an honour and an ornament to the kingdom and to the clergy of the whole world. With him must be named the layman Thomas More, Chancellor of England, whom the same Pontiff deservedly extols as excelling in sacred learning and courageous in the defence of truth."

No Johnian will need to be reminded that this John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, may be deservedly regarded, equally with the Lady Margaret, as founder of St John's College, and thus we may take an especial interest in the decree which enjoins on so large a portion of the Christian world the duty of

venerating him as a saint and martyr. The name of another Johnian, William Greenwood, is also to be found among the fifty-four.*

Nor is Christ's, our sister College, without its representatives: Richard Reynolds and William Exmew, who appear in the Vatican decree, were both Christ's men.†

This is not the first time that the Church of Rome has paid honour to those Englishmen who died for their belief in the Papal Supremacy. As early as 1584 Gregory XIII had caused their sufferings to be pourtrayed in fresco on the walls of the English Church of the Most Holy Trinity in Rome; he had also permitted their relics to be used in consecrating altars, "when the relics of ancient holy martyrs were not to be had," as the decree somewhat quaintly puts it. For nearly three centuries their claims on Rome remained in oblivion, but in 1860 a petition was forwarded by Cardinal Nicholas Wiseman, and the other Catholic Bishops in England, praying the Pope to include in a general festival the English martyrs who had not yet been canonized. Owing to a stringent rule of the Congregation of Sacred Rites, by which only *beati* are allowed to enjoy the honour of a festival, this petition was necessarily refused. But of late years fresh efforts have been made by Cardinal Manning and others, which have resulted in the beatification of the fifty-four. Though included in the Hagiology, they are not yet Saints, in the strict sense of the word, but when some are selected for canonization, John Fisher will certainly not be forgotten, and the title of this article will be justified.

* Lykewiſe out of the College of St. John came that famous martyr Doctor Greenwood, who ſuffered death vnder kinge Henrie for ye supremmacie.

† For in our time we may remember that famous learned father Mr. Richard Raynolds, doctor of divinitie and monke profeſſed in Sion, of the rule of St. Brigett, and Mr. William Exmewe, a Carthuſian profeſſed in London, both which came out of *Chriſtes* College and ſuffred martyrdom in the time of kinge Henrie the VIIIth.—*Life and Works of Bp Fisher*, vol. ii, E. E. T. S.

Certainly of all the fifty-four martyrs, the names of More and Fisher are by far the most prominent. More's character has always been deeply appreciated by Englishmen. The noble meekness with which he met his death condones, in their eyes, for all the errors into which his zeal of controversy may have betrayed him. But though he was not possessed of More's striking personality, the active works of Fisher's life have been far more potent for good.* He was as anxious to encourage learning in others as to acquire it himself. To him Cambridge owes both Christ's and St John's, and the influence Fisher has through those foundations exercised on the development of England cannot be estimated lightly.

Any discussion of the question whether the death of Bishop Fisher was legally justifiable lies outside the scope of this article. That question has been often discussed before and will be discussed again. His eulogists may revere him as a martyr; his detractors can only urge against him that at the beginning of the greatest controversy that has ever divided men, after a life spent in works of active benevolence, and when enfeebled by advanced age, he allowed himself to be used as a tool by bigots who sympathized with neither his disinterestedness nor his liberality of thought. This at least we may advance: if unaffected piety, modest learning, and thorough singleness of heart entitle a man to reverence, we may revere John Fisher. Placed in a position of the greatest influence as Confessor to the Lady Margaret, he remained quietly content with the preferment which came to him, and chose to further the cause of learning rather than his own interests. He might have played the part that Wolsey played, and risen to the height which Wolsey gained: he abstained deliberately. Educated

* For an account of the foundation of St John's see 'Johniana' of this number (p. 327).

as he had been in the religious tenets of the Church of Rome, he saw and tried to remedy some of her worst abuses, but he could not at the bidding of a king throw aside those principles which he had defended alike as a preacher and writer; and the death on the scaffold, which was his reward, he met in a meek but steadfast spirit, equalled but not surpassed by his friend and fellow-sufferer Sir Thomas More. Such was the man whose memory the Church of Rome has lately so fittingly enshrined. One might almost wish that the English Church could honour her champions in a similar fashion. But Fisher needs it not. Veneration, in the religious sense of the word, will never be paid him in England. But here, in his own Cambridge, and especially in those two great Colleges over whose foundation he watched with such loving care, and for whose good government he provided with such wise forethought, the memory of John Fisher will ever be kept green, and his name be revered and cherished.

C. P.

Obituary.

The Rev. Henry Cory Cory.

We have recently lost a member of our College whose death must not be allowed to pass without a notice in the *Eagle*. He may not have been a great scholar or mathematician, although he took a good degree in mathematics, but he has made a decided mark in the world.

He was born on July 8, 1826, at Green Lane, Redruth, Cornwall, being the son of Mathew Henry Eade and E. W. (Cory), his wife. He took the name of Cory in place of Eade on the death of his uncle, to whose property at St Keyne he succeeded. He was educated at Plymouth New Grammar School, and King's College, London. He entered St John's in 1845, took his B.A. degree in January 1849, having obtained the position of first Senior Optime, and proceeded M.A. in 1852. In 1882 he had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him by the University of Dublin. He was curate of Crawley, Hants, under Archdeacon Jacob in 1849, where he met the Rev. A. Dallas, who, finding that he had conceived a great love for Ireland, obtained him as his helper in the great movement of which the Irish Church Mission to the Roman Catholics is the result. A mission was soon established in Connemara, Co. Galway, and also in Dublin, towards the success of which Mr Eade proved himself a most valuable helper. He worked at Clifden, in Connemara, with the Rev. H. D'Arcy, the rector, who had lost his property in that district through the disastrous famine which desolated Ireland.

Mr D'Arcy, having taken Holy Orders, became the pastor of the parish where he had recently been the landlord. Mr Cory, then Eade, became one of the most efficient officers of the Society for Irish Church Missions, and spared no labour or expense in travelling about England to attend meetings in support of the cause, to which he devoted a large part of his private income, working also as a successful missionary, especially in Connemara. He also took a large part in the training of the agents employed by the Society. As a speaker he was well known in Cambridge, where he drew much attention to the cause, and greatly promoted its pecuniary success.

On the death of Mr D'Arcy he was appointed to be rector of Clifden, where he worked for many years and obtained the affection and respect of all classes, Romanist as well as Protestant, and he found much to attach him to that remote but beautiful place and its interesting inhabitants. The peasantry as well as the gentry esteemed him highly. A Roman Catholic curate was sent to Clifden to oppose him in every way, and for a time succeeded; but that success soon came to an end, and the priest in question was removed to some other place. Then Cory at once recovered his position in the hearts of the people—a position which he retained fully until it pleased God to take His servant to Himself. A few years since an ambitious man, newly introduced into the work of the Society, appears to have thought that Dr Cory stood in his way, and propagated reports against him injurious to his character. False reports, even though he may have believed them to be true, for when examined into they have been proved to be totally unfounded by the evidence of those who were best able to judge. All the Protestant gentry resident at and near to Clifden unanimously and spontaneously and publicly stated them to be devoid of any foundation; and the Roman Catholic gentry expressed the

same conviction by their conduct towards him. These charges were spread abroad in such a manner as not to allow any opening through which the action of the law could be appealed to for their refutation. Dr Cory has been therefore unable to clear his character *before the public* by refuting these calumnies, which might have been easily done if any legal mode could have been discovered by which to do it. The writer and others, who did take pains to discover the truth, arrived at the conclusion that they were devoid of all foundation. Dr Cory was a Canon of Tuam Cathedral. He was returning home with two of his nieces, who were to live with him at Clifden, when he was taken ill at Dublin in December last, and died there on January 9, 1887.

During H. C. Eade's residence as an undergraduate he took much interest in the Lady Margaret Boat Club, of which he was elected a member in October 1845. He rowed bow in the 2nd boat in the Lent races of 1847, and bow in the 1st boat in the Easter races of the same year, when the boat was second on the river. He was bow of the University crew in their match with the "Captains," and was Secretary of the Club during the Easter and October Terms of 1847 and the Lent Term of 1848. There was no Inter-University race in 1848, or he would probably have been one of the crew. He was captain, and rowed bow again in the Easter Term of 1848. In the October Term of that year he was again captain, and also in the early part of the succeeding Lent Term, but then resigned. The present writer is much indebted to Mr Bushe-Fox for this information concerning the boats, which he has kindly extracted from the minute-book of the Club.

CHARLES C. BABINGTON.

1886.

Rev George Henry Ainger, D.D. (B.A. 1842), who died October 6th at Whetton Tower, Rothburg, aged 67. He was Tutor of St Bees' College from 1849—1857, Principal from 1858—1870, Rural Dean of Rothburg, Northumberland, and Procurator for Lind's Garne.

Rev William Allen, M.A. (B.A. 1871), who died June 10, aged 39.

Rev Edward Samuel Bagshawe (B.A. 1857), who died December 9th at 22, Seafield Road, Brighton, aged 52.

Rev William Barnes (B.D. 1851), who died on October 7th. He was the Author of Poems of Rural Life in the Dorsetshire 'Dialect.' An obituary notice has already appeared in the *Eagle* XIV. pp. 231—236.

Ven. Edward Birch, M.A. (B.A. 1831), who died August 9th at Southport, aged 78. He was Vicar of Blackburn; Hon. Canon of Manchester 1862—1866, 1868—1878; Canon of Manchester 1866—1868; Rural Dean of Blackburn 1868—1877; Archdeacon of Blackburn 1877—1885.

Rev Jonathan Blackburne, M.A. (B.A. 1829), who died November 22nd at Leamington, aged 86.

Rev Edward Boden, M.A. (B.A. 1850), who died December 4th. He was Head Master of Clitheroe Grammar School; formerly Vice-Principal of Huddersfield College School.

Rev Thos. James Boys, M.A. (B.A. 1835), who died March 23rd at The Grange, Shiplake, Henley-on-Thames.

Rev Thomas Butler, M.A. (B.A. 1829), who died December 29th at Shrewsbury, aged 81. He was Canon of Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev Albert Nelson Butterworth (B.A. 1850), who died July 4th at Leamington, aged 59.

William Caister, LL.M. (B.A. 1877), who died May 8th, aged 30.

Edmund Thos. Chipp, Mus.D. (Mus.B. 1859), who died December 16th at Nice, aged 62. He was Organist of Ely Cathedral.

Rev Charles Whishaw Clubbe, M.A. (B.A. 1845), who died July 18th, aged 62, was Rector of Sigglesthorne, Hull.

Right Rev Henry Cotterill, D.D. (B.A. 1835), who died April 15 at Edinburgh, aged 74. He was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, and First Class Classical Tripos; Bishop of Edinburgh; Chaplain at Madras 1836—1847, Principal of Brighton College 1851—1856, Bishop of Grahamstown 1856; translated to Edinburgh 1872. An obituary notice has already appeared in the *Eagle* XIV. pp. 170—173.

Rev Arthur Gifford Durnford, M.A. (B.A. 1836), who died at Hindolveston on December 22nd, aged 77, was Vicar of Hindolveston, Norfolk.

Rev Charles Easther, M.A. (B.A. 1839), died November 10. He was Vicar of Kirburn, Great Driffield; formerly second Master of Richmond Grammar School 1839—1843, Headmaster of Kirkby-Ravensworth Grammar School 1843—1845, and Beverley Grammar School 1845—1878.

Rev John Edwards, M.A. (B.A. 1849), who died May 17th, was Vicar of Minety, Malmesbury.

Rev John Hammond Fiske, M.A. (B.A. 1815), who died June 4th at East Cliff House, Hastings, aged 93.

Rev William Gilder, M.A. (B.A. 1845), who died June 22nd at Margate, was Vicar of Mackworth, Derby.

Rev Clotworthy Gillmor, M.A., who died September 23rd, was Rector of Bow, Devon.

Rev Charles Dashwood Goldie, M.A. (B.A. 1847), who died January 11th, aged 60, was Vicar of St Ives, Hunts. An obituary notice has already appeared in the *Eagle* XIV. pp. 106, 107.

Rev Arthur Conrad Graystone, LL.M. (B.A. 1859), who died March 29th, aged 50.

Rev William Lane Hardisty, M.A. (B.A. 1843), who died October 17th, aged 67, was Rector of Everdon, Daventry: Assistant Master at Eton College 1852—1876.

Rev Robert Harkness, M.A. (B.A. 1848), who died November 22nd, was Rector of Wimborne, St Giles', Salisbury.

Charles Harris Ker Harper (B.A. 1880), who died January 16 at Cowper Villa, Westhill, St Leonards-on-Sea.

Rev George Edward Haviland, M.A. (B.A. 1846), who died November 30th, was Rector of Warbleton and Prebend of Hova Ecclesia in Chichester Cathedral.

Rev Richard Hibbs, M.A. (B.A. 1841), who died March 26th at 13, St Lawrence Road, North Kensington, aged 74, was Chaplain at Rotterdam and Utrecht 1876—1878.

Rev Augustus George How, ten-year man (B.D. 1868), who died April 23rd at Doynton, Bath, aged 72.

Rev John Frederick Isaacson, B.D., who died August 19th at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, aged 83. An obituary notice has already appeared in the *Eagle* XIV. pp. 236—241.

Rev James Chapman Isard, M.A. (B.A. 1851), who died March 3rd at Dover, aged 59.

Thomas Hymers Jackson (B.A. 1856), who died December 28th in London. He was formerly Master at Alston College, Preston.

Rev John Jessopp, M.A. (B.A. 1837), who died September 20th, aged 71, was Vicar of St Gregory's, Norwich. He was Consular Chaplain, Ostend, 1840—1844; and Chaplain to the King of the Belgians 1842—1865. Author of *Woman: in eight chapters*, 1851.

Rev Henry William Kirby, M.A. (B.A. 1853), who died in December, aged 67.

George John Laidman, who died November 23rd at Bournemouth, was a Member of the Bengal Civil Service.

Rev Samuel Webb Lloyd, M.A. (B.A. 1850), who died November 10th. He was Rector of Barham, Canterbury.

Rev Aaron Manby, (B.A. 1847), who died January 27th at Parkstone, Dorset, aged 61. Rector (1870) of Cotteret-with-Broadfield, Herts.

John Lewis Merivale (B.A. 1838), who died December 14th at Seagrove, Dawlish, aged 71, was formerly Senior Registrar of the Supreme Court.

George Moody, M.A. (B.A. 1856), Barrister-at-Law, who died November 22nd at Brixton, aged 54, was called to the Bar in 1862 and joined the Midland Circuit.

Rev Henry Morgan (LL.B. 1822), who died on November 3rd at Great Malvern, aged 88.

Professor John Morris, who died January 7th in London. An obituary notice has already appeared in the *Eagle* XIV. pp. 104, 105.

Rev Francis Morse, M.A. (B.A. 1842), who died September 18th at The Park, Nottingham, aged 68. He was educated at Shrewsbury Grammar School and graduated 7th Classic and 14th among the Senior Optimes in 1842. In 1863 he was Hulsean Lecturer, and in the following year was appointed to the Vicarage of St Mary's, Nottingham. Subsequently he became Rural Dean and Prebend of Norwell Overhill in Southwell Cathedral. He was also Chairman of the first Nottingham School-board.

Rev William Martin Mungeam, (B.A. 1837), who died July 29th, was Reader at Christ Church, Newgate Street, London.

Henry Roberts, M.A. (B.A. 1859), who died September 25th at Oakmount, Burnley, Lancashire.

Rev William Muskett, M.A. (B.A. 1872), who died November 11th, was Rector of Newbiggin, Temple-Sowerby, Penrith.

Rev William Kay Robinson, M.A. (B.A. 1853), who died May 16th at the Rectory, Walwyn's Castle,

Haverfordwest. He was sometime Head Master of Wymondham School.

Rev John Stephenson Rugely, M.A. (B.A. 1841), who died November 10th at Cambridge, aged 72. He graduated 8th among the Senior Optimes.

Rev Robert Matthew Sharpe, (B.A. 1841), who died April 14th, aged 71, was Vicar of Anslow, Burton-on-Trent.

Rev Alpheus Slight, M.A. (B.A. 1845), who died December 2nd, aged 73, was Vicar of Alkmonton, Derby, from 1848.

Rev Thomas Dusautoy Sampson Smith, (B.A. 1845), who died December 12th, aged 64, was Rector of Hannington, Basingstoke, from 1869.

Rev Edwin Story, M.A. (B.A. 1853), who died February 1st at Stoke Newington, aged 58.

Rev John Tatham (B.A. 1850), who died April 19th at Streatham, aged 65, Perpetual Curate of Rydal (1857).

Rev Thomas Isaac Walton, M.A. (B.A. 1855), who died October 2nd at St Leonard's-on--Sea, aged 57. He was formerly Rector of Ickleford, Herts.

Rev John Watson, M.A. (B.A. 1838), who died January 3rd at Orton Longueville, aged 76, was Rector there from 1863.

Rev John Cordeux Wetherell, M.A. (B.A. 1861), who died July 26th, aged 51. He was Vicar of St Peter's, Brockley.

Rev Edward Whieldon, M.A. (B.A. 1847), who died September 1st at Hales Hall, Cheadle, aged 61, was appointed Perpetual Curate of Croxden in 1863.

Rev John Whitehurst, M.A. (B.A. 1860), who died December 4th, aged 48, was Rector of Farnborough, Wantage.

Rev William Whitworth, M.A. (B.A. 1839), who died December 6th, was Rector of Taxall, Stockport.

Rev Edward Chapman Wilshire, M.A. (B.A. 1842), who died April 14th, aged 68, was Vicar of Willoughton.

THE BACHELOR'S BRIEF.

(Suggested by the present depression).

A LADY fair, whose good advice
  Much weight with me doth carry,
Advises me to "break the ice"—
  In other words, to marry.
She tells me that a blooming bride
  Would all my troubles finish,
And that the marriage-knot, once tied,
  Would all my bills diminish.

She tells me that a single life
  Than sword and famine worse is,
And that a sympathetic wife
  Would much admire my verses.
That all my worries she would share,
  And all my pleasures double,
Would for my health and comfort care,
  And save "a world of trouble."

But what if haply one mouth more
  Should mean another twenty?
How should I for the hungry score
  Provisions find in plenty?
Their little bills would from the nest
  For food and raiment clamour;
And then big bills would do the rest,
  And bring me to the hammer.

And so, if nothing raise the price
  Of wheat and oats and barley,
'Tis safer *not* to break the ice,
  Nor with fair dames hold parley.
When good wheat in the market makes
  Scarce one pound ten the quarter,
The wise man, ere he takes a wife,
  Will ask, "Can I support her?"

No! Better far to bear the ills
  We know than rush to others:
The butcher's and the baker's bills
  No doubt are endless bothers;
But if to these should added be
  The bonnet and dressmaker,
Ere long the bailiff I should see,
  And then the undertaker.

Therefore I tell the lady fair
  Her cure is far too drastic,
And therefore cheerfully I bear
  My solitude monastic.
Yet 'neath the monkish robe severe
  There beats a heart still human,
Which grieves to own that far too dear
  Is the dear love of woman.

CÆLEBS.

UNDER THE PALMS.

PALERMO, *March* 25, 1883.

Under the palms at eve
  resting at last,—
cooled is the noonday heat,
  stilled is the blast;
freed from the heaving deck,
  sickness and qualms,
here I sit, here I rest
  under the palms.

Corsican mountain-tops
  yesterday rose,
sky-pointing rugged rocks
  holding the snows:
now the world-weary soul
  everything calms
in soft Sicilian groves
  under the palms.

Far from the fogs awhile
  here let me be,
orange and lemon leaves
  whispering to me,
where all with savour sweet
  nature embalms,
hazily, lazily,
  under the palms.

O sunny southern land,
  some day should I
see thee again and here
  sicken to die,

send me not home to rest,
sing me no psalms;—
lay me here, leave me here,
under the palms!

IN THE BALCONY.

SIRACUSA, *April* 16, 1883.

'Tis the Great Harbour, Syrakuse:
the midnight seems so clear and still
that yonder temple-shafts of Zeus
may almost greet me from the hill.
My soul within me stirs to-night,
and back to old time wanders free,
while I look down on moonbeams bright
that dance along the flickering sea.

And lo the waters fill with ships,
quaint galleys of the Greeks of old,
and many a sweeping oar-blade dips,
and many a helmet gleams with gold;
and many a paean rises high,
the wild mad voice of war let loose,
from champions sworn to win or die
for Athens and for Syrakuse.

I see the tortured eager throngs
that line the walls or crowd the strand:
to them more cruel fear belongs
than those who combat hand to hand;
to them the ever freshening swell
of battle cries the breezes bear,
and shrieks of pain too surely tell
stern bloody work is doing there.

And loud the cheers 'On, Dorians, on!
save wife and child from bondage vile,
and smite them, slay them, sire and son,
who dared assail our sacred isle!'
'Hurrah for Pallas' chosen seat!
now shew whose trueborn sons ye be,
Athenians!—if ye lose the fleet,
how shall ye cross the homeward sea?'

There, there,—'tis o'er:—the Dorians press
with charging beaks and yell of scorn
on Attic barks in dire distress
and wild disorder backward borne.
O sea-queen of the violet crown,
whose walls obedient waters kiss,
must then thy glory all go down
in such an agony as this?

'tis o'er indeed, and sword and spear
this day at least their work have done;
and back they hie to festive cheer
for whom night falls on victory won;
and while 'mid wine and merry sound
they tell their doughty deeds with pride,
full many a corpse the haven round
is drifting on the reckless tide.

Day dawns again, no battle raves,—
these steeped in wine and those in woe,—
and on the shore the gentle waves
the dismal wrecks unheeded throw.
Yon shattered hulls and riven spars,
worthy no more the name of fleet,
tell of the grim and deadly jars
when Dorian and Ionian meet.

COLLEGE BILL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PALACE, HEREFORD,
28 *Dec.* 1886.

DEAR MR EDITOR,

I think you will find that Mr Thos. Hutchinson's son, whom you have not succeeded in tracing (Editorial note on Wordsworth's letter published in No. 81 of the *Eagle*, p. 244), is beneficed in my diocese, at Kimbolton near Leominster, his address being

Rev. T. Hutchinson,
Grantsfield,
Leominster.

I suppose him to have taken his B.A. degree in 1838 (from St John's), and his M.A. in 1841. *His* son is a solicitor in Hereford.

Faithfully yours,
J. HEREFORD.

I *think* H. H. Hughes was his Tutor.

[Dr Hymers writes to the same effect, adding, that Mary Hutchinson, the poet Wordsworth's wife, was Mr Hutchinson's aunt.]

OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term, 1887.

An interesting memorial of a well-spent life has been sent us by the Rev Professor Pritchard, one of our Honorary Fellows. It is entitled *Annals of our School Life* (Oxford: printed for private distribution only), and is addressed to the 'old boys' of the Clapham Grammar School. Dr Pritchard was the founder and first Head-master of this school (1834—1862), which under his guidance rose to high distinction, numbering among its alumni Dean Bradley, Sir George Grove, Mr. Hemming Q.C., George and Francis Darwin, and others of note in many walks of life. Last May nearly a hundred of the 'old boys' entertained their old Schoolmaster at a dinner in London, the Dean of Westminster presiding. The proceedings were of a very touching and gratifying kind, and the affectionate relations between guests and hosts spoke much for the character of the old school life. The immediate occasion of the gathering was stated to be the recent award to Dr Pritchard of the Astronomical Society's Gold Medal and his election to the Honorary Fellowship of St John's. The *Annals* have been compiled by way of commemorating these events and putting on record the principles of education that were adopted or introduced at Clapham half a century ago. Incidentally Dr Pritchard gives us the history of his own early education at Merchant Taylors', Christ's Hospital and elsewhere, and of his progress through St John's to a Fellowship in 1832. Details are given of the old college methods of instruction and examination—not always changed for the better nowadays. Here is one specimen. "Our lectures were *viva voce;* not truly lectures in the usual sense of the term, but strictly catechetical, and on subjects for the most part prepared beforehand. We sat on chairs ranged round the walls of the room, with the tutor at a small table in the midst. We had nothing in our hands excepting an unannotated copy of some classical author, or were presented in our turns with a cardboard on which diagrams were drawn relating to the mathematical subject before us. Then came the logomachies between the tutor and the undergraduate; often amusing enough, and frequently very instructive to those who came seriously to learn;

sometimes they were tedious, the results varying with the skill of the tutor and the capacity of the examinee. One consequence of this arrangement was that both tutors and students became in due course well acquainted with the attainments and mental capacities of the men in each year, and we could always make a reasonable guess at each man's final place in the Tripos." Dr Pritchard had the insight and foresight to introduce into the educational work of Clapham, which was based on sound classical and mathematical training, so much of science as might lead to accurate thinking on and sympathetic observation of the facts of nature. Dean Bradley has gratefully owned (*Nineteenth Century*, March 1884) the value of these lessons: "we gained," he says, "if not any very large amount of scientific knowledge, yet a sense of the greatness and importance of the world of science, whose door was at least set ajar for us, a sense that once given us nothing could efface. It became impossible for any one of us to look henceforth on science as a foe."

Many are the expressions of loyal attachment to our 'venerable College' to be found in Dr Pritchard's pages, and every Johnian should feel his own devotion quickened as he reads them.

The Rev J. H. Lupton, formerly Fellow of the College and now Sur-master at St Paul's School, has been appointed Hulsean Lecturer for the current year.

The report that Dr Pearson, Bishop of Newcastle, Australia, was about to return to this country seems to have been at least premature. Another appointment to the Vicarage of Blackburn, which the newspapers said he had accepted, was lately announced.

The legacy of nearly £10,500 left by our late Fellow, the Rev E. G. Hancock, to the Council of the Senate for University purposes, is to be devoted to the building of a new wing of the University Library, and the Senate have agreed that Mr Hancock's name shall be permanently associated with that portion of the structure.

The Rev W. Warren (First Class Moral Sciences Tripos 1877), late Fellow of the College, has been appointed to the Vicarage of Horningsey, vacant by the institution of Mr Rudd to the Rectory of Freshwater.

Ds H. H. B. Ayles, Naden Divinity Student, has gained the Crosse Theological Scholarship, tenable for three years.

Ds J. L. A. Paton, Scholar of the College, has gained the second Chancellor's Medal for Classical Studies.

At the recent Examinations for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees of the University of London, C. A. M. Pond (one of our Editors) gained the University Scholarship in Classics, and G. S. Turpin the University Scholarships in Physics and in Chemistry.

M. A. Fenton, B.A., has been appointed Demonstrator of Comparative Anatomy to the University.

Dr Parkinson and Professor Liveing have been elected Members of the Financial Board. Mr Henry Wace has been appointed an Examiner for the Le Bas Prize; Mr J. T. Ward an Examiner for the Bell and Abbott Scholarships; Mr Heitland an Examiner for the Members' Latin Essay Prize; Mr Wace and Mr W. F. Smith Examiners for the Previous Examination; Mr Haskins for the General, and Messrs Cox and G. C. Moore Smith for the Special Examination; Mr Whitaker for the Carus Prizes; Dr Besant an Elector to the Plumian Professorship, Dr D. Mac Alister an Elector to the Professorships of Zoology and of Experimental Physics; Prof. A. Macalister an Elector to the Downing Professorship of Medicine; Prof. Marshall and Rev J. B. Mayor Electors to the Professorship of Mental Philosophy and Logic.

Ds H. T. E. Barlow, Second Class Classical Tripos, Part I, 1885, and Second Class Theological Tripos, Part I, 1886, has been elected a Naden Divinity Student in the room of Ds C. A. A. Scott.

Mr Ashe, the companion of Bishop Hannington in Uganda, has returned in safety to England. He has been holding meetings in various parts of the country on behalf of the Church Missionary Society, and giving an account of the events which led to the murder of the Bishop, and of his own escape. Mr Ashe has kindly promised us a paper on his African experiences for the June number of the *Eagle*.

The Rev W. H. Browne (B.A. 1870) has gone out to Kurdistan on a mission to the remnant of the ancient Assyrian Church of the Nestorians. "In spite of all the persecution they have suffered, and the tyranny that continually galls them; in spite of the temptation to apostatize to Mohammedanism for the honour and wealth that would accrue to the converts to Islam; in spite of large bribes offered to the Patriarch, and advantages for lesser individuals which might induce them to submit to the Papacy—this gallant, though impoverished and oppressed people have retained their ancient belief and organization up to the present day." They have sent an appeal for the assistance of one or two English clergymen to aid them in establishing schools and otherwise improving the education of their clergy, and with the sanction of the Archbishop a Mission has been founded for carrying out this fraternal work.

Mr R. W. Hogg, Fellow of the College, has been appointed a Mathematical Master at Christ's Hospital, London.

The Rev W. S. Kelley M.A., formerly curate at St Peter's, Eaton Square, joined the Cambridge Mission at Delhi last autumn; he is the fourth member of the Mission supplied

by St John's. Mr Allnutt, who has been at Delhi since 1879, is Principal of the Mission College and High School, and a Fellow of the Punjáb University, to which the College is affiliated. In a letter from him published last year we notice that he received an invitation to act as umpire at a public discussion between supporters of orthodox Hinduism and a champion of the Arya Samáj. A popular addition to the athletics of the students has been made by the starting of a cadet company, which appears to be a novelty in India; and a successful conversazione for members of the College Club and their friends is quaintly described in an extract from a native newspaper.

On the second and third Wednesdays of Lent Special Services consisting of an Address and the latter part of the Commination have been held in the Chapel at 9.30 p.m.

Under the title of *An Easter Vacation in Greece* Dr Sandys is about to publish an account of his visit to Greece during the Spring of 1886. The volume will consist of a Journal, followed by two Appendices: (1) on the literature of Greek travel and topography, and (2) time-tables of Greek steamers and railways. The latter have never before been published in a collected form. It will also include a Map of the principal routes of travel, and a Plan of Olympia.

A handsome volume, bearing the College arms on its light-blue cover, has been presented to the Library by the Syndics of the Clarendon Press, Oxford. It is called *The Pilgrimage to Parnassus, with the two parts of the Return from Parnassus: three Comedies performed in St John's College, Cambridge, A.D. MDXCVII—MDCI*, and is edited from MSS newly discovered in the Bodleian Library by the Rev W. D. Macray. The interest of the plays as illustrating University manners at the end of the 16th century is great, but it is enhanced by certain references to "sweete Mr Shakespeare" that help us to estimate the position he held in popular favour. We must not further anticipate in the Chronicle the paper on this Johnian trilogy which Mr Mullinger has promised us for next term. Meanwhile we refer our readers to an article on the subject in the *Cambridge Review* (Jan. 26 and Feb. 2, 1887).

The following books by Members of the College have recently appeared:—*Catalogue of the Birds of Suffolk, with an introduction and remarks on their distribution* (Van Voorst), by Churchill Babington, D.D.; *Chapters on English Metre* (University Press), by Prof. J. B. Mayor; *Companion to Weekly Problem Papers* (Macmillan), by Rev J. J. Milne; *A Junior Course of Practical Zoology* (Smith, Elder and Co.), by Prof. A. Milnes Marshall, F.R.S.; *School Readings in the Greek Testament* (Macmillan), by Rev A. Calvert; *The Gospel of St John: a*

verbatim translation from the Vatican MS (Sonnenschein), by F. A. Paley; *Thirteen Satires of Juvenal, with a commentary:* fourth edition, revised and enlarged (Macmillan), by Prof. J. E. B. Mayor. The first number of the *Classical Review* has been published; it is edited by Prof. J. B. Mayor.

The following awards were made at the Annual Election to Open Scholarships and Exhibitions in December 1886.

Foundation Scholarships:—

J. H. Reeves, Surrey County School, £80 a year for Mathematics;
T. Nicklin, Shrewsbury School, £60 a year for Classics;
J. T. Hewitt, South Kensington, £60 a year for Natural Science;
E. T. Bennett, University College School, £50 a year for Mathematics;
W. J. Dobbs, Wolverhampton School, £50 a year for Mathematics.

Minor Scholarships (*£50 a year*):—

L. B. Radford, Mansfield School, for Classics;
R. A. Lehfeldt, private tuition, for Natural Science;
O. W. Owen, Liverpool Institute, for Mathematics;
S. B. Wynne Willson, Cheltenham College, for Classics.

Exhibitions:—

J. J. Alexander, Queen's College, Belfast, for Mathematics;
F. F. Blackman, St Bartholomew's Hospital, for Natural Science;
B. Constantine, Bradford Grammar School, for Classics;
T. Neal, private tuition, for Hebrew.

The following members of the College were elected Members of Parliament last year, 1886.

John Bigwood (Con.) ..... *Middlesex, Brentford.*
Sir Wm. Cunliffe Brooks, Bart. (Con.) ..... *Cheshire, Altrincham.*
Leonard H. Courtney (Un.-Lib.) ..... *Cornwall, Bodmin.*
Sir John Eldon Gorst (Con.) ..... *Chatham.*
Rt. Hon. W. T. Marriott (Con.) ..... *Brighton.*
Francis Sharpe Powell (Con.) ..... *Wigan.*
Rt. Hon. Sir H. J. Selwyn-Ibbetson, Bart. (Con.) *Essex, Epping.*
Rt. Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers (Un.-Lib.) .. *Wolverhampton, S.*

Mr. Leonard Courtney is Chairman of Committees; Mr. Marriott is Judge Advocate General; and Sir John Gorst is Under Secretary of State for India.

JOHNIANA.

We arrived at Cambridge on the first of May, and I was admitted member of St John's College on the day following. First I was examined by my tutor, then by the senior dean, and then by the Master, who all made me but construe a verse or two apiece in the Greek Testament, except the Master, who asked me both in that and in Plautus and Horace too. Then I went to the registerer to be registered member of the College, and so the whole work was done.... Our master they say is a mighty high proud man, but God be thank'd, I know nothing of that as yet by my own experience. His name is Doctor Gower, and it was him that first brought up the having of terms in the College, without the keep of every one of which we can have no degrees.

He came from Jesus Colledge to be made Master here, and he was so sevear there that he was commonly called the divel of Jesus; and when

he was made master here some unlucky schollars broke this jest upon him—that now the divel was entered into the herd of swine; for us Ionians are called abusively hoggs.

Abraham de la Pryme: Diary (1690); Surtees Society, No. 34 (Extracted from the Michaelmas number of the *Christ's College Magazine*).

....That most famous and fortunate nurse of all learning, Saint *John's* in *Cambridge*, that at that time was an University within itselfe shining so farre above all other Houses, Halls and Hospitals whatsoever, that no College in the Towne was able to cōpare with the tithe of her students, having (as I have heard grave men of credit report) moe candles light in it, every winter morning before foure of the clocke, then the foure of the clocke bell gave strokes: till she (I say) as a pittying mother, put to her helping hand, and sent from her fruitful wombe sufficient scholers, both to support her owne weale, and also to supply all other inferior foundations defects, and namely, that royal erection of *Trinitie* Colledge, which the Universitie Orator in an Epistle to the Duke of Somerset aptly termed *Colonia deducta* from the Suburbs of St *John's*.

Robert Greene: Arcadia (preface) 1616; (Extracted from Hartshorne's "*Book Rarities in Cambridge*," p. 256).

S. John's did then so flourish, as Trinity College, that princely House now, at the first erection was but *Colonia deducta* out of S. John's, not only for their Master, Fellows, and Scholars, but also (which is more) for their whole both order of learning and discipline of manners. And yet to this day, it never took Master but such as was bred up before in S. John's, doing the duty of a good *colonia* to her *Metropolis*, as the ancient cities in Greece, and some yet in Italy, to this day, are accustomed to do.

Ascham: Scholemaster, pp. 167, 168 (edition 1711).

Nor do I wonder at the worthy Schoolmaster, Roger Ascham, when he says in one of his letters from Germany to Mr John Raven, of John's College, "Tell Mr Mader I will drink with him now a carouse of wine; and would to God he had a vessel of Rhenish wine; and perchance, when I come to Cambridge, I will so provide here, that every year I will have a little piece of Rhenish wine."

Longfellow: Hyperion, i, 8.

It has been for a long time my practice, due to a hint from the late Mr Todhunter, always to require to see an attempt and an exact statement of his difficulty from a pupil of any problem that he says he is unable to solve, and which appears to me to be within his reach. The reason is, first, that I may see where the precise difficulty is, and so know what it is that I have to explain; and, still more, because in the act of setting forth the difficulty the obscurity has a habit of disappearing.

W. H. H. Hudson: Address to Education Society (Journal of Education, March 1887).

Haud secus lustri Lupa Vaticani
Romuli faecem bibit et bibendum
Porrigit poclo, populisque et ipsis
Regibus aureo.
Non ita aeterni Wittakerus acer
Luminis vindex patriaeque lumen
Dixit aut sensit.

[William Whitaker, 16th Master, 1586—95.]

Andrew Melville: Anti-tami-cami-categoria (1620).

When the funeralls of the lady Margaret were ended and donne, the executors began further to consulte for execution of her will. Specially towchinge the Statutes of Chriſtes College, and erection of St. Johns

College in Cambridge, wherin becauſe my lord of Rocheſter had alwaies before more largely dealt then any other, they thought no man ſo fitt to accompliſh that buſiness as he, who being the only meane and firſt mover of her to ſuch godly enterpriſes, was alſo beſt acquainted with her meaning therin: whervpon the other executors by generall conſent and aſſent reſigned vnto him the whole authoritie, by publicke inſtrument in writinge: which he for the great deſire he had to ſatiſfie that vertuous ladies laſt will in ſo meritorious a cauſe did not vnwillingly accept. And therefore returning to Cambridge he proceeded in that godly purpoſe with great dilligence. And becauſe Chriſtes College was cleane furniſhed in her life time (as before is declared) the cheefe care that remayned was for the College of St. John ye Evangelift, which was in manner nowe to be builte wholly after her death, cheefly at her coſt and charges, as by her teſtament ſhe had willed, although he added therto no ſmall ſome out of his owne purſe, for although ſhe of her meere liberalitie gave by her laſt will and Teſtament to this College a portion of land for maintaynance of a maiſter and fyftie ſchollers in vertue cunning and service of god, (as her will mentioneth) with all kinds of furniture & ſervantes needfull in every office, after ye manner and forme of other Colleges in Cambridge, yet did he not only beare a portion of the buildinge vpon his owne charge, but alſo much augmented it in poſſeſſions, foundinge there four fellowſhipps, a reader of an hebrew lecture, a reader of a Greeke lecture, four examiner readers, and four vnder readers to helpe the principall reader; and becauſe the price of victuals and other things began faſt to ryſe he gave to euery one a ſome of money to be weekly divided in augmenting the fellowes commons. Thus did this godly man not only beſtowe his labour, care, and ſtudie in executing the will of the noble ladie the foundreſſe; but alſo adde much therto of his owne purſe, to the accompliſhment and making perfect of that fair College, beſides the wholesome ſtatutes and ordinances moſt prudently by him penned, and many godly deeds by him executed. For the continewall obſervation and maintaynence whereof he gave good landes to the College for ever, as most cleerly maie appeare by ye auncient record which he left in wrytinge, and ye ſtatutes of the ſame college, if ſince that time they be not altered, and corrupted. Lykewyſe his librarie of bookes (which was thought to be ſuch as no Byſhop in Europe had ye lyke) with all his hangings, plate, and veſſell, for hall, chamber, butterie, and kitchin, he gave longe before his death, to the ſaid College of St. John by a deed of guifte, and put ye houſe in poſſeſſion thereof by guifte of his owne handes, and then by Indenture borrowed all the ſaid bookes an ſtuffe of them againe, to have the vſe therof during his lyfe. But at his apprehenſion all theſe things were converted an other way and ſpoiled by certaine Commiſſioners ſent from the king for the ſame purpoſe. And for a perpetuall memorie of his hartye good will and love borne towardes the college, he cauſed a little Chappell to be builded neere to the high Altar of the great Chappell, ſett therein a Tombe of white marble finely wrought, minding there to have reſted his bodye amonge them, yf god had not afterwardes diſpoſed him otherwiſe, and for as much as of the two regions the North and the South, into which England is divided he noted the North to be more barraine of learninge, and ſo ruder in manners then the South, he provided in the ſame Statutes that the greater part as well of the ſellowes, as of the ſchollers ſhould alwais be received out of the North partes: not of parcialite and affeccion that he being borne in the north might ſeeme to beare to his native countrey, but in reſpect of the need which he of his great wiſdome and providence did eaſily ſee to require, wherby it is come to paſſe, that theſe two Colleges (by which Cambridge is ſince that time much bewtified) have not only in ſhort ſpace brought forth a great number of learned men, well inſtructed in all ſciences and knowledge of the three learned tongues, to the ſingular benefit of the Church of god, and commonwelth of this realme, but have alſo ſent out of them ſome holy martyrs.

Author unknown: Life and Letters of Bishop Fisher, vol. ii (Early English Text Society).

Medical Examinations, December 1886.

First M.B.

Chemistry and Physics (48).

Mag Edwards, J. H.
Ds Evans, F.P.
Godson, A. H.
Hankin
Holman Hunt
Horton-Smith
Ds Mason
Wright
Young, F. C.

Elementary Biology (29).

Ds Evans, F. P.
Hankin
Newnham

Second M.B.

Anatomy and Physiology (41).

Ds Chaplin
Ds Curwen
Punch

Pharmacy (63).

Ds Chaplin
Cowell
Ds Lloyd, G. T.
Philpot
Simmons, W. W.
Ds Wait
Ds Ware

Third M.B.

Part I (21).

Ds Harrison
Ds Jones, H. R.
Ds Kerr
Ds Shore
Ds Williams, A. H.

Part II (22).

Mag Bond
Mag Nicholls

Bachelor of Surgery (13)

Mag Bond
Ds Jones, H. R.
Ds Kerr
Ds Shore

General Athletic Club.

The scheme has now been one Term on trial, and if its present promise is realised its success is assured. Last Term it numbered 215 members, while the confidence inspired by the new general organization cannot be better exemplified than in the fact, which if prophesied a year ago would have only met with ridicule, that for the first time for many years the Clubs of the College, including the L.M.B.C., are free from debt, and this without drawing on the new fund. For this result we have to thank the patriotic energy of the President, and of the Treasurer of the Boat Club, whose efforts resulted in raising the required sum of £260. The Committee has lost the services of Mr Hogg, who has gone down, and of L. H. K. Bushe Fox, Mr Harker taking the place of the former, and the Lawn Tennis Club being represented by G. E. D. Brown. Subscriptions have come in well this Term, and so far there is no sign of their falling off. We hope the time is not far off when the names of all resident members of the College will appear on the Club books.

Athletic Club.

President—Mr W. Barnett.
Committee—Messrs H. D. Rolleston, H. S. Ware, C. S. H. Brereton, H. C. Barraclough, C. H. Heath, F. W. Philpot, L. E. Wilson, H. H. Brindley, W. C. Kendall, H. C. Newbery, C. Collison, and L. Norman.
Hon. Sec.—Mr W. Greenstock.

The meeting was held on Monday and Tuesday, February 14th and 15th, under favourable circumstances. The Strangers' sprint (which was judged by Messrs Eliot and Fardell) yielded some splendid racing, especially in the second round and final heat. The most notable performance among the closed events was Kendall's wide jump of 20ft 6¼in, which bids fair to his getting possession of the colours later on. Philpot secured the distance races, though he left his effort in the mile almost too long. Kinman came to the front in three events.

100 *Yards Race.—First Heat:* H. S. Mundahl, 1; C. S. H. Brereton, owed 1yd, 2; C. E. Halstead, 0. Won easily by a yard and a half. Time, 11⅘sec.—*Second Heat:* G, W. Kinman and W. Gregory, w.o.—*Final Heat:* Kinman, 1; Brereton, 2; Mundahl, 0; L. Norman, 0. Won by a yard and a half. Time, 11sec.

120 *Yards Handicap.—First Heat:* T. W. Parry, 7yds, 1; W. C. Kendall, 3yds, 2; C. S. H. Brereton, scratch, 0; W. Harris, 6yds, 0; F. G. Cole, 7yds, 0. Won by nearly two yards. Time, 12⅘secs.—*Second Heat:* A. H. Bindloss, 3½yds, 1; H. S. Mundahl, 2yds, 2; S. Lewis, 4yds, 0; J. A. Beaumont, 4½yds, 0; C. E. Halstead, 7yds, 0. Won by a yard. Time, 12⅘secs.—*Third Heat:* W. H. Spragg, 10yds, 1; L. Norman, scratch, 2; W. Gregory, 5½yds. 0; W. H. Verity, 9yds, 0. Won by two yards and a half. Time, 12⅘secs.—*Final Heat:* Spragg, 1; Parry, 2; Kendall, 3; Mundahl, 0; Bindloss, 0. Won by a yard; two yards between second and third. Time, 12⅗secs.

Wide Jump.—W. C. Kendall, 20ft 2in, 1; H. S. Mundahl, 18ft 5½in, 2; C. S. H. Brereton, 0. Kendall afterwards jumped 20ft 6¼in.

Half-Mile Handicap.—A. E. Monro, 45yds, 1; M. H. Hayward, 45yds, 2; H. S. Mundahl, scratch, 0; L. Norman, 11yds, 0; S. Lewis, 25yds, 0; B. Ellis, 30yds, 0; W. Gregory, 35yds, 0. Ellis stopped whilst leading four hundred yards from home. Monro won by five yards. Time, 2min 10⅘secs.

Hurdle Race, 120 yards, 10 flights.—W. C. Kendall, owed 1yd, 1; G. D. White, 2; H. S. Mundahl, scratch, 0. The last-named retired at the third hurdle, White fell at the seventh flight, and Kendall won very easily. Time, 20⅕sec.

Quarter-Mile Race.—G. W. Kinman, 1; C. S. H. Brereton, owed 5yds, 2; L. Norman, 0; W. Gregory, 0. Brereton, finding victory impossible thirty yards from home, did not keep himself fully extended to the end, and Kinman won by six yards; no others finished. Time, 54⅘sec.

Putting the Weight.—L. E. Wilson, penalised 1ft, 31ft, 1; H. S. Mundahl, 24ft 11in, 2.

One Mile Race.—F. W. Philpot, owed 20 yds, 1; W. A. Russell, 2; W. F. Moulton, 3; M. H. Hayward, 0. When two laps had been traversed Moulton was leading Philpot by a yard. The former drew away a few yards coming up by the wall, but on getting into the home stretch Russell came unexpectedly to the front, and looked like winning, but Philpot was equal to the occasion, although he left his effort almost too long, and, forging in front in the last two strides, won by half a foot. Time, 4min 50sec.

Strangers' Race, 120 *Yards Handicap.—First Heat:* H. M. Fletcher, Trinity, 1yd, 1; E. O'F. Kelly, Caius, 6yds, 2; H. J. Davies, Trinity, 4yds, 0; A. W. Thompson, Emmanuel, 9yds, 0. Davies nearly fell at the start, and was not in the hunt. Kelly was leading up to the last few strides, but Fletcher won on the post by a few inches. Time, 12½sec.—*Second Heat:* F. P. Owen, Jesus, 5yds, 1; F. T. Galsworthy, Trinity, 6yds, 2; R. Knight, Emmanuel, 7yds, 0; O. Seligman, Trinity Hall, 8yds, 0; E. S. Fardell, Trinity, scratch, did not start, owing to an injured knee. Won by scarcely a foot. Time, 12½sec.—*Third Heat:* R. W. Turner, Trinity Hall, 5yds, 1; J. Le Fleming, Clare, 4yds, 2; H. G. Woolf, Trinity, 7yds, 0. Le Fleming got fast away, but Turner beat him twenty yards from home, and won by a yard and a half. Time, 12⅘sec.—*Fourth Heat:* A. W. T. Perowne, King's, 3yds, 1; Hon. E. A. Pomeroy, Trinity, 5yds, 2; H. J. Mordaunt, King's, 6yds, 0; C. N. Roberson, Emmanuel, 7yds, 0. Won easily by two yards. Time, 12½sec.—*Fifth Heat:* C. H. Cordeux, Clare, 6yds, 1; C. C. Mott, Selwyn, 6yds, 2; E. J. Barff, Trinity Hall, 3yds, 0; T. Carlyon, Emmanuel, 7yds, 0; W. M. Grimley, Caius, 9yds, 0. A bad start. Won by a yard and a half. Mott finished barely a foot ahead of Barff. Time, 12sec.—*Second Round—First Heat:* Cordeux, 1; Perowne, 2; Le Fleming, 0; Turner, 0; Galsworthy, 0. A splendid race, and won by a foot; the rest close up. Time, 12sec.—*Second Heat:* Fletcher, 1; Pomeroy, 2; Owen, 0; Kelly, 0; Mott, 0. Another grand race, Fletcher winning very cleverly by half a foot. Time, 12½sec.—*Final Heat:* Cordeux, 1; Perowne, 2; Pomeroy, 3; Fletcher, 0. Cordeux was never caught, and won by two feet from Perowne, who challenged Pomeroy twenty yards from home, and secured second honours by a few inches. Fletcher was unable to get up to his men this time. Time, 12sec.

Freshmen's Race, 200 *Yards.*—L. Norman, w.o.

High Jump.—T. W. Parry, 5ft, 1; H. Hanmer, 4ft 10in, 2; W. C. Kendall, 0; H. S. Mundahl, 0.

Boating Men's 100 *Yards Race.*—G. W. Kinman, 1; J. A. Beaumont, 2; W. Harris, 3; G. Godwin, 0. Won by half a dozen yards; a good race for second place, which Beaumont gained by half a foot. Time, 11sec.

350 *Yards Handicap.*—W. C. Kendall, 8yds, 1; C. S. H. Brereton, scratch, 2; H. S. Mundahl, 5yds, 3; A. H. Bindloss, 8yds, 0; W. Gregory, 10yds, 0; J. A. Beaumont, 13yds, 0. Won by four yards; three yards between second and third. Time, 40sec.

Three Miles Handicap.—F. W. Philpot, scratch, 1; C. T. Phillips, 250yds, 2; C. S. H. Brereton, 250yds, 0; B. Ellis, 300yds, 0. Ellis and Brereton retired after going a mile. Philpot took the lead from Phillips at rather more than half the distance, and won easily by one hundred and fifty yards. Time, 16min 9⅘sec.

Consolation Race, 300 *Yards.*—Bindloss, 1; Mundahl, 2. Won by ten yards. Time, 35⅕sec.

Gyps' Handicap, 200 *Yards.—First Heat:* Kirby, scratch, 1; Newns, 5yds, 2. Won easily.—*Second Heat:* G. Diver, 20yds, 1; H. Clare, 30yds, 2. Won rather easily by two yards.—*Third Heat:* G. Bowman, 25yds, 1; W. N. Coulson, 10yds, 2. Won by three yards.—*Final Heat:* Bowman, 1; Diver, 2; Coulson, 3; Kirby, 4. Won by two yards; a similar distance between second and third. Time, 23sec.

Rugby Union Football Club.

At the time the last account went to press the Rugby team was playing at its best. With a regular succession of matches and the full team playing, we shewed a better combined game and better condition as a whole.

On Friday, Nov. 26th, we had an even match with Jesus, well contested from beginning to finish, and had somewhat hard luck in being beaten. The usefulness of a large enthusiastic crowd was proved by the spirited play shewn. During the second half we were rarely out of our opponents' XXV, and had the game lasted a few minutes longer, could hardly have failed to score again. Jesus led off with a goal and 2 tries, against which we could only get 1 goal and one try. Both tries were obtained by Kendall, who was in his best form. Greenstock's punts were very useful and well judged, Hibbert also played well and the forwards worked hard without exception.

Monday, Nov. 29th, we again defeated Caius on our ground, after a rather slow match, by one goal to nothing. Roseveare, by a good run, obtained the try, which Greenstock converted into a goal. A. J. Wilson, Hibbert, Mason, Russell, and Stacey played well.

Wednesday, Dec. 1st, we played Leys School on their ground: a bad pass of Hibbert's gave them a try, by which they won the match, though we had all the best of the game. Greenstock made two feeble drops at goal when he might have passed or run in himself. White particularly, Kendall, and L. E. Wilson played a hard game and Stacey did good work in the scrummage.

This was practically the end of our season, as our next few matches had to be abandoned owing to the frost. A team very much weakened by the Examination epidemic was badly beaten by the Occasionals on Dec. 6th, and, of matches played this term, we had the worst of it against Leake's team and Occasionals, but won against Bubble and Squeak.

During these matches several of the team were engaged in rowing, whilst the rest were in indifferent training.

On March 1st we played the old Millhillians, who beat us pretty easily by a goal and 4 tries to nil.

J. A. Beaumont—When in form a fairly good back; fast, and cool with his punts; but is inclined to stand too far back, and at times muffs the ball.

C. H. Heath—A most energetic captain, always working hard for the benefit of the team. Was unfortunate in being badly hurt at the beginning of the season; since then his play has been variable; fast three-quarters, but should learn to dodge at the proper time. Kicking very poor.

W. C. Kendall—A thorough wing three-quarters, dodges prettily and punts well; has gained the majority of our tries. Has gone off in tackling, and tries to collar high, for which he is too light.

W. Greenstock—At one part of the season a model centre three-quarters, but often passes too late and sometimes not at all. Tackling bad. Good all round kick, his long punts being especially brilliant.

W. G. Price—A sterling half-back, playing a consistently cool and brilliant game. Uses his voice well. Has been a great loss to the team since his accident.

F. A. Hibbert—On his day plays a good half-back game. Runs well; inclined to pass wildly and generally too late; stands too near the scrum; should learn to punt.

W. A. Russell—Hard working forward; shoves hard, plays well on the ball, and tackles vigorously. Inclined to lose his head and kick too hard on the opponents' goal line.

G. D. White. Sterling forward with plenty of life. Follows up and tackles well; very useful substitute at half, but is sometimes slow to pick up, and does not kick enough. Good place kick.

C. T. Phillips—First-rate in scrum, carrying the ball well with him. Slow in loose and often out of condition.

R. P. Roseveare—Very good at the line-out and in loose; runs well and passes coolly; does not shove his weight, and is slack in a losing game.

G. A. Mason—Slow in loose, but works and shoves hard in scrum. Tackles well.

L. E. Wilson—Good three-quarters and forward; tackles well and runs with judgment. Weak passing and kicking.

A. A. Woodhouse—Brilliant on his day, especially in the loose; dribbles well, but often out of condition.

J. Backhouse—Very good in the loose; punts, tackles, and passes well, but often lurks instead of shoving in the scrum.

A. J. Wilson—Good dribbler, playing a grand loose game, but rather too small for scrum.

R. H. Stacey—Works well in the scrum; slow, and inclined to shirk in loose.

Association Football Club.

We may fairly look back upon the winter just finished as a prosperous season. Altogether the first eleven have played 21 matches, of which 12 have been won, 6 lost, and the remaining 3 drawn, a very creditable record, more especially so considering that often we were unable to place our full strength in the field, as Ainger and Newbery were playing for the 'Varsity on several days on which we had matches; we heartily congratulate each on having obtained his 'blue,' and hope they are the first of many more Johnian 'blues' in this department. Jacques also was badly hacked and unable to play after the early days of November. Though our record for this Term is good, having won 5 matches and lost 1, we cannot say that the eleven as a whole have improved this Term, the form is decidedly variable, the combination one day being grand above the average, while on another day no work seems to come at all; we have noticed this fact more especially in the Neards, who are occasionally very lifeless. Of the latter, Clare, 30, in excuse it may be said that nearly all have changed Bowman, 25yds places this Term, Newbery going from centre to left out ular distance field taking inside and Barnett centre; the shooting at goal on the whole is fair, but at times unaccountable mistakes have been made. All three halves go in for dribbling too much, and, with the exception of Mundahl, should learn to use their heads and pass more correctly to their forwards; they should also be careful to follow up their forwards closer and keep off their opponents while the backs get rid of the ball. The chief fault in the backs, a very pardonable one, is the want of weight,

though perhaps more judgment might often be used while kicking. Groom in goal has been of great service, and has been considerably above the average of College goal-keepers. The goals won are more than double those lost, the numbers reading 64—31. Below will be found reports of matches since our last issue.

Tuesday, Nov. 23rd, *v.* Corpus. Lost, 2 goals to 1. Corpus winning the toss elected to play with wind and hill, and before half time had scored 2 goals, owing to bad misses on the part of our goal-keeper (a substitute). We had considerably the best of the game after change of ends, but could only get through once.

Monday, Nov. 29th, *v.* Trinity Harrovians. Played on Trinity ground in second round of the Inter-Collegiate Cup Ties. Ainger winning the toss played with wind, sun, and hill in his favour, but our team playing loosely all the way through were defeated by 2 goals to 1.

Wednesday, Dec. 1st, *v.* Trinity Hall. Little comment is necessary on this game, as it consisted of a series of attacks on the Hall goal, which was captured no less than 10 times, but the off-side rule being infringed on two occasions we won by 8 goals to nil.

Thursday, Dec. 9th, *v.* Orchids. Won, 1—0. All play was totally spoilt by by a regular gale blowing right down the ground. Playing against the wind first we could rarely force the ball more than half way up the ground, and, it being almost as hard to score with as against the wind, our opponents failed to do so. On change of ends we were successful in gaining one point, and thus won by one goal to nil.

Tuesday, Jan. 25, A. C. Nixon being kind enough to bring a team, a fast game on our ground ended in our favour by 2 goals to one.

Thursday, Jan. 27, *v.* Caius. A foggy and wet day caused a slack and uninteresting game which we finally won by 2 goals to nothing.

Thursday, Feb. 3, *v.* E. J. Carson's XI. During the first half the game was pretty even, though, having the hill in our favour, we secured 2 goals. After half time, however, we had matters all our own way, and finally left the field victors by 6 goals to 1.

Thursday, Feb. 10th, *v.* Peterhouse. A somewhat slow but interesting game ended in our favour by 3 goals to 1, though play was somewhat confined to one side, owing to the wind blowing across the ground.

Friday, Feb. 11th, *v.* Emmanuel. Played on the Amalgamation ground, resulting in a draw, each obtaining 2 goals.

Wednesday, Feb. 16th. Though far from being fully represented, we succeeded in defeating Christ's by 3 goals to nil.

Saturday, Feb. 19th, *v.* King's. For this match we could only engage the service of four 'colours,' and consequently

were defeated by the holders of the Inter-Collegiate Cup by 4 goals to none.

The following are the eleven:

W. H. Ainger (Capt.)—Outside right. Has improved wonderfully this season, though still a trifle slow at times. Plays and passes with great coolness and judgment. Our good record will speak to his ability as captain.

H. C. Newbery—Has played left outside since the end of last Term; a good and fairly fast forward; dribbles and passes well; good shot at goal; does not centre quite soon enough.

H. R. Armitage—Inside right. Heavy forward; dribbles and passes fairly well, perhaps pays too much attention to his outside man, when middling would be more advantageous.

W. Barnett—Centre forward, with plenty of pace; should feed the wings more; a good and hard shot, though apt to be careless.

H. S. Mundahl—A good half-back; tackles and uses his head very well; plays well to his forwards, but should be careful not to dribble too much.

C. Collison—A slow but very fair back; kicks well in any position; should learn to use his head.

T. T. Groom—Has made a very good goal-keeper, and has saved some hard shots; is cool and clears the goal well, but would be better if he could fist out.

H. Hanmer—A plucky and hard-working half; dribbles too much, and should play to the forwards; tackles well, but should use his head more.

H. C. Barraclough—Full-back, fast and light; tackles and kicks well, the latter often wildly; should make up his mind to go for the ball at once if he means to try for it.

A. P. C. Field—Left inside, but plays better as an outside; should be careful not to pass behind; fairly fast and works hard; poor shot at goal.

T. A. H. Walsh—Slow but fair half-back; uses his head well; dribbles too much, and should follow up and play more to his forwards; fair tackler.

J. R. Jacques—Played inside left till injured; fairly fast; passes well and judiciously; medium shot at goal.

Below will be found a list of matches:

Date.	*Opponents.*	*Ground.*	*Result.*	*Goals Won.*	*Goals Lost.*
1886.					
S., Oct. 16th	Old Carthusians	St. John's	Drawn	2	2
Tu., ,, 19th	Trinity	,,	Lost	1	4
Th., ,, 21st	Pembroke	,,	Lost	0	3
S., ,, 23rd	Corpus	,,	Lost	1	2
M., Nov. 1st	Nondescripts	,,	Won	4	1
Tu., ,, 2nd	Trin. Harrovians	,,	Won	11	1
Th., ,, 4th	Jesus	,,	Won	6	1
M., ,, 15th	Pembroke	Pembroke	Drawn	2	2
Tu., ,, 16th	Trinity	St. John's	Won	6	2
S., ,, 20th	Caius	,,	Won	2	0
Tu., ,, 23rd	Corpus	,,	Lost	1	2
M., ,, 29th	Trin. Harrovians	Trinity	Lost	1	2
W., Dec. 1st	Trinity Hall	St. John's	Won	8	0
Th., ,, 9th	Orchids	,,	Won	1	0
1887.					
Tu., Jan. 25th	A. C. Nixon, Esq.'s XI	St. John's	Won	2	1
Th., ,, 27th	Caius	,,	Won	2	0
Th., Feb. 3rd	H. J. Carson, Esq.'s, XI	,,	Won	6	1
Th., ,, 10th	St. Peter's	,,	Won	3	1
F., ,, 11th	Emmanuel	Emmanuel	Drawn	2	2
W., ,, 16th	Christ's	Parker's Piece	Won	3	0
S., ,, 19th	King's	St. John's	Lost	0	4

Matches played, 21. Won, 12; Lost, 6; Drawn, 3. Goals won, 64. Goals lost, 31.

Lady Margaret Boat Club.

We may safely say that our prospects on the river are at last beginning to improve. The L.M.B.C. has, thanks to the untiring exertions of Mr Heitland and J. F. Tarleton, no longer a heavy debt to cripple its resources, it can no longer bewail its want of material, and cold indifference to its doings has, judging from recent scenes on the towpath, given place to interest as widespread as it is hearty.

Our First Lent Boat deserves great praise for its performances, as it most undoubtedly proved itself the fastest boat in its division. On the first night they bumped Peterhouse early in the Long Reach; on the next night they had not gained much on 1st Trinity I until round Ditton, when they spurted grandly and scored their bump half-way up the Reach. On the third night they made a splendid race of it with Jesus I; when straight in the Reach they were a length behind, but this they gradually decreased so that at the Railway Bridge they were only about seven feet to the bad, and it seemed as if the bump must be made, but the Jesus stroke here quickened magnificently and the efforts of our men to further decrease the gap proved unavailing. Jesus got within a few feet of Corpus, so that our boat gained a bumping distance and a half on the latter. On the last night we gained considerably on both the boats in front, but did not get quite so close as in the previous race.

With regard to the rowing the most satisfactory features were the long steady swing and well-covered blades, this latter especially stood them in good stead against the strong head winds which prevailed during the races. Stroke, considering he had but one day's practice at the post, performed most creditably; he rowed in the most plucky manner, but he would have been better able to spurt over the latter half of the course had he not worked so hard at first. Seven and six rowed tremendously hard all through, and well backed up stroke. Five has improved considerably since last year; he should be careful to use his weight at once, and not to feather under water. Four is a hard worker, but is inclined to get unsteady in his swing and does not grip the water behind the rigger at once. Three was very variable in practice, but rowed hard in the races and is always neat. Two greatly improved, but lacks life both at the beginning and finish. Bow is a consistent worker and uses his legs well, but he does not row his shoulders far enough back, and, in consequence, his recovery is cramped and his swing frequently hurried.

The Second Boat went well in practice, but never seemed to get together in the races; the boats (Jesus II and Caius II) which bumped them were however exceptionally good. Stroke, seven, six, and three showed to most advantage.

The First Boat was coached by L. H. K. Bushe-Fox and the Second Boat by L. E. Wilson.

The following were the crews:

	P. H. Brown (*bow*)		A. J. Robertson (*bow*)
2	P. J. Fagan	2	A. G. Cooke
3	H. Hanmer	3	P. E Shaw
4	J. F. Tarleton	4	E. H. Hankin
5	R. P. Roseveare	5	H. H. Brindley
6	H. A. Francis	6	T. P. Hartley
7	G. A. Mason	7	W. Ashburner
	R. H. Forster (*stroke*)		W. Harris (*stroke*)
	A. Hill (*cox*)		J. T. Edwards (*cox*)

The Third Boat under the new regulations had to race for its place; they were well coached by J. Collin, and rowed pluckily; their want of success was no disgrace, as the boats trying for places were unusually good.

The unprecedented number of ten crews rowed in the October Term Trial Eights; among the five Seniors we were glad to see a Rugby Football Eight.

The Seniors' race was won by Bushe-Fox's crew:

	A. B. Baldwin (*bow*)
2	E. N. Marshall
3	E. A. Anthony
4	E. H. Hankin
5	W. Ashburner
6	R. A. Sampson
7	P. E. Shaw
	J. Goodman (*stroke*)
	W. H. Verity (*cox*)

The Juniors' race was won by Barlow's crew:

	S. H. A. Lambert (*bow*)
2	H. E. H. Coombes
3	E. W. Strouts
4	C. E. Halstead
5	E. B. Nicholson
6	E. Prescott
7	R. M. Pope
	G. W. Kinman (*stroke*)
	J. Welding (*cox*)

Trial Eights also took place this Term; three crews raced, and the following, coached by Bushe-Fox, were victorious:

	A. B. Baldwin (*bow*)
2	A. E. Monro
3	E. W. Strouts
4	J. Backhouse
5	G. D. White
6	G. P. B. Kerry
7	E. Prescott
	J. Goodman (*stroke*)
	J. T. Edwards (*cox*)

Thirteen crews entered for the Scratch Fours, which were rowed on November 30; the final resulted in a dead heat between the following:

	Coombes (*bow*)		Buxton (*bow*)
2	Monro	2	Cooke
3	Mason	3	Harrison
	Hancock (*stroke*)		Beaumont (*stroke*)
	Gregory (*cox*)		Shawcross (*cox*)

The Debating Society.

The following motions have been discussed since the last notice of the Society appeared:

Nov. 27th:—"That this House rejoices in the spread of Vegetarianism." Proposed by G. J. Turner. Lost.

Jan. 29th:—"That the phrase 'Good Old Times' has no foundation in fact." Proposed by E. H. Hankin, opposed by A. W. Flux. Lost.

Feb. 5th:—"That the influence of the Stage is beneficial." Proposed by H. S. Mundahl, opposed by A. M. Mond. Carried.

Feb. 12th:—"That Lying is a Fine Art." Proposed by F. N. Schiller, opposed by T. H. Sifton. Lost.

Feb. 19th:—"That this House disapproves of the Celebration of the Queen's Jubilee." Proposed by A. M. Mond, opposed by G. W. Kinman. Lost.

Feb. 26th:—"That a little Natural Science is a dangerous thing." Proposed by H. F. Baker, opposed by F. S. Locke. Lost.

The first meeting of the Term was held Jan. 22nd, when the following officers were elected:—*President*, W. A. Russell; *Vice-President*, R. H. Bigg; *Treasurer*, W. Harris; *Secretary*, T. F. Howell; *Committee*, E. H. Hankin, C. Holman Hunt.

Musical Society.

The Musical Society has this Term made a new experiment in the way of Smoking Concerts. Permission was kindly granted by the Council for the use of Lecture Room IV, and two Concerts have been given.

The first, on February 16, was under the presidency of the Rev J. T. Ward, M.A., President of the Musical Society, and must be pronounced in every way an unqualified success. The quality of the performances was high, and the large and appreciative audience incessant in its demand for encores. Want of time precluded these being granted, with but two exceptions.

The Society is not a little indebted for the success of this inaugural effort to the Rev J. T. Ward, whose kindness and geniality throughout ensured that smoothness and harmony with which the meeting passed off.

The second Concert took place on Tuesday, March 1. From a variety of causes several radical changes had at the last moment to be made in the programme, but fortunately no hitch occurred. This was in no small degree due to the audience, who expressed—somewhat enthusiastically—a desire to assist the Society, not merely in a pecuniary but in an artistic sense. We would remind members that the Society is in want of recruits to its chorus for the May Term Concert, and that their vocal efforts will there meet with the appreciation they merit. Mr Scott made a very popular chairman, and the meeting was graced by the presence of a considerable number of the Fellows.

Considering the nominal honorary subscription, it is to be hoped that every member of the College will support the Society, and so enable it to maintain the reputation its May Term Concerts have acquired, St John's being the only College holding a Concert in the Guildhall during the May festivities.

The work selected for performance this year is Hiller's "Song of Victory.' Members and Hon. Members who have subscribed for two Terms will receive two tickets, with the option of purchasing more at a low price.

Lacrosse Club.

At an informal meeting held at the beginning of the Term B. H. Lees was elected Secretary in the place of C. S. Brereton, resigned. For many reasons the matches arranged have been few, and of these only one has been played as yet, but in it we came off victorious against Trinity by three games to two, Lees scoring for us.

Our numbers have increased since last Term, and some of the new members show great energy, promising well for a good team next season.

D. T. B. Field, F. G. Cole and H. W. Shawcross have gained their colours.

St John's College Mission.

The question of building gets more pressing every day, as from personal inspection we can testify that the present Mission and Club premises are in a state of great decrepitude. The want of suitable and cheerful rooms is a great hindrance to the secular side of the work in Walworth, as the present Club is such a dreary and miserable-looking building that the men can hardly be expected to make much use of it. The lease will soon expire and is not likely to be renewed (the site being wanted for further building operations), so that it seems hardly justifiable to incur the very heavy expenses which would be necessary for the thorough renovation of the Club premises.

During the Christmas vacations the Senior Missioner, the architect, and the two Secretaries met for an inspection of the

site, and a ground plan of the proposed buildings has been drawn and sent up for the approval of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

The Ladies' Committee, which has been formed at Cambridge, has already given generous help to the Mission, and a visit was paid to Walworth by one of its members. To them our best thanks are due for their valuable assistance at a time of special distress in the district, the present winter having been an exceptionally trying one.

The soup kitchen has been a very welcome help to the poor, as also the blankets lent during the cold weather.

Several members of the College, both senior and junior, visited the Mission at Christmas; and we hear of several others likely to do so at Easter. It is earnestly to be hoped that men will go down and see the Mission for themselves, even if they can only manage an hour or two there, for the Mission will then need no other recommendation, to them at least.

Lectures and concerts have not been wanting, and have been very much appreciated by the people.

The Mission has suffered a loss in the person of Mr Rudd, our late Treasurer, who has gone to the Isle of Wight, but, fortunately, Mr Watson, an old and tried friend of the Mission, has consented to take his place. The Rev H. J. Elsee, the Junior Secretary, has retired, and his place has been taken by F. W. Parker.

On Thursday evening, Feb. 17th, the Annual Meeting was held in the Hall. The meeting was well attended and enthusiastic, the Master taking the Chair. The speakers were: Mr Whitaker, as Senior Secretary; Rev F. H. Francis, the Junior Missioner; Rev G. T. Palmer, Rural Dean of Newington; and the Rev J. Foxley, who came fresh from a visit to the Mission. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

"That in view of the pressing need of new buildings at Walworth, a building committee be formed and a subscription list opened forthwith."

The Rural Dean, in a very happy speech, cordially supported the motion, and the Rev J. Foxley suggested that the name of the future church should be "The Church of the Lady Margaret" or "St Margaret."

It is greatly to be hoped that while all supporters of the Mission will heartily respond to the call for aid in erecting permanent buildings, they will not forget that this extraordinary call does not make any the less necessary continuous support for the present ordinary expenses of the Mission.

Toynbee Hall.

The College has been represented at Whitechapel this Term by Prof. Macalister, who gave a lecture, and by Mr Courtney and Mr Foxwell, who took part in certain set discussions of pressing social questions.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Christmas, 1886.

Donations.

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Zeller (Dr. Edward). Plato and the Older Academy. Translated by S. F. Alleyne and A. Goodwin. 8vo. Lond. 1876. Ww. 29.33.

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——— A History of Greek Philosophy from the earliest period to the time of Socrates. 2 Vols. Translated by S. F. Alleyne. 8vo. Lond. 1881. Ww. 29.35 and 36.

——— A History of Eclecticism in Greek Philosophy. Translated by S. F. Alleyne. 8vo. Lond. 1883. Ww. 29.37.

——— Socrates and the Socratic Schools. Translated by O. J. Reichel. 8vo. Lond. 1884. Ww. 29.38.

[A list of the very valuable but little-known collection of early editions of the classics in the possession of the College is presented with this number as a supplement.]

CATALOGUE OF EARLY PRINTED CLASSICS IN THE LIBRARY OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

1887.

[*E. P.* = *Editio Princeps.*]

AENEAS SILVIUS (Pius II): **1481.** Familiares epistole ad diversos in quadruplici vite eius statu transmisse: impensis Antonii Koburger Nuremberge impresse. finiunt xvj Kalendis octobris. Anno salutis christiane MCCCC.LXXXJ. fol. [Ii. 3. 7.]

AESOPUS: **1505.** Vita et Fabellae Aesopi cum interpretatione latina. Venetiis apud Aldum mense Octobri. M.D.V. fol. [Ii. 1. 42.]

ANTHOLOGIA GRAECA: *E. P.* **1494.** By J. LASCARIS: *printed in uncial letters. The last folio, containing the imprint, is in manuscript.* Florentiae per Laurentium Francisci de Alopa Venetum. iii idus Augusti M.CCCC. LXXXIIII. quarto. [Ii. 1. 55.]

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS: *E. P.* **1496.** By J. LASCARIS: ΕΝ ΦΛΩΡΕΝΤΙΑι ΄ΕΤΕΙ ΧΙΛΙΟΣΤΩῖ ΤΕΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΣΤΩῖ ΄ΕΝΕΝΗΚΟΣΤΩῖ ΄ΕΚΤΩι. quarto. [Ii. 1. 51 and Ii. 2. 53.]

APULEIUS: *E. P.* **1469.** Lucii Apuleii platonici madaurensis philosophi metamorphoseos liber: ac nonnulla alia opuscula eiusdem: nec non epitoma Alcinoi in disciplinarum Platonis desinunt. Anno salutis M.CCCC.LXIX. Paulo veneto regnante secundo. anno ejus quinto. die vero ultima mensis Februarii. Rome in domo Petri de Maximo. [Ii. 1. 1.]

ARISTOPHANIS COMOEDIAE NOVEM: *E. P.* **1498.** (*excluding the Lysistrata and Thesmophoriazusae*) Venetiis apud Aldum. M.II.D. Idibus Quintilis. fol. [Ii. 1. 22.]

ARISTOTELIS OPERA: **1498.** Impressum Venetiis dexteritate Aldi Manucii Romani. Calendis novembris. M.CCCC. LXXXXV—M.IID. 5 vols. fol. [Ii. 2. 33—37.]

ASCONIUS PEDIANUS: *E. P.* **1477.** Venetiis. M.CCCC.LXXVII. fol. [Ii. 1. 38.]

AUGUSTAE HISTORIAE SCRIPTORES: *E. P.* **1475.**

Informatum est hoc Opus per Magistrum Philippum de Lauagna anno a Natiuitate Christi M.CCCC.LXXV. Vndecimo Kalendas Ianuarias Mediolani. fol. [Ii. i. 9.]

IDEM: **1490.**

Habes candide lector Caesarum uitas paruo aere: quas olim anxius quaerebas maxima lucubratione a viris praestantissimis emendatas. Quae omnia accuratissime Venetiis impressa sunt per Ioannem Rubrum de Vercellis anno a natali christiano M.CCCC.LXXXX. Die XV Julii. folio. [Ii. 2. 41.] [Ii. 2. 27 Duplicate].

AUGUSTINUS TRIUMPHUS: **1475.**

Explicit summa de ecclesia sacri potestate edita a fratre augustino de ancona ordinis fratrum heremitarum augustini Colonie agrippine edita ac finita per me Arnoldum Therhurnem. Anno incarnacionis domini M.CCCC.LXXV. die septimo Kalendas Februarii. fol. [Ii. 3. 39.]

BOETHIUS: *E. P.* **1473.**

Hic liber Boecii de consolatione philosophie in textu latina alimanicaque lingua refertus ac translatus una cum apparatu et expositione beati Thome de aquino ordinis predicatorum finit feliciter. Anno domini M.CCCC.LXXIII. XXIIII mensis Iulÿ. Condidit hoc Civis alumnis Nurembergensis opus arte sua Antonius Coburger. [Ii. 1. 27.]

BOETHIUS: **1482.**

Libri quinque de consolatione philosophie Boetii rhomani consulis ac oratoris splendidissimi una cum commentaria editione per me Iohannem Koelhoff de Lubeck in sancta civitate Colonia diligenter elaborati Expliciunt. Anno gratie Millesimo quadringentessimo octogesimo secundo. quarto. [Ii. 2. 47.]

BOETHIUS: **1491.**

Diui. Seuerini Boetii de consolatione: necnon de scolarium disciplina mellifluis operibus: cum sancti Thomae super utroque commentariis in hoc eodem volumine. Impressis venetiis per Ioannem de Forliuio et Gregorium fratres. Anno salutis M.CCCC.LXXXXI. die XXVI mensis Martii. fol. [Ii. 2. 30.]

BOSSUS: **1493.**

Recuperationes Fesulanas has elegantissimas Opus quidem aureum et penitus divinum quod castigatissime Impressit omni solertia Bazalerus de Bazaleris Civis Bononiensis In Alma Ciui-

tate Bononiae. Anno Salutis MCCCC.LXXXXIII. Vigesimo octavo Kallendas Octobres. small quarto. [Ii. 3. 57.]

CAESAR:
E. P. **1469.**

Anno Christi M.CCCC.LXIX. die vero xii mensis maii. Paulo florente ii. anno ejus v. Rome in domo Petri de Maximis. fol. [Ii. 1. 2.]

SYMEON DE CASSIA:

de Gestis domini salvatoris libros quos edidit divini flaminis doctor Symon de cassia: ordinis heremitarum beati Augustini episcopi. folio. [Ii. 2. 3.]

CICERO:
Opera.
E. P. **1498.**

Vols. iii *and* iv *only, bound in one volume.* Printed by Alexander Minutianus, in 4 vols. folio, Milan. [Ii. 2. 10.]

CICERO:
De nat. deor. de divinatione et de finibus.
1471.

Venetiis. M.CCCC.LXXI. Christophoro Mauro Duce. Ioanne ex Colonia Agrippinensi sumptum ministrante Impressum. fol. [Ii. 1. 36.]

CICERO:
De officiis et paradoxa.
E. P. **1466.**

['editio...longe rarissima' (Orelli).] Presens Marci tulii clarissimum opus. Iohannes fust Mozuntinus civis. non atramento. plumali canna neque aerea. Sed arte quadam perpulcra. manu Petri de gernshem pueri mei feliciter effeci finitum. Anno M.CCCC.LXVI. quarta die mensis Februarii. quarto. [F. 19.]

CICERO:
De officiis et paradoxa.
1472.

[*'repetitio mendosissima editionis principis Moguntinae'* (Orelli)]. Presens marci Tulii clarissimum opus arte quadam perpulcra. Per venerabilem philosophiae magistrum Ac etiam inclite Argentine civitatis ciuem dominum Heinricum Eggesteyn. summa cum diligentia impressum est in Anno domini M.CCCC.LXXII. quarto. [Ii. 1. 50.]

CICERO:
Orationes.
1471.

Germani ingenii quis non miretur acumen?
Quod vult germanus protinus efficiet:
Aspice quam mira libros impresserit arte:
Quam subito ueterum tot monumenta dedit
Nomine Cristophorus: Valdarfer gentis alumnus:
Ratisponensis gloria magna soli:
Nunc ingens Ciceronis opus: causasque forenses
Quas inter patres dixit et in populo.
Cernis quam recto: quam emendato ordine struxit

CICERO:
Orationes.
1471.

Nulla figura oculis gratior esse potest:
Hoc autem illustri Venetum perfecit in urbe
Praestanti Mauro sub Duce Christophoro:
Accipite hunc librum quibus est facundia cordi
Qui te Marce colet sponte disertus erit.
M.CCCC.LXXI. LODO. CARBO. folio.
[Ii. 1. 6.]

CICERO:
De Oratore, Brutus, et *Orator.*
1469.

[*E. P. of the* BRUTUS and ORATOR, *printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz.*] Anno christi M.CCCC.LXIX. die vero xii mensis Ianuarii. Rome in domo magnifici viri Petri de Maximo. quarto. [Ii. 1. 48.]

CICERO:
de Finibus; de Fato; de Petitione Consulatus; Academic. Disputationum lib. I; *de Universo; Academic. Disputationum* lib. II sive Lucullus; *de Legibus,* libri III.
1471.

Aspicis illustris lector quicunque libellos
Si cupis artificum nomina nosse: lege.
Aspera ridebis cognomina teutona: forsan
Mitiget ars musis inscia verba virum.
Conradus Suueynheym: Arnoldus Pannartzque magistri
Rome impresserunt talia multa simul.
Petrus cum fratre Francisco Maximus ambo
Huic operi aptatam contribuere domum.
M. CCCC. LXXI. folio.
DIE XX SEPT. [Ii. 1. 12.]

DANTE:
Comedia.
1487.

Fine del Comento di Christophoro Landino Fiorentino sopra la Comedia di Danthe Poeta Excellentissimo. et impresso in Bressa per Boninum de Boninis di Raguxi a di Vltimo di Mazo. M.CCCC.LXXXVII. folio. [Ii. 1. 30.]

DEMETRIUS CHALCONDYLAS, MANUEL MOSCHOPULUS, CORINTHUS. *Greek Grammar.*

without date, place, or printer's name. small folio. [Ii. 1. 43.]

DEMOSTHENES:
Ulpian's Scholia and Harpocration.
1527.

Ulpiani commentarioli in olynthiacas, philippicasque Demosthenis orationes
Enarrationes saneque necessariae in tredecim orationes Demosthenis.
Arpocrationis dictionarium decem Rhetorum.
Venetiis in Aedibus Aldi, et Andreae Asulani Soceri Anno M.D.XXVII. mense Iunio.
[Ii. 1. 44.]

DEMOSTHENES:
1504.

Demosthenis orationes duae et sexaginta.
Libanii sophistae in eas ipsas orationes argumenta.

Vita Demosthenis per Libanium.
Eiusdem uita per Plutarchum.

Venetiis in aedib. Aldi. mense
Nouem. M.D.IIII.

[Ii. 1. 45.]

DIODORUS SICULUS: (*Latine*). **1496.**

Explicit foeliciter opus Diodori siculi diligenter ac accuratissime emendatum per Bartholomaeum Merulam: Acque Venetiis impraessum per Magistrum Ioannem de Cereto de Tridino alias Tacuinum. Anno salutis dominice M.CCCC.LXXXXVI. xii Kalen. Octobris. Imperante Serenissimo principe Augustino Barbadico. Laudes Deo iugiter. [Ii. 2. 43.]

AULUS GELLIUS: **1485.**

'Impressum Brixiae per Boninum de Boninis de Ragusia anno Domini M.CCCC.LXXXV. die tercio Martii. Correctore Marco Scatamucino de Palatiolo.' (*note ad finem, in handwriting of Thomas Baker, the donor.*) [Ii. 2. 28.]

HIERONYMUS: *Epistolae.* **1468.**

[*printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz:*] Eusebii Hieronymi doctoris eximii secundum epistolarum explicit volumen. anno christi M.CCCC. LXVIII. Indictione prima die vero xiii mensis Rome in domo magnifici viri Petri de Maximo. 2 vols. fol. [Ii. 1. 33 and 34.]

HIERONYMUS: *Epistolae.* **1470.**

Impressum Rome opus In domo Petri et Francisci de Maximis. iuxta campum Flore. praesidentibus magistris Conrado Suueyheym et Arnoldo Panartz. Anno dominici natalis. M.CCCC.LXX. S. d. n. domini Pauli II. Veneti Pontificis Maximi Anno VI. Urbe et Ecclesia florente. folio. [Ii. 1. 29.]

HOMERUS: *Ilias et Odyssea.* *E. P.* **1488.**

[*by Demetrius Chalcondylas, the first large work printed in Greek.*] Florentiae. Idibus Ianuariis. M.CCCC.LXXXVIII. folio. [Ii. 1. 10.]

HOMERUS: *Ilias*, paraphrased by Nicolaus Lucanus. **1526.**

Stampata in Venetia per Maestro Stefano da Sabio: il quale habita a Santa Maria formosa: ad instantia di miser Damian di santa Maria da Spici. M.D.XXVI nel mese di magio. [Bb. 6. 47.]

HORATIUS: **1498.**

Elaboratum impressumque est hoc elegans ornatum splendidum comptumque Horatii flacci Venusini lyrici Poetae opus. cum utilissimis argumentis: ac imaginibus pulcherrimis: in celebri: libera: imperialique urbe Argentina.

opera et impensis sedulis quoque laboribus Providi viri Iohanis Reinhardi cognomento Gürninger civis eiusdem urbis argentinensis: quarto idus Marcii. absolutum vero Anno domini M.CCCC.XCVIII. folio. [Ii. 2. 44.]

HORATIUS: *Satires and Epistles.* **1499.**

Impressum est hoc opus per Nicolaum Wolf lutriensem: anno M.CCCCXCIX. ad idus martias Omnes utriusque codices preter indices: qui semichartas occupant: quaterni sunt. quarto. [Ii. 2. 52.]

ISOCRATES: *E. P.* **1493.**

[*Edited by Demetrius Chalcondylas.*] Printed by Henricus Germanus and Sebastianus ex Pontremulo at Milan in 1493. folio. [Ii. 1. 18.]

ISOCRATES: **1534.**

Venetiis. Aldus. M.D.XXXIIII. folio. [Ii. 2. 42.]

JUSTINUS: **1476.**

Impressum Milani per Cristoforum Valdarfar Ratisponensem anno domini M.CCCC.LXXVI. Kal. Iunii. 4to. [Ii. 2. 49.]

JUSTINUS: **1479.**

Impressum per Philippum condam petri in ueneciis ducante Iohanne mozenico inclito duce. M.CCCC.LXXVIIII. die xii. decembris. [Ii. 1. 40.]

JUVENALIS CUM PERSIO:

Impressi Andreas hoc opus: cui Francia nomen
Tradidit: At civis Ferrariensis ego.
Herculeo felix Ferraria tuta manebat
Numine: perfectus cum liber iste fuit: 4to.
[Ii. 1. 54.]

JUVENALIS: **1474.**

Domitii Calderini Veronensis commentarii in iuuenalem cum defensione commentariorum Martialis et recriminatione aduersus Brotheum Grammaticum Ad Iulianum Medicen Florentinum Editi Romae. C. Septembris. MCCCC LXXIIII. folio. [Ii. 2. 45.]

JUVENALIS: **1492.**

c. comm. Dom. Calderini & Georgii Vallae. Per Bonetum Locatellum Octavo Idus Martii. MCCCCXCII. folio. [Ii. 2. 46.]

LACTANTIUS: **1470.**

[*The third of the editions of Lactantius printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz*, 1470.]
Aspicis illustris lector quicunque libellos
Si cupis artificum nomina nosse: lege.
Aspera ridebis congnomina Teutona: forsan
Mitiget ars musis inscia uerba uirum.

Conradus Suueynheym: Arnoldus Pannartzque magistri
Rome impresserunt talia multa simul.
Petrus cum fratre Francisco Maximus ambo
Huic operi aptatam contribuere domum.
folio. [Ii. 1. 32.]

LUCANUS: *E. P.* **1469.** Hoc Conradus opus Suueynheym ordine miro Arnoldusque simul Pannarts una aede colendi Gente theotonica: romae expediere sodales. M.CCCC.LXIX. fol. [Ii. 1. 3.]

LUCANUS: *E. P.* **1469.** Duplicate. (With numerous manuscript notes.) [Ii. 2. 11.]

LUCIANUS: *E. P.* **1496.** *Printer unknown.* Florence 1496. fol. [Ii. 1. 31.]

LUCIANUS:
Icones Philostrati.
Eiusdem Heroica.
Eiusdem uitae Sophistarum.
Icones iunioris Philostrati.
Descriptiones Callistrati.
1503.

[*The first Aldine ed., 'printed from bad MSS, and very incorrect.'*] Venetiis in aedib. Aldi mense Iunio. M.DIII. folio. [Ii. 1. 24.]

LUCRETIUS: **1486.** [editio secunda, printed by Paul Friedenberger.]
Paulus hunc impressit Fidenperger in uerona.
Qui genitus est in Patauia alae magnae.
Ab incarnatione christi: MCCCCLXXXVI
Die uigesimo octavo septembris calen. octobris.
folio. [Ii. 1. 16.]

MACROBIUS: **1532.** Seb. Gryphius Germ. Excud. Lugd. 1532. 12mo. [Aa. 27. 9.]

NONIUS MARCELLUS: **1476.** Nonii Marcelli Peripatetici Tiburticensis Compendiosa Doctrina ad Filium de Proprietate Sermonum Impressa Venetiis Industria atque Impendio Nicolai Ienson Gallici. M.CCCC.LXXVI. quarto. [Ii. 1. 47.]

MARTIALIS: **1475.** Impressum Venetiis Impensis Ioannis de Colonia: sociique eius Ioannis Manthen de Gherretzez. M.CCCC.LXXV. folio. [Ii. 1. 13.]

OVIDIUS: **1474.** Huius opera omnia Medea excepta; & triumpho Caesaris; & libello illo pontica lingua composito: quae incuria temporum perierunt: Iacobus

Rubeus natione gallicus honestissimo loco natus ad utilitatem uiuentium nec non & posterorum impressit.

Nicolao Marcello Duce inclyto Venetiarum. M.CCCC.LXXIIII. 2 vols. in 1. folio. [Ii. 1. 7.]

PERSIUS: **1482.** Anno. M.CCCC.LXXXII. Mensis Decembris Die: XXIIII. Per me Magistrum Renaldum De Nouimagio Theutonicum Venetiis impressum. folio. [Ii. 2. 39.]

PERSIUS: **1499.** Hoc opus, cujus omnes cartharum complicationes Quaterne sunt: impressum est Lugduni: opera ac diligentia Nicolai Lupi: patrio: hoc est teutonico: vocabulo Wolf. Anno a natali dominico M.CCCC.XCIX. ad. VI calendas februarias. Sit omnipotenti deo gloria et gratiarum actio. quarto. [Ii. 2. 52.]

PLATO: *E. P.* **1513.** Venetiis in Aedib. Aldi, et Andreae Soceri Mense Septembri. M.D.XIII. folio. [Ii. 1. 46.]

PLAUTUS: **1472.** Plautinae uiginti Comoediae: linguae Latinae deliciae: magna ex parte emendatae per Georgium Alexandrinum: de cuius eruditione et diligentia iudicent legentes. Impressae fuere opera et impendio Ioannis de Colonia Agripinensi: atque Vindelini de Spira. Venetiis. M.CCCC.LXXII. Nicolao Throno Principe iucundissimo et Duce foelicissimo. folio. [Ii. 1. 8.]

PLINIUS: **1483.** Caii Plynii Secundi Naturalis hystoriæ Liber trigesimus septimus & ultimus Finit. Venetiis impressus opera et impensa Rainaldi de Nouimagio Alamani Anno Nativitatis Domini M. CCCC.LXXXIII. Die Sexta Mensis Iunii. Regnante Illustrissimo principe Ioanni Moceuigo. folio. [Ii. 2. 32.]

PLINIUS: **1476.** Caii Plynii Secundi Naturalis Historiae Libri Tricesimiseptimi et ultimi Finis Impressi Parmae Ductu et Impensis Mei Stephani Coralli Lugdunensis. M.CCCC.LXXVI. Regnante Invictissimo Principe Galeaceo Maria Mediolani Duce Quinto. folio. [Ii. 2. 1.]

PLOTINUS:
1492.

Magnifico Sumptu Laurentii Medicis Patriae Servatoris Impressit ex Archetypo Antonius Miscominus Florentiae Anno MCCCC.LXXXXII. Nonis Maii. fol. [Ii. 2. 12.]

PLUTARCHUS:
Vitae.
1519.

Venetiis in Aedibus Aldi, et Andreae Soceri, Mense Augusto. M.D.XIX. folio. [Ii. 1. 60.]

PLUTARCHUS:
Moralia.
E. P. **1509.**

Venetiis in aedibus Aldi & Andreae Asulani Soceri mense Martio. M.D.IX. 2 vols. folio. [Ii. 1. 58.]

POETAE GRAECI:
Hesiod and Theocritus.
1495.

The earliest dated edition of Theocritus. Impressum Venetiis characteribus ac studio Aldi Manucii Romani cum gratia &c. M.CCCC.XCV. folio. [Ii. 1. 20.]

POETAE CHRISTIANI:
1501.

Venetiis apud Aldum } MDI. mense Ianuario. 2 vols. 4to. [Ii. 1. 56.]

QUINTILIANUS:
1476.

Quintiliani Institutiones Oratorias Diligenter Emendatas: Antonino Zarothus Parmensis Mediolani Sollerter Impressit Anno a natali christiani 1476. 4[?] idus Iunias Auspice Christo. [Ii. 1. 14.]

SALUSTIUS:
1492.

Impressum Venetiis per magistrum Theodorum de regazonibus de asula Anno domini. M.CCCC.LXXXXII. die VIIII Iulii Deo gratias Amen. folio. [Ii. 2. 27.]

SENECA:
1478.

Impressum Taruisii per Bernardum de Colonia Anno domini M.CCCC.LXXVIII. folio. [Ii. 1. 15.]

SILIUS ITALICUS:
1483.

Venetiis per Baptistam de tortis M.CCCC. LXXXIII. die VI. maii. folio. [Ii. 1. 41.]

SILIUS ITALICUS:
Cum Commentariis Petri Marsi.
1493.

Venetiis anno salutifere incarnationis nonagesimo tertio supra millesimum ac quadringentesimum, duo decimo Kalendas octobres. folio. [Ii. 2. 29.]

STRABO:
1494.

Strabonis Amasini Scriptoris illustris geographiae opus finit: quod Ioannes Vercellensis propria impensa uiuentibus posterisque exactissima diligentia imprimi curauit. Anno Sal. M.CCCC.LXXXXIIII. die XXIIII. aprilis. folio. [Ii. 2. 43.]

SUETONIUS:
1490.

Venetiis per Baptistam de tortis. M.CCCC. LXXXX. die XV Februarii. folio. [Ii. 2. 27.]

SUETONIUS:
1490.

Venetiis per Ioannem Rubrum de Vercellis anno a natali christiano M.CCCC.LXXXX. die XV Iulii. folio. [Ii. 2. 41.]

SUIDAS:
E. P. **1499.**

Anno ab incarnatione M.CCCC.LXXXXVIIII die XV nouembris. Impressum, Mediolani impensa et dexteritate D. Demetrii Chalcondyli Ioannis Bissoli Benedicti Mangii Carpensium. folio. [Ii. 2. 9.]

TACITUS:
1497.

Cornelii Taciti historiae augustae: nec non de situ moribus et populis germaniae libellus: ac de oratoribus dialogus foeliciter expliciunt. Venetiis fideliter Impresi ac diligenter emendati per Philippum Pinci sumptibus nobilis viri domini Benedicti Fontana. Anno domini MCCCCXCVIJ. die XXIJ Marcii. Imperante sapientissimo domino Augustino Barbadico prudentissimi ac Invictissimi Senatus Venetiarum duce serenissimo. folio. [Ii. 1. 17.]

TERENTIUS:
1479.

Impraessum Venetiis. per Nicolaum girardengum: recognitumque per Magistrum Franciscum Dianam sub Anno Dni. M.CCCC.LXXVIIII. die XV Decembris. folio. [Ii. 2. 39.]

TERENTIUS:
(cum duobus commentis uidelicet Donato et Guidone).
1494.

Venetiis per Simonem papiensem dictum beuilaqua. Impensis vero egregii uiri Lazari de isoardis de sauili. anno decimo Kal. martii. M.CCCCLXXXXIIII. folio. [Ii. 2. 38.]

TERENTIUS:
1496.

Impressum in Imperiali ac urbe libera Argentina Per magistrum Ioannem Grüninger accuratissime nitidissimeque elaboratum & denuo revisum atque collectum ex diversis commentariis Anno incarnationis dominice Millesimoquaterquecentesimononagesimosexto. Kalendarum vero Nouembrium. Finit foeliciter. folio. [Ii. 2. 40.]

TERENTIUS:
1497.

Opus commendatissimum Terentii comici famosissimi una cum commento familiarissimo domini Guidonis Iuvenalis per viros arte humanitatis expertissimos summa cum diligentia castigatum finit. Impressum Lugduni per honestum virum Ioannem di vīgle. Anno salutis. M. CCCC.XCVIJ. die XIIII Iulii. 4to. [Ii. 2. 50; Ii. 2. 54, Duplicate.]

THEOCRITUS: **1495.**

[*The earliest dated ed.*] Impressum Venetiis characteribus ac studio Aldi Manucii Romani cum gratia &c. M.CCCC.XCV. Mense februario. [Ii. 1. 20.]

THEOPHRASTUS: *De Causis Plantarum.* **1483.**

Impressum Tarvisii per Bartholomaeum Confalonerium de Salodio. Anno Domini M. CCCC.LXXXIII. die XX. Februari. [Ll. 8. 17.]

VALERIUS MAXIMUS. **1478.**

M.CCCC.LXXVIII.KL.JVLII.
VENETIIS IMPRESSIT.
folio. [Ii. 1. 39.]

VIRGILIUS: **1476.**

Hunc ego Ioannes de Paderbowme in Westfalia, florentissima in universitate louaniensi residens: quamvis non mihi utilem, in volumine magno et multa materia diffusum impressi multorum peritorum instantia victus: qui sic pro quibusdam glosulis inter lineas inserendis, saltem his qui nundum in eo initiati erant opus esse aiebant: non parva data opera ut eum aliis emendatiorem et melius punctis distinctum rederem. Finitum itaque est opus istud per me Ioannem prenotatum meo solito signo consignando, anno ab incarnatione dominica millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo sexto, mensis aprilis die octava. quarto. [Ii. 1. 37.]

VIRGILIUS: **1492.**

Publii Virgilii Maronis opera: cum Servii Mauri Honorati grammatici: Aelii Donati: Christophori Landini: atque Domitii Calderini: Commentariis: Nurnberge impressa impensis Anthonii Koberger Anno Christi. M.CCCCXCII. folio. [Ii. 2. 31.]

VIRGILIUS:

Impressum Parisiis per Felicem Baligault. n. d. sm. quarto. [Ii. 3. 63.]

VIRGILIUS: **1500.**

Aeneis Vergiliana cum commentariis Servii, Beroaldi, Donati, Badii. Accedit Mapphei Veggii liber addititius cum Ascensianis annotatiunculis. In Parisiorum Academia, Thielm. Kerver. 10 Kal. Feb. MD. quarto. [Ii. 2. 48.]

ZENOBIUS: *E. P.* **1497.**

Florentiae: Junta. 1497. sm. quarto. [Ii. 1. 53.]

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(*Continued from Vol.* XIV. *page* 290.)

TIMES of depression are fruitful in changes, sometimes in important reforms. And the middle of last century was a time of great depression in the College. The number of entries, which had long been declining, reached the lowest limit of which we have any record. To what extent this condition of affairs contributed to the changes that ensued, and to the events which characterised the history of the College in the latter half of the century, is not always obvious, but the sequence deserves notice.

No additional buildings were erected, but some of the old ones were defaced. Had funds permitted most of our red brick walls were to have been Italianised, like the S. side of the First Court.

The relations between Tutor and pupil entered upon a new phase. Hitherto all, or nearly all, the Fellows had received pupils, who were for the most part 'pensioned' upon them, living with them in the same chambers. The introduction of the modern system led to the greater independence of the pupil, his further separation from his Tutor, and the withdrawal from the bulk of the Fellows of personal responsibility and care, which was henceforth concentrated upon two or three of the more prominent members of the Body.

In connexion with the foregoing changes we place the letting of second floor rooms by a separate tenancy from those immediately below them, and the construction of independent access to those of the First Court. We have been unable to discover precisely when the requisite structural alterations were made. They may have been part of that large plan of Dr. Powell's, now so universally condemned because its prominent features are the stone facing, sash windows, and other incongruities of the First Court.

Dr. Powell instituted at St. John's a system of regular College Examinations, which he strenuously urged, and long urged in vain, the rest of the University to adopt.

The Benefactions of this period were few.

*†ROBERT LAMBERT, D.D., left the College £300, and such of his books as were wanting in the Library.

His legacy of £300 was added to the fund for the purchase of Advowsons. He also left £100 to the University.

The son of the Rev. Josh. Lambert, also of this College, he was born at Beverley and educated at the Grammar School there, of which his father was Master; admitted here 21 Ap. 1693, æt. 16, he was elected scholar the same year and Fellow in 1699. Besides lecturing at different times in Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics and Divinity, he was 13 years Dean and 7 years Bursar before being elected Master. Perhaps it is to him we owe the arrangement of the List of Benefactors in three divisions. He made the copy now in the Bursar's custody, which, with another made from it in 1838, was used in the terminal Commemoration Services until 1860. He seems to have been most painstaking in his attention to all departments of College business. His beautiful handwriting may be seen in numerous papers, and in marginal notes on others' MSS in the College Treasury.

During the short period, less than 8 years, of his Mastership he was twice Vice-Chancellor. On the second occasion, 1729, he gained the office only by one vote, 84 against 83. His opponent, Dr. Mawson, of Corpus, 'stood in the Liberal interest and got a Bishopric (Llandaff), Dr. Lambert got nothing' except the honour the Tories obtained for him of having a public commencement during his year of office. Dr. Lambert died suddenly, 24 Jan. 1734-5, and was buried in the College Chapel. There is a half-length portrait of him in the Lodge.

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* *The mark* (†) *is prefixed to some names to indicate that they have not been of late years included in the list read at the Annual Commemoration on May* 6.

†RICHARD HOLMES, of Lowther, clerk, gave in 1735 £100 for a poor scholar.

The son of Jas. Holmes, he was educated at Sedbergh, admitted here, æt. 16, in June, 1672, as a sizar, B.A. 1675, M.A. 1679.

The Benefaction belongs to Sedbergh School, and the Scholar who enjoyed it was formerly obliged to come to St. John's, but that condition has been since removed.

†FELICIA JONES in 1738 founded an Exhibition of £16 per annum.

In accordance with the will of her late husband, Robert Jones, of Gray's Inn, she left a rent of £16 per an. upon her estate at Longdon-upon-Tern in Shropshire in trust to their kinsman, Ed. Green, of the Middle Temple, to choose a scholar of some school in Shropshire, giving preference to their kindred. He appointed John Lloyd, of Shrewsbury School, in 1739, and Samuel Dickenson, of Newport School, in 1752.

Robert Jones' will is dated Dec. 1730: his widow's Jan. 1731. One, Robert Jones, son of Thos. J., attorney, of Wellington, Salop, was admitted here, May 20, 1681, æt. 16.

†THOMAS BAKER, B.D., ejected Fellow, who died in 1740, bequeathed to the Library a valuable collection of books.

His family history has been already given in the Note on his elder brother, George Baker. He was elected Scholar in 1676, and Ashton Fellow in 1680. For a short time he was Hebrew Lecturer, but otherwise does not appear to have taken an active part in College work. He was pre-eminently a scholar and a student, his time and energies being devoted mainly to historical and antiquarian research. We have seen that he declined Bp. Watson's offer to make him his private Chaplain. He is said to have done this in anticipation of a similar offer from the Bp. of Durham, which came to him and was accepted shortly after. The Bp. also gave him the living of Long Newton, near Durham, in 1687. The year following he incurred his patron's displeasure by refusing to read King James' declaration of Liberty of Conscience. Two years later he resigned his living rather than take oaths to William and Mary, and returned to College and to literary work. He was ejected from his Fellowship in 1716 for refusing the new oaths to George I. He was still permitted to reside in College, yet, although treated with great consideration by the authorities and almost idolised by the College, he never overcame altogether the feeling of resentment at what he deemed the wrong done to him, and used ever afterwards to append to his name the title 'socius ejectus.' The MSS which he left behind as a storehouse of information for historians and antiquarians fill forty volumes, of which twenty-three are in the British Museum and the remainder in the University Library. The first volume, containing a History of St. John's, is

the only one drawn up for publication. It has been carefully edited with copious notes and additions by Prof. Mayor. A complete Catalogue and Index to the other volumes has been printed. So numerous were the books Mr. Baker bequeathed to the Library that the smaller cases had to be raised to receive them, only two nearest the door, on which the catalogues are placed, remain to show the original height of the others. The value of many of the books is enhanced by the frequent annotations in his clear and somewhat peculiar handwriting.

Baker died in his rooms in College, 2 July 1740, aged 84. He was probably the last survivor of the non-juring Fellows. He was buried in the College Chapel near the monument of his patron, Mr. Ashton. A statue of him has been placed in one of the niches on the North side of the New Chapel. His arms are represented in the W. window of the lower Library and in a window in the Hall, and there are portraits of him in the Lodge, the Hall and the Combination Room.

JOHN NEWCOME, D.D., 27th Master, and Dean of Rochester, who died in 1765, founded two exhibitions and an annual prize for Moral Philosophy, gave above 60 rare books to the Library, and bequeathed the advowson of Minting in Lincolnshire.

J. N. was born 1683, the son of a baker, at Grantham, Lincs., educated at the Free Grammar School there, admitted a Sizar 1700, was 4th Wrangler 1704-5, Fellow 1707. He lectured in College, chiefly in Mathematics. For several years he was Sacrist. When Dr. Jenkin died he was one of five candidates for the Mastership. The issue really lay between Dr. Lambert and Dr. Baker. The decision had ultimately to be made by the Seniors. Dr. Baker, counting upon Newcome's vote, believed his election secure. Newcome, however, voted the other way, and Dr. Lambert was elected. Dr. Jenkin had been Lady Margaret Professor, and Dr. Lambert not being a candidate for the office, Dr. Newcome was elected. He shortly afterwards married and went to reside in the town, taking his name off the College Boards. After Dr. Lambert's short prefecture a remarkable contest ensued for the Mastership. The principal candidates were the President, Ph. Williams, who was also Public Orator and Rector of Starston, and Caleb Parnham, the Dean. Both were Tutors of great influence. They obtained 15 votes each, 8 other Fellows, afterwards known as the *flying squadron*, supporting Dr. Newcome. For some time neither party seemed disposed to yield. At last Williams retired in favour of Newcome; Parnham also retired, and although an effort was made to keep out Newcome by bringing forward L. Chappelow, nephew of the late Master, Professor of Arabic and Rector of Hormead, Newcome was elected by 20 votes to 17. Newcome was a strong Whig, and, the Fellows being mainly Tories, he found his office for some time one of considerable difficulty. Cole, the historian, and others who hated Newcome's politics, have no scruple in charging him with the grossest duplicity, time-serving and cunning. They report him to have been most ambitious of being raised to the Episcopal Bench through the influence of

his patron, the Duke of Newcastle, sometime Chancellor of the University. He did succeed in obtaining in 1744, in addition to his Mastership and Professorship, the Deanery of Rochester. He also held the living of Offord Cluny. Cole admits that he was a painstaking Professor. That office was sometimes considered a valuable sinecure, but Dr. Newcome, during the early years of his tenure at least, had much to do on account of the failing strength of the Regius Professor, Dr. Rd. Bentley.

During Dr. Newcome's mastership the admissions to the College reached the lowest limit of which we have any record. To estimate the proper significance of this fact it would be necessary to compare the records of other Colleges, and to examine the state of the Church and of the country generally. The most ruinous influences in this respect are wars and home disorders. And when a College continues long the field of active political partisanship its proper work must necessarily suffer. The decline in numbers was continued, not begun, under Dr. Newcome. After the Restoration the entries averaged about 70. During Dr. Gower's Mastership they sank to 50, and for a short period after the Revolution they barely reached 40. The numbers became 53 under Dr. Jenkin, 44 under Dr. Lambert, 36 under Dr. Newcome, being frequently below 30 during Dr. N's later years. A dearth of benefactions is also noticeable about this time. Dr. Newcome's own bequests were considerable. The Vicarage of Minting, with the impropriate Rectory attached to it, he left to the College after his death. He himself seems to have appointed to it Andrew Alvis, who held it with his Fellowship until he accepted Gt. Snoring in 1762. He next appointed Ed. Beadon, the Vicar of Higham, who died in 1811, when the first College Incumbent was appointed. Dr. N. left a house in Cambridge to found the Moral Philosophy Prize, and an estate, 'his interest in the impropriate Rectory of Bourn,' charged with the payment of two Exhibitions of £20 per an. to scholars from Grantham School. He also left £500 to the University Library, and a collection of 700 books to form a Library at Grantham.

Dr. N. died at his Lodge, Jan. 10, 1765, and was buried in the College Chapel, where his tombstone and epitaph may be seen. There is a portrait of him in the Lodge.

WILLIAM SAMUEL POWELL, D.D., 28th Master, gave in 1774 £500 towards the alterations in the South side of the First Court.

W. S. P., son of Rev. Fras. P., was born and educated at Colchester, admitted here 1734, elected scholar 1735, Fellow 1740. In 1741 he became Tutor to the Hon. Chas. Townshend, afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose father presented him to the Rectories of Colkirk and Stibbard. Next year he returned to College, where he was made Lecturer, Examiner and soon Principal Tutor. In 1761 he went to reside in town, and the year following quitted his Fellowship. Nevertheless, on Dr. Newcome's death, he was unanimously elected to succeed him as Master. Thenceforth he devoted himself with all the energy of his nature to the

welfare of the College. He vacated his Norfolk living to accept the Rectory of Freshwater, and in 1766 was made Archdeacon of Colchester. In addition to these emoluments he had recently inherited an estate in Essex. Being a bachelor of regular habits and simple tastes he was able to use his wealth to the honour of the College in the princely manner of fulfilling public duties and privately in aiding studious and indigent scholars. His influence soon became paramount throughout the College. In most respects it was admirably exerted. Soon after entering upon the Mastership he instituted the periodical College Examinations, which are now universal, but which for a long time gave a name and reputation to the College. Numerous records in the Treasury shew how carefully he examined, and sought to make improvements in, all departments of College business. The Bursar's accounts, for example, had been kept on the same plan almost from the foundation of the College. The system was antiquated and often delusive. It was completely changed, and a more methodical and intelligible one introduced. Unfortunately the undertaking with which his memory is most closely associated will be generally condemned. It is to his influence and generosity that we owe the transformation of the South side of the First Court. It is little consolation to know that other Colleges likewise suffered from the prevailing fashion for Italianising our architecture, and from the popularity of the designs of Mr. Essex. Even some who objected to the alterations did so not because they disliked the plans themselves as on account of the cost, and from fear that the improved appearance of one part of the building would disgrace the rest. The original architecture, which corresponded with the E. side, was hidden under a facing of stone, and destroyed by the introduction of sash windows, &c. The second-floor rooms were improved by raising the walls, as may be seen by a glance at the new courses of brick-work, visible in the back lane. Walls with fireplaces were carried through the middle of the building, and all the arrangements of the rooms completely changed. Lack of funds happily prevented further extension of the mischief.

Dr. Powell died, Jan. 19, 1775, and, on the anniversary of his election to the Mastership, was buried in the Chapel, where his tombstone and epitaph may still be seen.

†GEORGE OSBALDISTON, Esq., M.A., gave £300.

His Father, the Rev. John Wickins, Fellow 1731 to 1743, was one of the *flying squadron* who brought forward Dr. Newcome for the Mastership. He became Rector of Petworth, Sussex, and married Philadelphia, niece of Bp. Osbaldiston, of Carlisle and London, and Fountayne Wentworth Osbaldiston, M.P. for Scarborough, &c. Many of this family were members of the College, besides those above mentioned. On the death of F. W. O., in 1770, the estates devolved upon Geo. Wickins, who had just entered the College as a pensioner. He took the name of Osbaldiston, and re-entered as a Fellow Commoner 3 July 1770. In 1773 he proceeded M.A. per literas regias.

†JOHN GREEN, Bp. of Lincoln, bequeathed £100, of which £50 was to be spent in books, and founded an exhibition.

The exhibition was for a scholar of Beverley School, to be tenable either at St. John's or Corpus C. Coll.

J. G. was born and educated at Beverley, admitted in 1724, æt. 17, elected Scholar the same year and Fellow in 1731. He was a Liberal in politics, and one of the *flying squadron* who supported Dr. Newcome. On the second election however Green unaccountably turned round and voted for Prof. Chappelow. He was for several years Bursar, holding that office at the same time as he held the livings of Hinxton and Burrough Green. In 1749 he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity. Shortly afterwards the College presented him to the Rectory of Barrow, in Suffolk. The circumstances connected with this presentation are remarkable. According to the will of Mr. John Boughton, the donor, the living was to be offered to the Senior Divine being a Fellow. The College first offered it to Michael Burton, B.D. Thereupon Dr. Rutherforth appealed to the Visitor, claiming that the donor's will gave him precedence over Burton on account of his D.D. degree. The Visitor decided in his favour. Then Green, who was intermediate to the other two in standing, and though Regius Professor was only a B.D., appealed to the Court of Chancery. The Court decided that the ruling of the Visitor was null and void, his intervention not being in respect to any part of the College Statutes, but in respect to a clause in a will which the Visitor interpreted to be contrary to Statute. The Court declined to interpret the clause in the will. The whole proceedings produced the singular result that the controverted clause remained uninterpreted, and the living was given to one who was not the senior Divine either in standing or in degree. Burton was afterwards presented to Staplehurst. Rutherforth went to Brinkley, and afterwards succeeded Green as Regius Professor. Although Rutherforth gave a bond of £50 to the College that he would reside at Brinkley, he held that living with his Professorship and with the living of Somersham, which is attached to the Professorship.

Dr. Green was rapidly promoted. He became Master of Corpus in 1750, Dean of Lincoln, with a Canonry added, in 1756; Bp. of Lincoln in 1761. He resigned his Mastership in 1764. In 1771 he was appointed to a Canonry at St. Paul's, which he was allowed to hold with his Bishopric on account of the smallness of the revenues of that see. He was remarkable as the only Bishop who, in 1772, voted for the Bill for the Relief of Dissenters. He died at Bath, 25 Ap. 1779, and was buried at Buckden, Hunts., where the Bps. of Lincoln had a palace, and where there is a monument to his memory. There is at Corpus a small likeness of him in wax.

Besides the scholarship above mentioned Bp. Green left other bequests to the town and Grammar School of Beverley. To Corpus he bequeathed a considerable estate, upon which is charged the cost of the six silver cups which are given annually in that College for success in the College and University Examinations. To St. John's he gave a pair of silver sconces for the Combination Room, and in conjunction with Dr. Heberden, another of

the *flying squadron*, a silver inkstand; and bequeathed £100 as already stated.

His arms are in the great window of the Library.

JOHN TAYLOR, D.D., Rector of Staplehurst, Kent, sometime Fellow, bequeathed £700 in 1784.

The son of Robt. T., of Cockram, near Lancaster, he was educated at Sedbergh, and entered the College June 9, 1724, æt. 17. He was B.A. 1727, Fellow 1729, Senior 1747, University Librarian 1731 to 1734. He was also for some years Senior Bursar, and was presented to Staplehurst in 1759. There were two other Fellows of the same name, one of whom was for many years contemporary with our benefactor.

With the benefaction was purchased '£1000 in 3 per cent. bank annuities to be spent in beautifying the College and carrying out the plan of the late Master, Dr. Powell.' A later note, in Dr. Craven's handwriting, states that 'the £1100 reduced annuities of Mr. Osbaldiston's and Dr. Gisborne's donations and the £1000, 3 per cents. of Dr. Taylor's were invested in the 4 per cents. and make the chief part of the Capital of £2338 16*s.* 7*d.*' From this and an order in the Conclusion book, 22 Jan. 1776, with reference to Mr. Osbaldiston's benefaction, we conclude that after the abandonment of Dr. Powell's scheme, the funds left for beautifying the College were allowed to accumulate to form a building fund.

Dr. Taylor died, Dec. 30, 1784. His will was made May 8, 1784.

JOHN HULSE left stipends for two Scholars.

J. H. was born 15 March 1708, at Middlewich, Cheshire, the eldest of nineteen children. In his childhood he suffered grievous neglect, to which is ascribed much of the feebleness of his physical and mental constitution in after life. When his Grandfather learnt how he was treated he took him to reside with him at Elworth Hall, sent him to the Grammar School at the adjacent town of Congleton, thence removed him to Stockport, and eventually brought him to St. John's in Sept. 1724. Here he was Ashton Scholar, obtained a prize in College for a Latin Ode, and graduated as 11th Wranglér in the first Tripos in 1728-9.

He was most unhappy in his home relationships. When his parents married, the whole of the family estates at Elworth, Clive, and Bradwall, together with his mother's dowry, a share in a salt-mine worth from £10000 to £20000, were settled upon his mother and her eldest son. His father succeeded to the property shortly after our benefactor entered the College. Very soon he sent for his son and obtained his consent to the sale of part of the estate. But when he sent to him a second time for the same purpose his son refused compliance. A rupture ensued, in consequence of which John had to support himself in College mainly by his Scholarship and Exhibitions. He did not proceed beyond the B.A. degree. In 1732 he was ordained to a small curacy at Yoxall. He afterwards served the curacy of Goostry near Sandbach until his father's death in 1753, when he succeeded to the property, relinquished active clerical work, and went to reside at

Elworth Hall. There he led a secluded life. His only son died at the age of 22. He seems to have held no communications with his brothers and sisters. In continual ill health, suffering from a painful disorder and incapable of the active duties of his profession, he brooded over the infidelity and atheism of the age, and conceived and elaborated in his solitude the scheme with which his name will ever be associated in the University, of devoting his wealth to promote Essays, Sermons, and Lectures to counteract the evils he deplored. His will, an extraordinary document of 400 pages, occupied much of his attention during his later years. He did not neglect his relations. Like himself, the survivors were childless, and to them and to his favourite servants he left life interests in his property. Afterwards the bulk of it endowed the Hulsean Prize and the offices of Christian Advocate and Hulsean Lecturer. He wished the Hulsean Lecturer to deliver twenty sermons annually, but, as this was found impracticable, the Court of Chancery reduced the number to eight. In connexion with the appointments of Advocate and Lecturer he imposed the curious condition that if the person chosen to either office should neglect or not discharge his duties satisfactorily he should forfeit his salary for that year, which should in that case be equally divided between the six senior Fellows of St. John's.

To St. John's he left, after the death of his brothers, £30 each to two Scholarships.

Mr Hulse died Dec. 14, 1790, at the age of 82, and was buried at Middlewich.

Much of the above information is taken from the Preface to Dr. Parkinson's first series of Hulsean Lectures.

THOMAS GISBORNE, M.D., President of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Senior Fellow, gave £400 and bequeathed many books to the Library.

The son of the Rev. Jas. G., of Staveley, Derbs., he was admitted June 28, 1744, æt. 18, B.A. 1747, M.A. 1750, M.D. 1751. He held a Beresford Fellowship from 1753 until his death in 1806.

He was Fellow of the Royal and Astronomical Societies, and Physician to the King and Royal Family.

He gave £400 during his lifetime towards the alterations in the First Court. By his will, dated 8 Feb. 1804, he left 'of his Books in London all such as shall be deemed in the opinion of Dr. Budd purely Medical to the Library of the College of Physicians, London, all the rest to the Library of St. John's College.' He possessed also many books at his house in Derbyshire, and at both places collections of Prints, some bound together in the manner of books, others in portfolios, some loose, some with explanatory letterpress, others without. Counsel's opinion being taken we were advised that we had no claim to the books in Derbyshire nor to prints, unless they were bound together as books and accompanied by letterpress. Some of those specified in the 'opinion' as part of the bequest are not to be found in the Library.

His arms have been placed in the great window of the Library.

JOHN MAINWARING, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, sometime Fellow, who died in 1807, bequeathed £120 to purchase theological books.

The son of Gilbert M., of Drayton Manor, Staffs., he was educated at Marlborough Grammar School and at Tamworth, and admitted here June 5, 1742, æt. 18. He graduated 1745, and was elected Fellow 1748, Coll. Preacher 1750, Senior 1768. In 1787 he accepted the Sinecure Rectory of Aberdaron. The year following he was appointed Lady Margaret Professor. He was also presented by Lord Weymouth to the Rectory of Church Stretton, Salop.

Professor Mainwaring was a man of great taste and refinement, fond of painting, sculpture and music. The Rectory grounds at Church Stretton, in the midst of beautiful scenery, were much admired. Dr. Powell, the Master, as a token of his admiration left the Professor £200 to be spent upon beautifying them still further.

The Professor was accustomed to take his turn regularly in preaching before the University, although he dreaded it beforehand on account of his asthma, and usually suffered afterwards from the effort. His audiences were large and attentive, although his sermons were but very imperfectly heard His practice was to print them after their delivery.

He died at Cambridge, April 1807, æt. 72.

WILLIAM WILSON, B.D., Rector of Moreton, Essex, sometime Fellow, gave £200, the interest of which was to be paid to the best readers of the lessons in Chapel.

He was of Lancashire, the son of Joseph Wilson, Mercer, educated at Hawkshead, admitted 3 July 1770, B.A. 1774, M.A. 1777, Fellow 1777. In 1796 he accepted Moreton, which he retained until his death in 1822. In 1817 he gave £150, to which he added £50 in 1821, to found two Reading Prizes. In accordance with Mr. Wilson's wishes the money was invested, and an order made that the interest should be employed in the purchase of books to be given to the best readers of the Lessons, who from their general regularity and good conduct are deserving of encouragement.

In 1816 Mr. Wilson gave £100 to found a Declamation Prize at Hawkshead School, where he was educated. He was also a benefactor to the parish of Moreton, and bequeathed £1300 to it.

(To be continued).

A. F. TORRY.

AFRICAN EXPERIENCES.

FIVE years ago the writer of the present paper formed one of a party of six missionaries sent out by the Church Missionary Society to Eastern Equatorial Africa, and here he presents for the readers of the *Eagle* some of his experiences in that land of laughter and of tears.

Zanzibar was the point of departure for the interior, and the route selected was that followed by the travellers Speke and Stanley on their famous journeys, the Victoria Nyanza being the destination to which we were proceeding. We left Zanzibar in an Arab dhow, which is not a very luxurious method of travelling by water, and after five or six hours' sail we reached the mainland. Our outfit consisted of tents, beds, blankets, pots, pans, medicines, clothes, boots, buckets, baths, plates, knives, spoons, tinned provisions, guns, &c., besides Zanzibar barter goods. All these articles had to be carried by porters, either coast-men called Wangwana or natives from the interior. The latter are hired with a certain amount of cloth, the former are paid in dollars, at the rate of about five dollars per month, together with their food. The road or track is a narrow beaten footpath, wide enough only for one to pass, and winding wonderfully round every obstruction on and on from camp to camp and from village to village until the desired destination is reached. The character of the scenery is varied enough, consisting of park-like and mountainous country, while rivers or rather rivulets swollen in

time of rain to rushing torrents are met with at intervals. These with interminable scrubby forests and endless plains pretty well describe what you may expect to see on a journey in Africa. After a day's waiting we turned our backs upon the sea, our men in a long line took up their loads, and the tramp to the Nyanza was begun.

Varied were the adventures and amusing were some of the incidents of the journey. For example, take an attack of robbers—*Scene*—African forest; long line of dusky figures moving slowly along bearing burdens on their heads; four or five white men walking far on in front. Suddenly from the forest emerge eight or nine robbers shaking their spears and gesticulating; robbers I say, but possibly peaceable denizens of that region. However, Smith and Robinson and Jones and Brown decide that they are and must be robbers, and that if they are not they ought to be, and must therefore be summarily dealt with. Smith is carrying a carbine; so is Brown. Brown raises his weapon and wildly lets fly. Smith has his slung by a strap and is just going to bring it into action when it goes off of its own accord, and with no little effect, for the bullet strikes Brown's carbine and makes a neat dent in the barrel. Robinson and Jones also fire a volley, and the ferocious robbers fly and are seen no more. I had no part in this glorious victory, so I can afford to speak lightly of it. Brown remarked that as soon as they saw "the white man" the robbers fled. When we reached our camp and were at our dinner of course the adventure was the engrossing topic of conversation, and Brown again ventured the remark that the robbers fled as soon as they saw the white man. Now a man naturally turns a little paler on meeting the wild banditti of central Africa for the first time face to face, and therefore Robinson's reply—"Yes, indeed they did see a *white* man when they saw you"—was perhaps a little severe,

not to say uncalled for. The emphasis which he chose to put on the adjective 'white' was suggestive, to say the least of it.

All African travellers have adventures with lions, or if they have not they ought to have, so we were no exceptions to this salutary rule. Our leader, an Irishman, of course went behind, this being in an African caravan the post of danger, responsibility, and honour. (A caravan, by the way, is not a van, with curtained windows in the sides, drawn by a horse, but, as here used, a body of porters with their loads.) One night we six determined to take advantage of the moon to make a night march. Our leader was to follow with the main body next morning; so off we went, Brown, Jones, and Robinson, with Smith led the way, while the great hunter of the party brought up the rear with me. It is a weird place an African forest at night, with its awful silence only broken by the ceaseless chirping of a kind of cricket. The silver moonlight on the trees made it look like fairyland, and the dark shadows seemed like shapes of awful monsters. We were beguiling the time by talking, when suddenly the silence of the forest was broken by the ringing report of a rifle, and then another, and then quite a fusillade. "More robbers," we thought, and rushing forward soon came on the strangest of scenes. An excited little band shouting and gesticulating in the foreground; in the back ground dark and gloomy trees, in the branches of which were perched still more gloomy shapes. Were they some dreadful goblins of the forest? and were those others perched beside them pale spectres from another world? and why were they there? Such questions had they arisen would soon have been answered by our hearing the prolonged growling of an angry lion not many paces off. Our mighty hunter seized his gun and boldly advanced. Jones, tightly grasping his umbrella, followed to do or die with his beloved leader.

Simultaneously a fussy porter took the mighty hunter by the coat-tails, imploring him not to risk his life. At the same time my boy, black Bob Ridley, rushed forward and wildly fired a random shot. A scene of confusion followed—the mighty hunter had an inward struggle; but he would not risk his brethren's lives, and so decided to leave the lord of the forest to enjoy his supper in peace. Meanwhile the spectres descended from the tree in the form of men. We were about to resume our journey when Brown, who liked a joke and apparently wished to see Smith jump, bellowed in his ear "Smith, the lion!" I think I heard Smith murmuring something about Brown's being a fool. After a while we sat down to rest at a safe distance, and Jones, who did not know that Robinson had been in the tree with Smith, began to talk in a most shockingly flippant way about Smith's getting up the tree to escape the lion; Robinson met the remarks with a dignity bordering on coldness, and merely observed that they had gone there in order to get a convenient spot from which to fire on the brute below.

And so we travelled day after day and week after week, through the territory now annexed by Germany, through Ugogo and Unyamwezi, the country of the moon, where one more incident of an amusing nature occurred, until at last we reached the Nyanza. One night it looked like rain, so I begged of our gallant leader Dermot to come and share my tent, which he did, as he had not brought his own tent with him. He turned in, and I had just dozed off to sleep when I was awakened by a loud shout. I sprang up, and in the dim light I saw Dermot sitting up in bed. "Ashe," he cried in an excited voice, "an enormous leopard!" "Where, where is it?" I said, expecting to see the monster at the foot of my bed, and wildly I fumbled for a small revolver which I had secreted somewhere under my head. It was

like a nightmare. The pistol was mixed with blankets and would not disentangle itself. Dermot went on to describe how vividly he had seen the brute, and how large it was. Black boy Tom, who was sleeping outside, appeared at this juncture and told us that the monster in question, though not a leopard, was a *punda*. I need not particularise and say what a punda is—however, on second thoughts I think I will translate the word, for that fellow Robinson will perhaps air his learning some day and say it was only a *donkey* that frightened us. We had a few of these long-eared animals with us, and one had been taking a quiet walk round and had given us a look up. He was secured; but some kind of a beast came up and munched and crunched bones outside the tent: what it was or what bones it was crunching I never found out. I think from its quiet and annoying persistency it must have been a cat.

A few more days were supposed to bring us to the mighty Nyanza. As we neared the inland ocean we became intensely excited, and visions of the vast expanse of blue water were constantly in our minds. At last we arrived at the village which we were told was by the Nyanza, yet no Nyanza did we see. We were weary and tired with the long march, but so eager were we to see the longed-for lake that we set off with guides who promised to take us to the water. After walking three or four miles, they said "there it is!" pointing in the direction of what appeared from the distance like a nicely-kept cricket field, and calmly told us that that was the Nyanza. It was rather a shock to us to find that we had only reached the far end of a narrow arm of the lake; but we had to make the best of it and return. However, when we did eventually reach the open water, the glorious view of the illimitable expanse, stretching away as far as the eye could reach, more than fulfilled our widest expectations.

Of course various adventures befell us on the Nyanza, and, at any rate, when nothing else of an exciting nature happens, the monotony is usually broken by the going off by accident of somebody's gun. Robinson's boy had put his loaded and capped gun down beside him and close to where I was, in a canoe, and then as he was fumbling about for something it went off. Happily it was pointing away from me, and only smashed a chair and riddled a rug. After this Robinson gave strict orders that his people should not have their guns loaded. Shortly after this we were at a native village and Robinson was amusing a crowd of open-mouthed Bazinja by showing them the mechanism of a revolver. The delighted audience so pleased the exhibitor by their manifest appreciation of the performance that he told his boy to bring another revolver, and then with a pistol in each hand he pretended to fire upon an imaginary foe. Click, click, click, went the hammer as the empty barrels went round, till at number four there was a loud report, and a bullet whistled by the head of a delighted little boy. This was the climax and the applause was terrific, the native Bazinja thinking this to be a necessary part of the fun. Robinson, however, had thought the revolver empty, and was struck with horror when he saw how nearly he had killed his delighted little admirer. It was well he missed the boy, as, if he had killed him, it might have proved a very awkward and expensive entertainment for us all. Jones was a man who imagined that he knew a thing or two about medicine, and so he soon got a reputation among the caravan porters. He dosed people with Eno's fruit salt, which they seemed to take with great satisfaction: they liked to see it fizz. One day a patient arrived wanting "*dawa*," or medicine, so Jones got out his Eno and an iron cup, and prepared the foaming draught; but, contrary to his usual experience, the patient drew back putting

out his hands in a deprecating way. Jones was exceedingly angry at his stupidity as all the fizziness was subsiding, so he pressed the medicine on his unwilling patient, who perforce swallowed it. Then Jones was willing to hear his explanation of his evident antipathy to the treatment prescribed. The explanation was satisfactory and convincing: it was the man's wife, and not himself, for whom the medicine was required. Smith went in more for dental surgery; he had a pair of universal tooth-drawers, which he was burning to make use of. A kind fate threw a patient in his way. Kind was the fate for Smith, but whether the patient thought so may possibly be questioned. However, he came, and Smith examined the ailing tooth and promptly decided that immediate extraction was the only remedy. He brought out his universal extractors, and then, with agonised determination written on his countenance, he nerved himself for a mighty effort. A second sufficed to remove the tooth, and a look of momentary triumph lighted Smith's quiet face as he surveyed his extractors clasping the liberated tooth. That look of triumph was rapidly exchanged for one of consternation as he more closely surveyed the instrument of his art and found that he had not only extracted the ailing tooth, but two more into the bargain, besides a portion of adhering gum. Smith now appeared at his greatest. He quietly got some powdered alum to staunch the bleeding, and gave his patient no hint that he had accomplished any more than his original intention. The patient was accordingly more than satisfied, and went away no doubt sounding Smith's praises for his surprising skill in dentistry.....

It happened from different causes, such as sickness and the exigencies of the various missions, that I was the only man who reached Buganda in M'tesa's country, where there were already two missionaries. But my sojourn there was so fraught with sadness,

and my experiences were so tragical, that it would be utterly incongruous to include it in a paper which deals entirely with the comic side of African travel. If my readers will bear with me, on some future occasion I may perhaps speak more of missionary experiences on the Victoria Nyanza.

R. P. ASHE.

[The incidents here recorded are all absolutely true, but the names are fictitious and the incidents connected with them are shuffled up so that the participators cannot be identified.]

BARNES'S POEMS OF RURAL LIFE.

A BOOK-REVIEWER lately recommended to the readers of his journal the perusal of either *King Solomon's Mines* or *She* (I forget which) for the beguilement of cares or weariness. A sign of the times, perhaps, this; but wide of the mark, surely, in healthy days. Given, imagined details after the manner of Poe, quasi-scientific effects after Jules Verne, adventurers' difficulties and expedients after Defoe, blood of man and of beast profusely spilled, until, as Lamb once said, "it affects us no more than its representative, the paint of the property-man in the theatre," with some fantasies of an imagination explained perhaps by its East Anglian origin, and we have a hash as far removed as possible from the wholesome literature that could soothe, purify, and restore us in our leisure hours. How different in every way from the mental villeggiatura, the true country holiday, that can be had by beguiling our interval hours with the books of two members of our own college, who have shown us, in their several ways, something of the realities of Nature and Mind in England's country places. One of these, Dr Jessopp, is still with us, prosing of the Arcady he delights to study, and of his book I should like to say something in a future number if editorial exigencies allow. The other, William Barnes, B.D., sang in the dialect of Dorset, and is now himself one of the "Vaïces that be gone." An obituary notice of him appeared in Number lxxxi. of the *Eagle*, and

his poems have long had great reputation, so that I have neither to give any account of the poet, nor to introduce the book, but may at once begin to turn over his pages, with prejudice, as one might the letters of a newly-made but well-recommended acquaintance.

The complete edition (1879), under the title *Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect*, contains three "collections" of poems, 331 pieces in all. The dialect does not cause formidable difficulty; the variations from standard pronunciation are simple and fairly well capable of being represented by letters and marks, and the peculiar words are few. For knowledge of the twangs, burrs, and sibilations, the opportunity of listening to the genuine thing must be waited for. Meanwhile it is better to read them aloud, even if to oneself, than to trust the eye alone.

In his poems Barnes confined himself strictly to rural life; here is the poet, not the archaeologist or philologist known in his other books and papers. There is no straying into history or abstract thought, the moralising is elementary, the imagination kept in close contact with actualities, while no subtle analysis of the heart is attempted, but he expresses the primitive modes of feeling proper to the rustic Man. And the character of the poetry corresponds; no artificiality, no allusiveness, it flows on clear, plain, simple, strong. To appreciate the difference between simplicity and artificiality in poetry, no more forcible contrast could be found than between a poem of Barnes and the *Idyl of Dorset* of Professor Palgrave in his *Visions of England.*

The primary element of Barnes's poetry is, as was to be expected, the direct unquestioned joyfulness of life in the open air; we are in touch with Mother Earth; we live among green trees and gay fields, with birds and bees, and all the animal life of the farm and the lane; among the fruits of the orchard

and the garden, and the crops of the meadow and the plough-land. We are in immediate relation to the great events of the changing year; spring and summer and winter concern and interest us exceedingly; while the passing of day into evening and of evening into night is ever before us as outward event and touches us still closer by the accompanying alternations of toil, leisure, and sleep. Here is the true refreshment offered for the jaded mind and the body used overmuch as its servant: to be persuaded again that the trees be company, that there's sweet music in the wind, that sunny woodlands invite us to ramble through them, and that after being merry in the summer's haymaking, we can be friends with the snow and frost and winds of the bracing days of winter in their turn.

A rural pleasure very notable to those who are thinking about the strain of life in our day is the joy in the occupation by which daily bread is earned. How different does this appear in Barnes from what would be found in a book of poems about London back-street life! What is there in the returning day, in the round of the year's work, of the tailor or the engine-fitter, the office-clerk or the small shopkeeper, that can cause the man to sing as one rejoicing in the very putting forth of effort, as well as in the work accomplished, like this?

> Zoo yesterday in afternoon
> We set, in eärnest, ev'ry woone
> A-haulèn o' the corn.

What mechanic, or town-labourer, sings like the Shepherd of the Farm lovingly enumerating his various offices, or like the Carter lifting up his voice, not to weep, but to exult

> O, I be a carter, wi' my whip
> A-smackèn loud, as by my zide,
> Up over hill, an' down the dip
> The heavy lwoad do slowly ride.

Is it to be the lot of the future Englishman that only when his work is done with he can rejoice and be glad? In these songs the peasant of Dorset is far from praising only rest from labour and the amusements of the hour when work has ceased:

> Tis merry ov a zummer's day
> When vo'k be out a-meäkèn hay:

that is, merriment and work actually live together for him. True, the mowing and the pitching and the stacking give back-aches, but there is a jovial feeling that he is engaged in the great functions in which Man and Nature work together, and so the Harvest-home is a triumph and the stack of golden corn a trophy raised by soldiers who loved to campaign.

Another elementary pleasure on which Barnes fondly dwells is the joy of possessing solid and material things. Hear the small farmer and his wife contemplating their possessions:

> How happy uncle us'd to be
> O' zummertime, when aunt an' he
> O' Zunday evenèns, eärm in eärm,
> Did walk about their tiny farm.

The small shop-keeper looking over his favourable ledger in his back-parlour in Walworth may be enjoying an equal satisfaction, but the abstract character of his property, the *Dr* and *Cr* of it, make it seem sordid and selfish in comparison with the yeoman's

> My lofty elem trees do screen
> My brown-ruf'd house
> * * * *
> And I do walk along a rank
> Ov apple-trees, or by a bank,
> Or zit upon a bar or plank,
> To zee how things do grow.

Barnes has a few pieces indicating appreciation of the particular passion for owning land, for possessing

a piece of the soil and all that thereon is; but he is not so vehement about this as was Charles Kingsley, for instance, when he told one who was coming to Eversley as his curate, but who had just received the offer of a benefice of less money value than the curacy, to accept the latter, for it was a prime good for a man 'to get hold of the land!' Nor does Barnes say anything that goes home so unforgettably as the extract from Michelet (quoted by J. S. Mill), who tells of the land calling from its peasant owner "a look full of passion, of heart, of devotion."

Many great changes were coming over agricultural life during the years when these poems were being written, and Barnes takes note in his way of not a few. The enclosure of Commons finds complaint; the absorption of the delightful strips of green along the sides of the roads is resented; there is a dialogue in praise of allotments, especially if near the cottages; a piece upon the throwing together of small farms, and several allusions to what was evidently a sore point with the yeomen-farmers; the introduction of machines is lamented, in so far as it involved loss of employment for hand-labour; the rumbling of the stage-coach wheels is hardly replaced by the rushing of the less homely trains; while such minor points are grumbled over as the replacement of the old open hearths by register-grates, of pewter plates by earthenware, and of good old English oak by mahogany in the furniture. There does not appear to be any reference to some of the other great changes, and we miss especially the expression of rural opinion upon the widening of the parish-bound horizon occasioned by the railway system, with its far-reaching results in the emigration from the rural districts of the most spirited of the young men and the handsomest of the girls. Franchise, ballot, wages and profits, are brought forward in a dialogue, and the Anti-Corn-Law agitation is discussed, but this not so impressively as would be

expected by readers of the life of Cobden and of the records of the Free Trade movement in town and country. Perhaps Dorset saw less of them than other parts did; certainly it has usually been the stock-example of a county lagging behind the times.

Among traits of more individually human interest Barnes paints with a good deal of manifest sympathy the love of boisterous fun: taking sometimes the shape of horseplay, and practical jokes; sometimes of give-and-take dialogue, wit-combats of a homely and rough quality. And we are not surprised to learn that the pieces most in demand at parish entertainments in Dorsetshire to-day are those of this type, such as the dialogue between Sam and Bob on the perilous topic of *The Best Man in the Vield.* But though there is rudeness there is not vulgarity; a spirit of equity underlies it all. If Poll sews up Tom's coat and 'stan's an' laughs' at his struggles it is in order to be 'upzides wi' him;' if the chimney is stopped up with a faggot on its top during a party this is simply a neighbour's protest against having been omitted from the list of guests. Turn and turn about is the principle of both mischievous prank and biting gibe.

Barnes's treatment of Nature is not that of the landscape-painter, not in breadths and tracts with atmospheres, but in individualised scenes, and in her offspring. Hence we do not secure any such well-defined and vivid impression of Dorsetshire as a country of our imagination as is accomplished for us by Mr Thomas Hardy's Egdon Heath *(Return of the Native)*; and nothing like the thorough possession of the sensible imagination which is achieved by George Sand in her idylls of the Berri country, *Fadette* and *La Mare au Diable.*

Two features of his poetry remind us that Barnes sang when an older man than most poets whose sphere is country life and simple feeling. There is, first,

a constant harking back to the days of childhood and early youth, to the time when Nature is with us much and counts for a large part of experience; as if he felt that when writing he had left her somewhat, and must look to his earlier life for the full freshness of her joys. The *Girt woak tree* is liked so well for its memories; the friend is told plainly

> But tidden, John, vor all that you
> Be now, that I do like yer zoo
> But what you wer vor years agoo.

And

> 'Tis touchèn vor to treäce, John,
> Wold times drough ev'ry pleäce, John.

While the next lines go further still, pointing to some sorrow having intervened between the golden days of youth and the days when the poems were written:

> But that can't touch woone's heart so much
> As zome wold long-lost feäce, John.

But, further, we observe it in the character of his love-songs. Their spirit is maturer than we are wont to find. The permanent qualities of character, the significances of the heart in relation with fuller life, are discerned; it is not the mere lustihead of youth, exuberant but often volatile. His admiration is for womanhood, or its promise, rather than for maiden graces: his lover looks forward to 'the wife-brightened vire.' There is some loss in this, but there is also gain. If we do not feel that the whole poet is absorbed in his present passion we feel that there is more in him yet to be absorbed, and that, so linked, Love and Life will grow together as time passes on.

There are some thoroughly merry and youthful pieces, too, light-hearted songs of love for girlhood. Grave questions as to 'what colour Jenny's ribbon should be'; the 'bit o' sly coortèn' between John and Fanny; miffs to be made up, and fair milkmaids

to be praised above their peers; and here and there we meet some touches of the mastering kind that finds exemplar in Burns's 'Ye may be this ye may be that,' but—

Ye are na Mary Morison,

such as the splendid elevation of the Maid vor my Bride, above comparison when it is said that

A queen to be stately, must walk wi' her face.

The moralising is, as said above, within the limits of rural life: the simple truths that help the Rustic to be wise and good. People may come and go, but 'Rivers don't gie out, John'; praise of contentment; plea for faithfulness in love—

Zoo never win a mäiden's heart
But hers that is to be thy bride;

happiness with the lowly: gratitude to parents in their declining years; and other simple notes of well-ordered life.

Is there any religion in these Dorsetshire poems? Not much, *formally*. What appears is the natural religion that has benefited from Christianity but knows not (or understands not) specific doctrine or specific history. Faith such as this—

We mid be sure that God above
If we be true when he do prove
Our stedvast faïth an' thankful love,
Wull do vor us what mid be best,
An' teäke us into endless rest,
As sleep do come wi' the dew.

Easter and Christmas are represented as being mainly valued as secular feasts, when Jim puts on a new frock coat 'blue wi' yollow buttons all o' brass,' or families gather 'smilèn in woone another's feäce'; even 'happy Zunday' is the day of rest more than of worship, and where it is said that it is 'the day that's all our own to spend wi' God' it is added 'an

wi' an e'thly friend.' It might be thought that the poet was insensible to these aspects of life, but there is an exquisite piece upon public worship, 'Vo'k a-comèn into Church,' and we know that Barnes was a conscientious and earnest preacher and took holy orders in the maturity of his life. Nor is it simply that the Catechism of the Church, or the solemn gravity of her only authorised Liturgy, fails to find an echo in domestic life or everyday thinking, for we do not find that the ruder teaching and simpler worship of Methodist or Baptist is represented here either. But, as Dr Jessopp will raise this same question, we may ask his opinion upon it later on, and let this suffice us here.

A word as to the lyric qualities of the poems. The defect is a lack of dramatic force; many of the pure songs have no plan; seldom is there a climax, and in some there is a decided bathos. For instance, in a poem of memory, after writing on friendship and love he returns to such a triviality as birdsnesting. Apart from this defect his success is distinguished. He has in high measure the gift of spirited rhythm; the words are bound into successions of cadences clear and sweet, the sense of music is awakened by them, the sentiment accords, the heart stirs, and the reader sings with the poet. Many of them call aloud for musical settings, but whether they obtain them or not they make melody for themselves. Space does not allow of quotations, I would just mention as favourites of my own: *The Evenèn Star o' Zummer, Come out to the Parrock Come out to the Tree, When vust the breakèn day is red, The Maïd vor my bride, The Church and happy Zunday, Zunday Woodlands, The Bells o' Alderburnham,* and *The Mill by Cloty Stour.*

It is too much to say of Barnes that he has made an Ayr of Dorset, but he gives to town-dwellers a glimpse into rural England with just enough flavour of locality and personality about it to fix his poetry

in its own corner of our memories. Enough of his feelings and thoughts have been infused into the Nature and the People he knew to win him the garland of the Poet, though not quite that of the king-poets who have poured themselves wholly with wealth of passion into their world and so have created new worlds for us. But one praise, not claimed by all of these highest, is due to Barnes. In his poetry he is the minister of purity and innocence in enjoyment of the world of sense. As there comes to us, blithely and freely, his singing of the Nature he loved so well, we perceive in things sensible a beauty and a worth not all their own, while in his country-folk we discern in simple human nature the rudiments of the spiritual and the presage of a life higher than is seen.

A. CALDECOTT.

SOME MEMORIES OF MY "VAC."

OF Cambridge during term none, save the versatile *Reviewer*, cares to speak. We are all on terms of easy if unequal familiarity with it; no one wants a shilling guide and every one gets his bills; there are many pit-falls, but there are no anxieties. We are all members of a vast social club, meeting at definite periods in the year, and enjoying a well-earned repose after the engrossing cares of town or country life. The in-door entertainment is as varied as the out-door—a happy provision in a capricious climate: you may qualify for a Special or a Tripos on a rainy day, or hit your friend to "leg" for three on a dry one. But these are vain repetitions: there is nothing esoteric about them; you hear them in the street; you see them in the *Reporter;* you even discuss them with your landlady, but you never whisper them in secret. But what of Cambridge in the "vac"? The Master of the Rolls was questioned, but in vain; the title conveyed no impression to the mind of my bookseller; the *Pall Mall* had never thought of it. It was a rare idea, but there were the usual preliminaries—nothing is without them: if you must dress to go to a ball, you must undress to go to bed—however, they were soon satisfied. To the unwary it may be profitable to throw out a hint—you must never occupy the same set of rooms both in "term" and in "vac": it is not dangerous to the health, but it is bad form and never forgiven; if you are in lodgings you must move into the Club, or *vice-versâ*. With me it was not *vice-versâ*, so I required a permit: it was given with ungrudging

hand, perhaps with a pious hope of its utility, certainly with many admonitions. It suffices to say that I was subsequently found in X New Court, consigned to the hospitality of the aged but genial lessor thereof; he received me caressingly and made me his confidant. He was a man of taste, with the most refined sensibilities, but his want of a technical education had handicapped him: he had desires which found no adequate expression, he had expressions which did not meet his desires. There was a missing link, and my superior knowledge supplied it. A long and varied experience had taught me a useful art. I knew how to ingratiate myself with anybody's grocer—my host could never manage his own. To this superior knowledge I added a willingness to please, which brings me many grateful recollections. The relations established between my host and myself were not economical but they were cordial. His circle of friends was small but select, and I was kindly received. They never called me names, but they told me charming stories and sometimes asked me to lunch. This was the only fashionable way of passing the afternoon, and it moreover stimulated the Tripos faculty. No coincidence could have been happier, but our destinies were evil and we were in advance of our time. The Tripos we had rigorously disciplined our faculties for was not yet set: the works of Black and Haggard were not classics; and for some occult reason Aristotle's Philosophy was preferred to Bulwer's, and Plato's Republic to Mallock's! It is a horrible feeling to know that you are in advance of your time. I have travelled third class on a branch line of a suburban railway; as spare man I have rowed at a moment's notice in the junior trials; I have observed the transit of Venus through a broken window pane; I have even seen the Bridge of Sighs painted, but I never had such a sensation as being before one's time. Bills of Exchange payable at some distant day have a present equivalent: we had none, as no known

system of discount applied. Where were we? A crowd of suggestions offered themselves, all in sympathy with our feelings, but there was a more pertinent query—where ought we to be? It was put apologetically but its meaning was plain. Now an exeat is an exeat; you may put it in your pocket-book but it will never be negotiable; you may walk round it on stilts but it will never smile upon you; give it in at the butteries and it is never returned. I immediately entered into the spirit of it; my chattels were not numerous but indispensable; but this distinction was not observed save by myself. There were many to gather them and watch over them—they have my esteem and my token thereto. Little remained to be done: most transitions are easy—those of one's surroundings the easiest. You don't want a crucible and you do require a ticket. There is an unwonted reciprocity about it: you take it and it takes you, and you are never before your time.

Now that I look back on my adventurous sojourn and cast up the net results morally, physically, and financially, my feelings baffle description; disguise is impossible; remedies unknown. I have no desire to discourage the enterprise of my friends to whom the same "brilliant idea" may have occurred by recalling smoking chimneys, inartistic painters, the expensive vagaries of my "host," &c., but I feel sure that my enlarged experience would never tempt me to pass another Easter Vacation in Cambridge. There is no element of chance in it—failure is certain: you may challenge a crocodile to a three-mile handicap and win on the post; you may even climb the Himalayas on an unsafe bicycle without an insurance on your life, but you can never keep the "vac" with any degree of success—you may court it but you cannot attain it. SCUD EAST.

[The Editors are prepared to offer a small prize for the best solution of the above.]

A JOHNIAN TRILOGY.

IN one of the manuscript volumes of that industrious antiquary, Thomas Hearne, now lying in the Bodleian at Oxford, Mr Macray has recently discovered the MS of two plays, 'The Pilgrimage to Parnassus' and 'The Return from Parnassus,' which were acted in our College—the former in 1598, the latter in 1599. There is also a third play, a sequel to 'The Return from Parnassus,' which was acted in 1602. This was twice printed in 1606; was reprinted in the last century; was included a few years ago in Mr W. Carew Hazlitt's edition of Dodsley's *Select Plays*, and in 1879 obtained a place in Mr Arber's *English Scholar's Library*. Its amusing character and importance as an illustration of university life and manners also induced me to give an outline of it in the second volume of my *History of the University*, pp. 522–26. But the two earlier plays, which Mr Macray's research has brought to light, were printed last year for the first time, and along with the third play form a very elegant volume, which has appeared under the sanction of the Delegates of the Clarendon Press at Oxford. Professor Hales, of King's College, London, whose minute acquaintance with the English literature of this period is well known, has deemed the whole Trilogy so noteworthy as to make it the subject of an interesting article in the current number of *Macmillan's Magazine*.

The burden of these three plays is essentially the same—the career of the university student, with its aims, its hopes, its temptations, its disappointments, and its hardships. 'Parnassus' here represents the

'delectable mount,' the dwelling of the learned of the University of Cambridge. Philomusus and Studioso are two students setting out on their academic course, and pressing on through the land of logic and rhetoric, by the route of the ancient *trivium*. Their journey is described under the form of an allegory not unlike that of the *Pilgrim's Progress*. Madido, the wine-god, disguised as a genial toper, seeks to lure the travellers to the wayside tavern, declaring that there is 'no true Helicon but a cup of brown bastard.' Stupido, who represents the growing intolerance and narrow-mindedness of the Puritan party, seeks to turn them aside from 'those vain arts of rhetoric, poetry, and philosophy,' 'more vain than a pair of organs or a morris dance!' 'Better let men study the Mar-prelate Tracts and the Genevan Catechism.' Amoretto, the voluptuary, tells them of the pleasures described in his favourite volume, the *Ars Amoris*:

> 'Why should you vainly spend your blooming age
> In sad dull plodding on philosophers,
> Which was ordained for wanton merriment?'

But the most dangerous tempter of all is the disappointed scholar himself, one Ingenioso, turning back from Parnassus, tormented with actual hunger and sick of philosophy. 'I talked,' he says, 'with a frende of mine that lately gave his horse a bottell of haye at the bottome of the hill, who toulde mee that Apollo had sente to Pluto (? Plutus) to borowe twentie nobles to paye his commons; he added further, that hee met comming down from the hill a companie of ragged vicars and forlorne schoolemaisters who as they walked scratched there unthriftie elbows, and often put there handes into there unpeopled pockets, that had not beene possessed with faces this manie a day.'

Each temptation, however, is successfully resisted, the road of the *trivium* is safely traversed, until at last the two students, now commencing bachelors, arrive at the Muses' Hill itself.

The second play, *The Return* (part i), gives us the sequel. The students have gained their degrees, but no means of gaining a livelihood appear to be forthcoming. The disappointment which has befallen Ingenioso descends on their spirits also. 'Not,' says Professor Hales, 'that the land is not lovely, but even in it one must have something to live on, and they have nothing. One cannot subsist on delightful prospects or the music of falling waters, and when we next see them they are pale and emaciated; and, sad to say, are already bethinking them that they must flee from this land of their aspirations and their efforts, with what speed they may, if they would fain keep body and soul together. After a few days in the Land of Promise, to make for the wilderness again —verily, this is a tragical result, though treated in a lighter manner by our poet. For is there indeed a more tragical spectacle than such a shattering of the ideal life nobly conceived and nobly sought after? Just as the worshipper has after much grief and pain reached the shrine of his deity, and is kindling the incense, his golden god changes into clay and tumbles to pieces; or the walls of the temple crack and yawn and collapse; or the pilgrims find the expense of his liturgy too great for their resources! Alas for Philomusus and Studioso! They must leave their so hardly-won Paradise.'

The next scene accordingly introduces Philomusus, Studioso, and Ingenioso, along with a fourth student, named Luxurioso and somewhat of a scapegrace, all struggling on in various ways to earn a livelihood in the world. Philomusus gets a situation as a sexton, and appears in a black frieze coat, carrying a bunch of keys and a spade, his directions being to 'dig well and ring well.' He is soon, however, dismissed for negligence. In the days of his predecessor, the warden tells him, 'the chancell was kept in order, the church swept, and the bordes rubde that thou

mightest have seene your face in them, and for my parte I never used other lookinge glass.' But his main offence had been that he was too proud to whip the dogs out of church. Studioso turns private tutor in a family. Here again his lot is of the hardest. He fares the same as the household servants, and is ultimately dismissed because he would not allow 'one of the blew coates' to 'perch above' him at the 'latter dinner,'—a term corresponding not to 'second hall,' but to the less dignified repast at which the servants consumed what their superiors had left. 'My yonge maister,' adds poor Studioso, 'whome I taughte was verie forwarde to have mee gone, and toulde his mother he never learned in a greate booke since I came; my mistris with a shrill voice cride, "Those schollers are proude, those schollers are proude," and sent me packinge awaye.' Even yet more galling and humiliating, if possible, are the experiences of Ingenioso, who attaches himself to one Gullio, an arrant fool and impostor, who sets up as a literary patron. Ingenioso, however, fails to profit by his patron's liberality, but is called upon instead to listen to a series of pretentious criticisms of his own compositions.

The second part of *The Return* developes the plot of the first, and exhibits the unfortunate scholars still struggling with disappointment and distress; Ingenioso is last heard of on his way to the Isle of Dogs, while Philomusus and Studioso resolve on adopting a shepherd's life.

What these compositions serve more particularly to shew the reader in the present time is the fact that this golden age of Elizabeth, which we are apt to picture to ourselves as one of abnormal prosperity and opportunities in life, with its victories, its discoveries in foreign lands, its growing literature, and increasing wealth, was one in which young scholars fresh from the University were quite as much perplexed to find a career in life as in any subsequent age.

What these plays were designed to effect at the time of their composition can easily be inferred. It was hoped that the piteous experiences of the poor scholars might move the compassion of some of the audience; that some official, potent to influence the distribution of honours and of place at court, or some wealthy patron with a dozen livings in his pocket, might be induced to be more mindful of the rising talent of St John's. Happily, in the present day, the patron is almost as extinct as the dodo; and the student setting forth on his 'Return from Parnassus,' and pausing dubiously as he surveys the numerous routes (so largely multiplied since Ingenioso's day), feels that his best chances in the arena of professional life are derived from the knowledge he has gained, the habits he has formed, and the self-mastery acquired, during his pleasant sojourn at the foot of the Muses' Hill.

There is one slight slip at p. 60 which has already been noted elsewhere. Consiliodorus speaks of

> 'Rough Barbarisme, that in those ackhorns times
> Commanded our whole ilande as his own.'

Here the editor suggests that 'ackhorns' is possibly for *Acheron's!* It may however be looked upon as quite certain (as Dr Sandys pointed out in the *Academy* a short time ago) that the word 'ackhorns' is simply an obsolete form of *acorns*, and that the author's reference is to that rude time in the history of the world when, according to the poet, men

> Glandiferas inter curabant corpora quercus.[1]

We must not bring this brief notice to a close without an expression of indebtedness to the sister University, for the pains and taste expended on these resuscitated compositions of one who was probably a member of our College, although his personality has so far eluded the most careful research of his latest Editor. J. B. M.

[1] Lucretius, V 939; cf. Vergil, *Georg.* I 8; Ovid, *Met.* I 106.

ON IDLENESS AS A FINE ART.

IDLENESS in both its analytic and synthetic aspects, or in other words the science and art of doing nothing and doing it well, is a subject which seems not to have received the attention it merits. True we have among our number not a few able exponents of the art in its practice; but despite the facilities now offered in this University for so many new lines of study, this branch of a liberal education has not as yet been specifically recognised. The school indeed appears to be an esoteric one, and this must be the writer's excuse if, as an amateur, he has failed to grasp in their entirety principles which have not yet been presented to the public in definite shape.

With the ethical side of the subject we have been well familiarised, but there are other phases worthy of notice. The poet indeed has sung of his 'Castle of Indolence'; but why has no candid metaphysician given us the 'Confessions of a Lotos-eater'? when will some new Democritus, versed in curious research, compile an 'Anatomy of Idleness,' with its causes, 'congenite and adventitious,' its 'symptomes' and 'prognosticks'? The present remarks have no more ambitious object than to draw attention to a neglected branch of art; and so, with the choice of the historic, the philosophic, and the scientific methods, we prefer, as more in accord with the spirit of our subject, to follow no method at all. This will have the further advantage, that the writer—or the reader—may break off at any point, and lose nothing by so doing.

Let us begin by discarding prejudice. It is bootless to enquire whether some one else's life is worth living, that being a matter of which the subjective view must ever be the more important. The idle man is at least usually harmless, and this, in an age of busy-bodies, is no small item to set to his credit. Among a population of so many millions mostly—of the kind that rush in where angels fear to tread—it is refreshing to find here and there a man who carries out the principle of *laissez-faire* in his own conduct. If silence be golden, he who can refrain from the general *mêlée* must have some true metal in him. Now the idle man devotes so much energy to leaving undone the things which others think he ought to do, that he has little disposition to make serious errors in the other direction. To negotiate a breakfast until it extends to the luncheon hour; to decorate one's self with a hat of the latest style, and take out a small dog of home-made appearance for an afternoon walk; to sit at an open window on the Parade regarding the passers-by over the top of a rose-coloured newspaper; these surely are weaknesses which a censor less stern than the college tutor will easily pass over.

Idleness, however, to deserve the name of an art, must be much more than a mere negative state of inaction. Anyone can be lazy, but to exalt indolence into a ruling principle, to adopt it as a second nature, demands qualities not granted to all. We are told that 'it takes a wise man to be a fool,' and so—though the comparison is an odious one—true idleness is not to be acquired without long and steady application. It is only in a narrow and relative sense that the idle man can be said to do nothing. One who by diligent care has amassed a large store of idleness, finds ample opportunities for its exercise. He takes, however, a rather microscopic view of his immediate surroundings; the choice of a neck-tie or

the consummation of afternoon tea is an undertaking of moment, and he will not imperil its success by undue hurry. Altogether there is more in him than meets the eye. In his more sportive moods it may meet the ear, for our friend not seldom has musical aspirations, and the post-horn is one of his foibles. Withal he is genial, and would live at peace with all men: if he improvises a band of amateur Christy Minstrels in his rooms, he will enlist the sympathies of the reading-man beneath by borrowing his tea-tray for a tambourine.

He is something of a philosopher in his way, and does not thrust his philosophy in the way of others. His view of life is fatalistic. There is a certain amount of work which cannot be avoided, but why pry into the reasons for this unpleasantness? The easy theory of the early Fathers is sufficient. *Deus auctor, Diabolus interpolator.* The idle man enjoys what he can, and accepts the necessary evils, with only an occasional growl when nature at large seems to conspire to thwart his ease. He is rarely cynical, except to avoid being drawn into too active philanthropy. Bent on taking life *au naturel*, so far as is compatible with comfort, he is of necessity conservative, but he is not political, still less polemical: his voice is never heard at the Union, and he consigns to perdition the prowling button-holer who retails with comments the latest telegrams.

He is, however, a diligent student of the sporting papers; for it is a curious fact that the man who has least inclination to engage personally in active exercise is commonly the keenest critic of all field-sports, and shows a deep interest in their more speculative aspect. Of more solid literature he is perhaps a little shy, though he will give a vague adhesion to a few standard authors. If he belongs to a Shakspeare Club, and takes the part of Portia or Imogene in a reading, the interesting heroine is too

often found lighting her pipe when her cue to speak arrives. It may be remarked that he usually owns a mahogany-coloured meerschaum, which demands as much care as a baby, and helps him to fill up a large part of his time. He is imbued with a wholesome fear of examinations and of all things remotely connected with them; but when the May Term arrives, which is to see his final ordeal, he begins to read. With a book under his arm, he betakes himself to the Backs, hires a Canadian canoe for the morning, and lies on his back in the sunshine with an air of deep abstraction which might belong to an astronomer plunged in scientific reverie or a faithful Buddhist enjoying the tranquility of Nirvana.

Your genuine idle man, however, is normally gregarious in his habits. It is not merely, as the scoffer may suggest, that his resources for amusement must be supplemented by those of others; but rather the cult in which he engages is essentially a social one. You can be lazy by yourself, but to be idle requires the countenance and aid of other idlers. A subtle freemasonry binds the brotherhood in common ties, and a chance outsider, who strays into their midst, feels at once the spirit of Idlesse that dominates there. There is an invincible horror of whatever may be regarded as 'shop'; discussion of anything more serious than a cricket-match is taboo; the conversation indeed savours rather of platitude, and is only occasionally redeemed by some dexterity in the use of slang, itself no mean art. Originality is not a strong point with the idle man. He is, however, ingenious in devices for killing his chief enemy—time. He sits up late at night apparently in order to enable him to rise late in the morning. He looks to the end of the Term before it has well begun, but he finds difficulty in getting through the vacation. He visits friends of like manners with himself: sometimes he goes to see his relatives, but on the whole he prefers 'Home, sweet Home,' with variations.

But enough of a character familiar to us all: let us return to the subject of Idleness regarded as a fine art. It would be impracticable, even if the writer were competent to the task, to lay down within the limits of a short article the canons of the art, to treat of the times and seasons, ways and means, places and methods. There is a time to work and a time to be idle, as the Preacher would have said if he had thought of it, and to seize the fleeting hour for idleness one must be ever on the watch. It must be admitted that in this favoured Cambridge we enjoy advantages altogether exceptional. There are so many things to leave undone, and so many bright examples of 'how not to do it,' that the humblest disciple of the art must feel encouraged and strengthened. Both companionship and emulation assist. Moreover, the general repose of our physical surroundings, the soothing effect of their mingled classic and pastoral beauties, all these conditions are in the true spirit of *dolce far niente*. There are some spots here which have probably always been quiet oases in the midst of a hurrying world. The saying is historic that, as one college was renowned as a place for study and another for eating, so a third was of all places the most desirable to sleep in. An honoured member of this last royal foundation, who was ready with pleas for most things, did not forget idleness among the rest; and he has condensed the philosophy of the subject into a single hedonistic sentence. '*Aut regem, aut fatuum, nasci oportere*,' says Erasmus, and we cannot all be kings.

In idleness there are many ways to the same goal, and the able specialist in one line should not look down on his brother idler who follows a different method. The type we have faintly outlined above is but one among several, though perhaps the most popular. If you are conscious of possessing taste, you can adorn your rooms with a pea-green dado

and "just exist beautifully." If you have leanings towards whist, you can take to you seven other spirits like yourself and form a club. But the relation of clubs of all kinds, either with or without blazers, to the subject in hand is too wide a topic to be even touched on here.

In conclusion, it cannot be too strongly urged that in this, as in other arts, the road to success lies in constant practice and the contemplation of good examples. Study the best models, so as, while avoiding servile imitation, to absorb the true spirit of the art; then by perseverance you will attain in time to the noble army of *dilettanti* and become a worthy member of that class whose useful functions in society I have endeavoured to set forth in the foregoing remarks.

JUBILATE.

Dedication to the Editours of the EAGLE.

THE *Authour* in venturing before the Publick hopes that the exiguity of his *Merit* may be equalled—if that be not a presumptuous prayer —by the greatness of your *Clemency*. Your Lordships' fame for Learning, Piety, a judicious Patronage, and and an open-handed Generosity bids him hope that his *Academic Muse*, in her first flight amid the rarer heights of Poësy, may find in you the *Winged Steed*, which shall subdue the *tri-formed Monster* of her own Shortcomings, the Publick Disdain, and the Rapacity of our modern *Sosii*; that the Mediocrity of her Charms may be forgotten in the Majesty of her Theme and the Splendour of her Patronage.

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*One Bird is best,** the blind old *Chian* cried,
To shed for Fatherland the crimson tide.
One Bird is best, all *Johnians* agree,
To hymn our Monarch and her Jubilee.
Th' Imperial Eagle, proud her sway to own,
Grovels recumbent 'neath th' Imperial throne.

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* Εἷς οἰωνὸς ἄριστος ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης. For the above rendering I am indebted to the College Examination *passim*.

But who am I such glories to rehearse
And dim their brightness in a purblind verse?
Like the gilt emblem on *New Buildings* seen
I strive to soar above Earth's carpet green;
Anon, eyes dazzled by such Majesty,
Droop a lame pinion and forget to fly.
Not mine to sing of *horrid War's* alarms,
Not mine to sing the triumphs of our arms;
Though few our Warriors, such their giant thews
That *puny* Millions tremble in their shoes.
Peaceful we check the *Muscovite* advance,
With undrawn sword the godless hordes of *France.*
Then, bold, prepared to conquer or to die,
Mow down scorch'd *Soudan's* naked chivalry.
Mine rather be to tell the peaceful years;
The cornland swaying with her golden ears;
The *thrice-blessed Agriculturists*, for they
No Rent, no Tithes, no Taxes soon will pay;
The March of Education through the Land,
The learned *Ploughboy* and the lectured *Hand.*
Yet still too vast the Theme appears for *me,*
Still let me narrow my Phylactery.
Ambition's Ladder pointing to the Sky
Lures mortals upward but to climb and die;
So the *Batrachian* lost life's marshy good
In vain attempts at bovine amplitude;
And, striving still the larger joy to gain,
Died of a cow in apoplectic pain.
Then draw we closer still th' encircling ring,
A son of *Cambridge* let me *Cambridge* sing.

Mark we the changes in our Ancient Town,
While fifty summers pass o'er *England's* Crown.
No *Girton* then far reared her modest head;
No *Newnham* bolder marked the *Backs* with red;
No *Ridley* nursed 'neath elms' umbrageous green
The lisping Bishop and the prattling Dean.

No lost *iota* in proud *Selwyn's* scroll
Watched like the *Pleiad* happier sisters roll.
No slipp'ry *Asphalt* echoed to the feet,
No plunging cab-horse rinked the public street.
So amid *Arctic* ice the polar bear
Shuffles ungainly to his polar lair;
Horror uplifts the sailor's prickly hair.
No *Cambridge Locals* spread from town to town,
And *Index Number* was a name unknown;
Not yet had entered man's still guileless soul
Left-hand-top-corner's neatly punctured hole.
And, worst of all, not yet aesthetic eyes
With rapture marked a gamboge *Bridge of Sighs.*
So have I seen o'er *Zankle's* storied straits
A mellow saffron flood the Sunset gates;
Abruzzi's mountains the soft splendour own,
And yellower grows white *Reggio's* dotted town:
Such have I viewed an *Anglo-Indian* old,
Whose lurid guineas paled their sallow gold.

Now all is changed; as Time's stream onward flows,
Our Morals soften and our Learning grows.
The *Theban* riddle is fulfilled in us,
Nor need we more a modern *Œdipus.*
Four-foot we crawled weak infants on the floor;
Two-footed next learned *Love's* delusive lore;
Then, still progressive in great *Nature's* plan,
Steps forth the glorious three-foot *Tripos Man.*
The ancient tongues of Athens and of Rome
Now echo purely in their *Western* home;
Macaulay's schoolboy with new accent drones
Great *Tully's* wisdom in great *Tully's* tones.
Th' unconscious Organ must th' improvement share,
And *Wŏx-oomāhnăh* wings the heavenward prayer.
No secrets now Imagination rack,
No loves of *Algae* on the Tortoise' back;
No *Lusitanian* caves their wealth amass,
(Three celts, a rubbing of a Christian brass,)

But some bold *Briton* robs the treasure stored,
And *Worts' Foundation* wins the splendid hoard.
Ornithorhynchus, named of *Paradox*,
Claims his commodious if unsightly box,
And, like the antique traveller, can own
An upper-chamber when he comes to town;
Conscious display his *meroblastic* feat,
While *Lightning* messages his prowess greet.
Do softer thoughts steal on the Student's breast,
The same kind friends assuage his heart's unrest,
What time they mark with scarce dissembled pride
A *Travelling Bachelor* and his *Travelling Bride.*
Where cold *Sarmatia* spreads her cloak of snow,
A son of *John's*—where will not *Johnians* go?—
Essays t' unravel *Nature's* tangled skein,
And trace their denizens from *Lake* to *Main*;
The finny brood grow salt by slow degrees,
And pickled salmon swim th' astounded seas.

If such the *Past*, what shall the *Future* see?
Research and Learning, Peace and Harmony!
Then bold *Biologists*—adventurous brood!—
Crossing unscathed the intervening road,
Geology's fair self, no longer coy,
Kind shall invite to *petrologic* joy.
While they, full fain to roll the friendly log,
Dissect again the vivisected dog.
A loving ardour fans the mutual flame,
Diverse their methods, but their end the same.
So *Galatea*—biologic prize—
Sighed into life and opened wond'ring eyes;
The Sculptor found, as her sweet lips he kissed,
Sermons in stones, and turned *Geologist.*
[Where were ye, Nymphs? or by *Aonian* rill,
In *Tempe's* vale or on the *Castle Hill?*
When *Downing-siters* issued from their lair,
And pealing *placets* hurtled through the air;

The others sinking down the stream of fate,
Though *Nymphs* admire them nor the *Muses* hate,
Like to some traveller in an *Arctic* night,
Gaze on the glories of the *Northern Light.*]
Astonied *Nature* marks the onward course,
And *Cam* flows upward—slightly—to his source.
The foes of *Cambridge* at the sight may grieve,
Hebrew *Apella* listens to believe.
If with such strides the *Age* shall still progress,
Soon *Vice* her rugged front cowed shall repress,
And *Virtue* reign in hideous nakedness.

sat iubilatumst: plaudite.

MON HABIT.

Sois-moi fidèle, ô pauvre habit que j'aime!
Ensemble nous devenons vieux;
Depuis dix ans je te brosse moi-même,
Et Socrate n'eût pas fait mieux.
Quand le sort à ta mince étoffe
Livrerait de nouveaux combats,
Imite-moi, résiste en philosophe;
Mon vieil ami, ne nous séparons pas.

Je me souviens, car j'ai bonne mémoire,
Du premier jour où je te mis;
C'était ma fête, et pour comble de gloire,
Tu fus chanté par mes amis.
Ton indigence, qui m'honore,
Ne m'a point banni de leurs bras,
Tous ils sont prêts à nous fêter encore;
Mon vieil ami, ne nous séparons pas.

T'ai-je imprégné des flots de musc et d'ambre,
Qu'un fat exhale en se mirant?
M'a-t-on jamais vu dans une antichambre
T'exposer aux mépris d'un grand?
Pour des rubans la France entière
Fut en proie à de longs débats;
La fleur des champs brille à ta boutonnière;
Mon vieil ami, ne nous séparons pas.

Ne crains plus tant ces jours de courses vaines,
Où notre destin fut pareil,
Ces jours mêlés de plaisirs et de peines,
Mêlés de pluie et de soleil;
Je dois bientôt, il me le semble,
Mettre pour jamais habit bas,
Attends un peu, nous finirons emsemble,
Mon vieil ami, ne nous séparons pas.

Béranger.

MY AULD COAT.

Ye'll clead me aye, my puir auld coat,
We're baith the waur o' wear;
Ten lee-lang years I've tent ye weel,
A saunt could do nae mair.
Gin cauldrife blasts sud try your wab
An' blaw as gin they'd tear't,
Haud oot like me, defy them a':
Auld freen, we mauna pairt.

I min' when first I pit ye on,
I min' sic braw days lang—
The callants nipped and daffed, and syne
They hanseld ye wi' sang.
Noo tho' ye're thin, and I am puir,
They ken oor honest heart;
We'll aye be welcome to their door:
Auld freen, we mauna pairt.

I ne'er hae strinkled ye wi' scents
Like dandies in their pride,
I ne'er hae boo'd your honest back
A lording's scorns to bide.
Owre stars and ribans folk may fecht—
There's fules in ilka airt—
Your muirland gowan's brawer gear:
Auld freen, we mauna pairt.

Fearna sic hairum-scairum days
As ance we spent thegither,
Whiles glaidsome, and whiles unco wae,
Baith driech an' sinny weather.
Richt sune I maun pit aff for aye
My coat an' a', I'm feart;
Jist bide a wee, we'll baith be dune:
Auld freen, we mauna pairt.

D. M.

OVERBOARD.

FAREWELL and for ever!—I ne'er shall redeem thee
by empty repinings and longings in vain;
and the voice of complaining full ill would beseem thee,
though I ne'er shall behold or embrace thee again.
Oh blithe was my song as from shore we departed,
and I flung my soul back to the glorious years
when the Hollander felt British tars lion-hearted,
and the Spanish Main swarmed with the bold buccaneers.
But soon overcast was the sky of my scorning,
as I felt I should lose thee, though near to my heart;
and my spirit grew faint with a gloomy forewarning
that told me too surely we soon were to part.
Soon, soon were we sundered,—away the wave bore thee;
ah, the pang of that moment I skill not to tell!
but no life-buoy I flung and no hand I held o'er thee
to save thee or soothe thee or bid thee farewell.
Yet I loved thee right dearly as father loves daughter,
though a bachelor listless and lonely I be;
and I thought of the monsters that swim the sea-water,
and the eager-eyed fish that were ravening for thee.
Oh the joy and the comfort that fled with thy going,
thou nearer than wife and more cheering than wine!
yea, the dolour and dirge of thy wild overthrowing
should be sung by a lyre that is stronger than mine.
But Nature ordaineth naught wholly to perish;
and still, though around thee the chill waters roll,
immortal thou art, and the hope I will cherish
thou may'st bloom in the mackerel or slide in the sole.
But to me thou art lost, thou art vanished for ever;
for the lack of thy cheer I wax weaker and thinner:
I will make no more moan, but a nobler endeavour—
farewell, my lost lunch! I'll avenge thee at dinner.

COLLEGE BILL.

Obituary.

Cecil Frederick Holmes, M.A.

In the person of C. F. Holmes, M.A., J.P., Senior Assistant-Master in Harrow School, who after a brief illness died at Harrow on the 25th of April last, at the comparatively early age of 58, the College has lost a second member of an able family. It was just forty years ago that Cecil Frederick Holmes first came to Cambridge from the famous school of Shrewsbury, whose old connexion with our College was then unimpaired, and where the classic muse found a congenial home under the fostering care of that great teacher who happily still survives to fill the chair of Greek. The son of a Professor of Bishop's College, Calcutta, Mr Holmes was born in India on the 31st July 1828, and on his father taking up his residence at Shrewsbury became a member of the school. He came to Cambridge in 1847. In college life each generation does its work and passes from us all too quickly, and if there are few amongst the residents who can look back upon the undergraduate days of the highly-gifted Arthur Holmes, there are yet fewer who have a personal recollection of the elder brother Cecil. It was the College of Dr Hymers and Mr Brumell to which the young freshman came, and at a time so distant that the flannels of the athlete had not yet replaced the student's cap and gown in the public streets, and married Fellows and stage-plays and dances in college halls were almost or quite unknown. And Mr Holmes was not the man to change with changing times; that which he was in 1847 he was in the main in 1887: a Churchman of the older type, the staunchest

of Conservatives, and tolerant of no new thing except the Primrose League.

He took his degree in 1851, being (bracketed) head of the Second Class in Classics and also a Junior Optime. It was not, however, at Cambridge but at Harrow that his life's work was to be done. For a short time he read at the University with a view to Holy Orders, but in 1852 he went to Harrow, and, being permanently appointed to an Assistant-Mastership by Dr Vaughan in 1853, he quitted Cambridge altogether, and soon identified himself with Harrow as few of even her most loyal sons have done. The career of an assistant-master of a large public school is one of those which are still fairly free from the taint of merely personal ambition; the other men in the boat may know who are doing the work and who the shirkers are, and of this the outside world may through them know a little; but in the main, whilst Bishoprics and Deaneries reward head-masters for success, or at least console them for the want of it, their assistants must be content to be of the number of the faithful who were never famous. With such a position, however, Mr Holmes was well content. He lived for Harrow, and it was enough for him. Some, coming from a school like Shrewsbury, then at the zenith of its fame, might well have been Salopians first, Harrovians afterwards: but not so Mr Holmes; he was, and from the first, an Harrovian of Harrovians. At the triennial dinner dear to all old Harrow boys, at the match at Lord's, on Speech-day, or at Wimbledon, no man more thoroughly represented Harrow. Of a pre-eminently social disposition his love for the school found one mode of its expression in a liberal hospitality, which however never interfered with the just demands of work; and to have been a Harrow boy was ever an unfailing claim to his consideration and regard. In 1885 a new Head-Master came to Harrow, who in point of years might have

been Mr Holmes' son, but few who heard his sermon will forget how Mr Welldon spoke in the School Chapel of the full and generous allegiance rendered to him by his older colleague.

In early years at Harrow he had sat at the feet of Mr Drury and of Mr Harris, and he like them was one of the older race of teachers, who, if somewhat narrower, yet perchance were not less thorough than their successors; men who made no profession of omniscience, who were in all their ways conservative, who valued training more than knowledge, who were severe on puppyism, on pretence, on shallowness. In other pupil-rooms boys learnt, and yet may learn —we hope not all at once—Geology, Geography, Modern History, Political Economy, Astronomy, Botany, the theory of Spinning, and the Habits of Primeval Man, but not in that of Mr Holmes. For five and thirty years—for so long did his work at Harrow last—it was his firm conviction, firm as his faith in Harrow, that when God created Greek and Latin, and Latin verses in particular, He in His wisdom gave to man an unsurpassable and a well-nigh sufficient pabulum for every schoolboy to the end of time.

From their birth in 1859 he was a warm friend of the Volunteers. He served himself for many years in the XVIII Middlesex, and older grown was ever ready with his guidance and support to aid the military efforts of the school. As year by year the boys from the various public schools compete with one another for the Ashburton Shield upon the arid turf at Wimbledon, not very many Harrow masters are to be found to animate their efforts by their presence and encouragement; but Mr Holmes was even better known at Wimbledon than he was at Lord's; the bright scene at the firing-point was incomplete without his carriage, which was but rarely absent.

The 28th of April last was a very solemn day at

Harrow. Well nigh a thousand mourners in the old Parish Church, whose well-known spire points heavenward from the summit of the hill, a thousand more outside, bore an emphatic witness to the loss they had sustained. Amongst the more immediate friends and near the massive primrose wreath and cross there chanced to be conspicuous three well-known old Harrovians: the one, the Earl of Bessborough, the very type of loyalty and love for Harrow; another, Lord George Hamilton, the Tory Secretary of State; another, and a former pupil, Major Eyre Crabbe, the nursing father of the last year's team at Wimbledon. There could not have been more fitting mourners. They represented at his grave the causes to which Mr Holmes's energies were at all times affectionately and unsparingly devoted.

The Rev John Hymers, D.D., F.R.S.

The recent death of Dr John Hymers calls for some words of remembrance of one of the oldest members of the College, whose influence during his residence on the success of the College and on the mathematical studies of the University was not small or transient.

Dr Hymers was born in July 1803 in the village of Ormesby, Cleveland. His father occupied a farm under Sir W. Pennyman. His mother was a daughter of the Rev John Parrington, Rector of Skelton in Cleveland. His first school was Witton-le-Wear, in the County of Durham, Mr Newby being then Master. He told the writer of this notice that he well recollected Mr Newby going down the street waving his hat and the newspaper containing the news of Waterloo. From Witton he went to Sedbergh, to the famous old school from which so many Johnian worthies have come, and which includes among its scholars the late Professor Sedgwick. At that time Dr Wilkinson was Master.

Mr Hymers gained a Sizarship at St John's in 1822, was Second Wrangler in 1826, and was elected Fellow in 1827. In the University he was Moderator in the years 1833 and 1834 and Lady Margaret's Preacher in 1841. He was appointed Assistant Tutor of the College in 1829, Tutor in 1832, and President in 1848.

He was well known as one of the ablest and most successful 'coaches' at Cambridge, for some time running neck and neck with the late Mr Hopkins. In the year 1832, for example, the second and third Wranglers were pupils of Dr Hymers, the first and fourth pupils of Mr Hopkins. Amongst other pupils we may mention the present Duke of Devonshire, our Chancellor, and the late Bishop Colenso. One of his former pupils writes as follows:

"My recollection of him is of a remarkably handsome man, very cool and clear-headed, very patient and painstaking with his pupils, perhaps a little cold and reserved in manner, so that although all his pupils liked and respected him, they were never very intimate. He was a man of varied attainments, and I can recollect, after an hour's hard work at mathematics, having discussions with him on Wordsworth's poetry and characters in Shakespeare's plays."

Dr Hymers was the author of several mathematical works. In 1830 he published his *Treatise on the Analytical Geometry of Three Dimensions*, a subject which up to that time had been but briefly taught in any English work. In 1837 he published his *Treatise on Conic Sections* and the *Theory of Plane Curves*, introducing what was then the new method of abridged notation. In the second edition of his *Integral Calculus* there is a short account of the theory of Elliptic Functions, then newly discovered by Jacobi. It is well to note that the subject was introduced to the studies of the University at this date, though it afterwards dropped out of the course till some fourteen years ago. Dr Hymers also pub-

lished works on Trigonometry, Theory of Equations, Differential Equations and Finite Differences; and he re-cast the *Treatise on Astronomy* written by the Rev W. Maddy. The value of these works lay not so much in their presenting the result of Dr Hymers' own researches as in their bringing into the reading of the University the methods and discoveries of continental mathematicians. His books have in the last thirty years given place to others, their disuse being partly hastened by his adopting, in conjunction with the late Professor Hallows Miller, a peculiar notation in the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Dr Hymers was, as we have seen, no narrow specialist, but a man of scholarly and cultivated habits, and he was widely read in classical authors. In his earlier vacations he travelled much on the continent, when travelling was not so easy or expeditious as at present. In those days a Fellow of the College required permission from the Master and Senior Fellows to travel abroad. The earliest permission of this kind relating to Dr Hymers seems to be one made 11th June 1830, when the following Order appears in the College 'Conclusion Book': "Agreed that Mr Palmer, Mr Hughes, Mr Taylor, Mr Hymers and Mr Pooley have leave to go abroad." Similar permissions were granted from time to time during his residence.

Dr Hymers was instrumental in getting the portrait of the Poet Wordsworth painted for the College. Last year he presented to the Library some papers relating to Wordsworth, among which is an autograph copy of the well-known sonnet addressed by the Poet to his portrait. This is now framed and hangs in the Library. He was connected by marriage with Wordsworth, his mother being a cousin of the poet's wife, and he was an occasional visitor at Rydal.

The College elected him to the Rectory of Brandsburton in Holderness in the year 1852, and there

Dr Hymers spent the remainder of his days. When he took the living he had no experience of parochial work, and as it had been sadly neglected he felt keenly the difficulty of his position and wished the College to allow him to resign the living and go back. Technical difficulties lay in the way and the conditions imposed by the College were such as he could not accept. He was for many years chairman of the Leven Bench of Magistrates, and well known in all the country round.

The writer of this notice spent a couple of days at Brandsburton Rectory last autumn. The Rector's conversation ran principally on Johnians and Johniana. He had kept up a constant correspondence with his old College friends, and his memory of College affairs reached back over a period of sixty years. It is greatly to be regretted that he made no record of his College life.

He enjoyed excellent health to the last, and was simple and regular in his habits. The following letter to Dr Churchhill Babington, dated 14th February 1887 is of interest:

DEAR DR BABINGTON,

I am extremely obliged to you for your Catalogue of the Birds of Suffolk. I take great interest in your fine County, as I am well acquainted with many parts of it. I constantly visited Layham during the many years that Mr Hughes was Rector there. I am pleased to infer that you enjoy good health as you are so active both in literary and scientific pursuits. I am sure you will be glad to hear that I am not much "galled by the Yoke of Time," and take exercise when the weather suits, both riding and driving.

Believe me yours very truly,

J. HYMERS.

Dr Hymers died on the 7th April last, at the age of 84. His will contained the following bequest: "I give and bequeath all the residue of my real and personal estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever to the

Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull in the County of York, wherewith to found and endow a Grammar School in their town on the models of the Grammar Schools at Birmingham and Dulwich for the training of intelligence in whatever social rank of life it may be found amongst the vast and varied population of the town and port of Hull." It is said that this bequest would amount to a sum approaching £170,000. Unfortunately for Hull the will appears to have been unskillfully drawn, its provisions being apparently contrary to the Statute of Mortmain. It is said that the question of the validity of the bequest turns upon the words "found *and* endow." Had they been "found *or* endow" the Corporation might have endowed an existing school with the personalty, and so far as this went pleaded that they had brought no new land into Mortmain. It is however understood that Mr Robert Hymers, the heir-at-law, has spontaneously offered the Corporation a sum of £40,000 for the purpose of carrying out Dr Hymers' wishes.

R. F. S.

Arthur Edward Foster, Scholar.

Arthur Edward Foster was admitted a member of the College on Jan. 22, 1883, and came up in October of the same year. In the May Term 1884 he steered the second L.M.B.C. boat. In June 1885 he was elected a Foundation Scholar. His mathematical career was often checked by illness; during the year 1885–6 consumptive symptoms became serious, and it was only with great difficulty that he lasted through the Tripos Examination of 1886. With fair health he would no doubt have taken a higher place than 8th Wrangler.

Such is the simple and honourable academic record of a frail and tender life cut off early. He was sent on sea voyages, then to Bournemouth, and last to the South of France. There he died on the 13th of March last. His friends will not easily forget his high intellectual power, joined to a gentle and affectionate disposition. One of the last acts of his undergraduate life was to go out at night in the wet for the purpose of getting a simple remedy for a friend suffering from a slight attack of illness.

W E HEITLAND.

OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term, 1887.

We have received from a high authority a note with reference to the paragraph on Bishop Pearson which appeared in last Term's Chronicle. The living of Blackburn, we learn, *was* offered to him by the Bishop of Manchester, and was accepted. It was arranged that Dr Pearson should enter on his duties early in March, but towards the end of December 1886 his health unhappily broke down and his physicians ordered him some months of absolute rest. In the circumstances he telegraphed to Dr Moorhouse resigning the living, which if not filled by March would have passed out of the latter's hands and the opportunity of securing the desired assistance of a coadjutor would have been lost. The last advices report some improvement in Dr Pearson's health, but the illness is still very serious, and we regret to add that other anxieties are doubtless retarding his recovery. It is said that the endowment of the see left by Bishop Tyrrell has by some pecuniary mischance been almost entirely lost.

The Rev William James Furneaux Vashon Baker (Fourth Classic 1875), Fellow of the College and late Master at Marlborough, has accepted the Rectory of Brandsburton, vacant by the death of Dr Hymers.

Professor Macalister has been elected President of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society for the ensuing academical year.

Mr Scott, our Senior Bursar, has been nominated Proctor for the ensuing year.

The University of Edinburgh has conferred on Professor A. W. Momerie, formerly Fellow of the College, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr Mathews, Professor of Mathematics in the University College of North Wales, has returned the dividend of his fellowship for the year, with the request that it may be devoted to the building of the new lecture-rooms.

Ds Lewis Erle Shore, Scholar of the College, has been appointed University Demonstrator of Physiology in the room of Ds H. D. Rolleston.

Edward Ernest Sikes, Minor Scholar, has been bracketed with two others for the second Bell Scholarship.

The Court of Aldermen of the City of London have appointed Mr Francis Hammond, M.A. (B.A. 1883) to be Head Master of the Market Harborough Grammar School.

The Rev J. F. Bateman, Rector of North and South Lopham, has been appointed Rural Dean of Rockland, Diocese of Norwich.

The Rev Joseph Nunn, M.A., formerly Scholar of the College, has recently been appointed to the Rural Deanery of Ardwick by the Lord Bishop of Manchester. Mr Nunn is said to be one of the most able educationalists in the North of England, and has twice been called to give evidence before the Educational Commissioners. He is the author of the scheme for Religious Education now used by the Manchester School Board, of which he was elected Chairman in 1886, having been a member of the same for some years previously.

D. Kikuchi B.A. (19th Wrangler 1877), Professor of Mathematics in Tokio University, Japan, is translating and editing for the Japanese Government a series of text-books of elementary geometry and algebra. He has already translated and published the *Syllabus of Plane Geometry*, prepared by the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching, and Clifford's *Common Sense of the Exact Sciences*.

Mr Pendlebury has presented to the Library volumes 1 to 26 of Wiedemann's *Annalen der Physik und Chemie* (Neue Folge), thus making the Library copy of this useful serial complete to date from the commencement of the new series.

The relatives of the late W. A. Forbes, Fellow of the College, have presented his scientific books to the Philosophical Library.

The Library has recently acquired by purchase a volume of some interest. This is a copy of the first edition of the celebrated *Diversions of Purley* (Part i) published in 1786, which was formerly in the possession of the author,—'John Horne Tooke, A.M. late of St John's College, Cambridge,' as he describes himself on the title-page. The margins of not a few of the pages are covered with his own manuscript notes, with a view apparently to a second edition. Reid in his account of Tooke, entitled *Public Life of John Horne Tooke, Esq.*, says: 'He was sent to Cambridge and entered of St John's College in 1751. In addition to his former character he now added that of industry; his assiduity in the prosecution of his studies was laudable and exemplary. Even at that early period, he is supposed to have conceived his plan for the better construction of his native language, and from which he afterwards derived so much celebrity in his Ἔπεα Πτερόεντα.

While at Cambridge Mr Horne took the degree of A.M.; it was not a little remarkable that this was attempted to be withheld from him by Lord Mumford, a relative to the nobleman (Lord Temple) who afterwards opposed his sitting in the House of Commons' (p. 6). Tooke's singular Dedication is as follows:

TO THE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE:

One of her grateful Sons—who always considers acts of voluntary justice towards himself as Favours,—dedicates this humble offering. And particularly to her chief ornament for virtue and talents, the Reverend Doctor Beadon, Master of Jesus College.

Although the philological learning of the *Diversions of Purley* is that of a past generation, it will hardly be questioned that the present volume has found its proper resting place on our library shelves, especially when we add that the copy formerly in the possession of the library has been missing for many years.

The Rev J. H. Lupton, Sur-Master of St Paul's School and formerly Fellow of the College, besides presenting the Library with a copy of his new *Life of Dean Colet*, founder of St Paul's School, has also given us another volume of more than ordinary interest, of which we find the following account in *Notes and Queries* (26 April 1875):

It is a copy of Julius Scaliger's *Poetices Libri Septem*, bought from the sale of the late bishop Sumner's library, and still in its original binding, having on the title-page the signature "Ric. Hoker." On the next page is written, "Ex dono Richardi Hookeri sua sponte benignissime inculcantis, A.D. 1581, Jan: 25." At the end, just under "Finis," there is written (but in a different hand) "Pallatio Episcothorpho Edwini Eboracensis clamante ad coquinam. 1580. Augusti 27°. Gla soli Deo." The place and date, Bishopthorpe, 1580, would seem to point to Edwin (afterwards Sir Edwin) Sandys as the one who finished "just as the dinner-bell was ringing." There are many marginal notes, but none of any particular interest. Readers for Dr Murray's great Dictionary may however be interested to hear of an old English word, "happer-catch," given as the equivalent of *ἀκροχειρίζειν*. There is also occasionally a rap given at Scaliger's self-conceit.

COMMEMORATION OF BENEFACTORS.—On the sixth of May the annual College celebration was attended by a more than usually large number of distinguished Johnians and others, including Professor Adams, Professor Pritchard, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Sir John Gorst and Mr Rothery, together with Mr Raikes, M.P. (the Postmaster-General), Mr Walpole, M.P. (Deputy High Steward), Mr Henniker Heaton, M.P., and the Master of Trinity (Dr Butler). The Sermon in Chapel

was preached by the Rev J. H. Lupton, Sur-Master of St Paul's School, and was so much appreciated that he has been requested to publish it in full. We give a few extracts.

COMMEMORATION SERMON.

The bricks are fallen down, but we will build with hewn stones: the sycomores are cut down, but we will change them into cedars.

Isaiah ix. 10.

"It must needs be with much diffidence," the preacher began, "that one who has been a scholar in this ancient home of learning rises in his place, on such an anniversary as this, to address the assembled members of it. There must needs come back upon him the thronging recollections of bygone days, when he first trod these studious courts as a learner. And as memory recalls the impressions of that earlier time, softened but not dimmed by the lapse of thirty years, the change from past to present will seem hardly real. The mind will seek instinctively to resume its once familiar habits and modes of thought. It will seem to feel once more the wholesome sense of conscious ignorance; to look up, with the honourable deference of youth, to those who occupy the teacher's seat, and to claim once more their inspiring help and encouragement."

After instancing some links of connexion, which made it not unfitting that one from the school of Whitaker, Gower, and Thomas Clarkson should be discharging this office, he continued:—

"Into what channel, then, may our thoughts be most profitably guided, as the result of this thankful commemoration? How shall we best gather up, and turn to good account, the reflections suggested by the long roll of benefactors whose names are about to be read? The lesson drawn from it and from all our observances this evening, as it seems to me, should be twofold. There should be a sense of devout gratitude to Almighty God for the progress, alike material and intellectual, which our College has been permitted to make; and there should be a steadfast resolve, with God's blessing, not to let that progress suffer any check or reversal in ourselves.

If I were to expatiate on the growth, material or otherwise, of St John's, during the three centuries and three quarters that have rolled over it, I should be but repeating some faint echoes of what you have heard from learned members of your own society. Words, indeed, are hardly needed on such a subject. The evidence is before your eyes. Look down from any little eminence on the courts of this College, as they stand ranged side by side, and the story they have to tell is plain to you in a moment. From that venerable first court, once a college complete in itself, with its hall and library and chapel, to the new fourth court of fair stonework, it has been one steady, continuous history of growth and expansion. And if the first volume of this history, so to speak, appear almost insignificant to us, compared with the full extent of the completed work, recall for a moment that still earlier time, when the humbler buildings of the old Hospital of St John occupied the site. Nay, revert in thought to the period more distant still, when even those buildings had not yet been raised. Six centuries ago, in 1275, the land on which they were in due time to be reared, is described as "a certain very poor and waste place of the Commonalty of the Town of Cambridge." From that "very poor and waste place" to the primitive Hospital of St John; from that to the stately pile of the Lady Margaret and Bishop Fisher; and from that again to the long-drawn series of courts and cloisters and cathedral-like chapel that we now behold,—has been a continuous development, an increase as *with the increase of God* that none can fail to recognise."

After showing that such an increase might not always be made in a right spirit, but in the boastful, self-confident spirit of Ephraim, referred to in the text, the preacher went on to declare the right principles on which extension should be carried out, adding:

"Oh! how glorious might be the future of this house of learning, exceeding even the glory of the past, if every member of it would respond to the call these mingled voices are giving him, and rise to newness of life and action, even as the outward fabric of these courts is being renovated from year to year. If I seem to dwell too much on the subject of change, forgive me, as one who has been long absent, and who cannot all at once feel at home in the altered scene. As I look down the long-drawn choir of this noble chapel, its lofty walls and panelled roof seem to vanish before me, and I see in its stead – what? What was on its site but twenty years ago? Here, down the very centre of the choir, ran a narrow lane; and where that northern wall now rises with its painted windows, were the backs of poor and dilapidated tenements. I am standing, I suppose, at this moment, within a very few feet of the spot where thirty years ago I occupied a chamber that would now be called – that has, in fact, with the others adjoining it, been called – unworthy of the College. In lieu of those chambers, with their sombre outlook, there has now risen a handsome pile, fair to the outward view, well-lighted and spacious and with every provision for health and comfort. And yet there was something in that ancient spot which nothing modern can replace. Who, that has lived there, can ever forget the antique arches of that winding passage, with its vault-like coolness in the sultriest day? Who can ever lose the feeling of having thus dwelt amid the shadows of the past, of having lived his little day of student-life in the ancient home of the Hospitallers of St John? They are gone, those ruinous but venerable walls; *the bricks* therefore *are fallen down*, and *we have built with hewn stones*. In our own lives, my brethren, let there be the same renewal, the same work of re-edification ever going on, not in the boastful spirit of Ephraim of old, but with the thoughtful reverence here shown."

The following books by members of the College have recently appeared—*Thor and his sway* (Henry Young, Liverpool), by Rev J. Sephton; *People, Places, and Peoples* (Fabb and Tyler), by Rev J. Foxley; *The Message of the Angel of the Church in Sardis* (Macmillan), by Rev E. W. Bowling; *New methods for staining Bacteria* (Adlard), by E. Hanbury Hankin; *Irregularity of Employment and Fluctuations of Prices* (Edinburgh Coöperative Printing Co.), by H. S. Foxwell; *Life of Dean Colet, D.D.* (Bell and Sons), by Rev J. H. Lupton; *Turkish and English Lexicon* Part IV (American Mission, Constantinople), by Dr J. W. Redhouse; *Elementary Trigonometry* (Clarendon Press), by Rev T. Roach; *A modern Zoroastrian* (White), by Samuel Laing; *The Nature of Fever* (Macmillan), by Dr Donald MacAlister; *Essays and Addresses: an attempt to treat some religious questions in a scientific spirit* (Macmillan), by Rev J. M. Wilson.

The New Building.—Owing to the dreary delays, or rather standstill, between Christmas and Easter, there was no progress to chronicle last Term. Now however we are making advance at a moderate rate. The roof is tiled and the internal work—staircases, plastering, door-fittings, gas-pipes, etc.—is progressing surely if not very fast. We are exercised about the new Eagle Weathercock. The noble bird, all glorious in gold, carries his wings after a fashion that recalls the arm-action of Mr Stiggins when he discoursed to Mr Samuel Weller in the Fleet. This may or may not be the habitual

practice of eagles in real life; but it seems to impair their usefulness as weathercocks. Anyhow our new bird has a wonderful lack of decision in a light breeze, while in a strong one he inclines to present his broadside to the wind. We trust that this defect will be remedied. Now that the design of the whole building can be to some extent seen, we feel a right to be proud of its appearance, and are confident that it will rank as one of the best nineteenth century works in Cambridge.

The Clerk of the works (Mr Dalton) unhappily fell from a ladder on May 19, and broke his leg; he is now progressing favourably.

COINS.—Mr Heitland reports that donations have been received from Messrs Pendlebury, H. S. Foxwell, Brill, Stapley, and A. Macalister (jun). He hopes soon to begin a formal register of donations.

JOHNIANA.

On Friday, the 18th June, I went to a breakfast at the Combination Room, at which about fifty gentlemen were present, Dr. Sandys taking the chair. After the more serious business of the morning's repast was over, Dr. MacAlister, at the call of the chairman, arose and proposed my welfare in a very complimentary way. I of course had to respond, and I did so in the words which came of their own accord to my lips. After my unpremeditated answer, which was kindly received, a young gentleman of the university, Mr. Heitland, read a short poem. I wish I dared quote more than the last two verses of these lines, which seemed to me, not unused to giving and receiving complimentary tributes, singularly happy, and were so considered by all who heard them... I need not say that I left the English Cambridge with a heart full of all grateful and kindly emotions.

Oliver Wendell Holmes: Our Hundred Days in Europe (Atlantic Monthly, May 1887).

The Evangelist St John my patron was:
Three Gothic courts are his, and in the first
Was my abiding-place, a nook obscure;
Right underneath, the College kitchens made
A humming sound, less tuneable than bees,
But hardly less industrious; with shrill notes
Of sharp command and scolding intermixed.
Near me hung Trinity's loquacious clock,
Who never let the quarters, night or day,
Slip by him unproclaimed, and told the hours
Twice over with a male and female voice.
Her pealing organ was my neighbour too;
And from my pillow, looking forth by light
Of moon or favouring stars, I could behold
The antechapel where the statue stood
Of Newton with his prism and silent face,
The marble index of a mind for ever
Voyaging through strange seas of Thought, alone.

Wordsworth: The Prelude iii (1850).

In our missionaries, of this missionary age, there lives and preaches again the devotion of St Columbanus and St Boniface; and the grace of Christ that wrought mightily in Bishops Pattison and Steere and Hannington faints

not nor is weary in those whom you have just sent out from this University—Barry, Bickersteth, and the younger Selwyn. Think you that the heroic in Gordon ceased to beat when his pulse stood still in the ruins of Khartoum? or the dedicated scholarship of your own Palmer ceased to think, to read, to pray, as he fell down that Arabian cliff?

Dean Gott: University Sermon (Cambridge Review, May 4, 1887).

Medical Examinations, Easter Term, 1887.

Third Examination.

Part I.

Ds Rolleston

Part II.

Ds Goodman — Ds Kerr
Ds Jones, H. R. — Ds Shore

B.C. Examination.

Ds Hunt-Cooke — Ds Rolleston

Admitted to the Degree of M.D.

Mag W. A. Bond.

Admitted to the Degree of B.C.

Mag W. A. Bond — Ds Kerr

Lady Margaret Boat Club.

The Bateman Pairs, rowed at the end of last Term, produced two entries, R. P. Roseveare and R. R. Hall, and A. C. Millard and L. H. K. Bushe-Fox; the former gained from the start, and won by 30 yards.

In making up the First Boat this Term Francis has had several difficulties to contend against: we hope the result of the races will prove that he has successfully overcome them. Various combinations have been tried, but the following will probably be the final arrangement of the crew:—

* J. Collin (*bow*)
2 R. H. Forster
*† 3 L. E. Wilson
*†§ 4 W. C. Fletcher
5 R. P. Roseveare
* 6 A. C. Millard
* 7 R. R. Hall
* L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (*stroke*)
A. Hill (*cox*)

* rowed in the First Boat in 1886.
† ,, ,, ,, 1885.
§ ,, ,, ,, 1884.

The new Swaddle is fast and suits the crew well, and is a vast improvement on the wretched ships built by Logan, which we have been doom d to use in past years.

The Second Boat has not suffered as in previous years from the changes in the First Boat, and in consequence has

been able to get well together; the following compose the crew:

P. E. Shaw (*bow*)
2 A. G. Cooke
3 T. P. Hartley
4 P. J. Fagan
5 E. Prescott
6 J. F. Tarleton
7 P. H. Brown
G. T. Lloyd (*stroke*)
W. H. Verity (*cox*)

Cricket Club.

President: Mr W. F. Smith. *Captain:* J. S. G. Grenfell.
Treasurer: Mr F. L. Thompson. *Secretary:* W. G. Price.
Committee: H. Hanmer, H. S. Ware. W. H. Ainger.

Matches played 12. Won 3. Lost 2. Drawn 7.

Talking over our prospects at the beginning of the season, one would have said they were very promising, what with 8 old colours and some decidedly useful if not brilliant freshmen. Unfortunately it cannot be said that these anticipations have been altogether realised; examinations and other considerations have greatly handicapped the team, and few members have played regularly. The old colours are W. Greenstock, H. Hanmer, H. S. Ware, J. S. G. Grenfell, W. H. Ainger, F. N. Schiller, G. D. White and W. G. Price; of these Greenstock has been unable to play at all, and White, who seems to have quite lost his form this season, has not retained his place in the XI. For the vacancies there was considerable competition, which resulted in Barnett and Allen among the Seniors, and the following Freshmen—Moulton, Roughton and Walsh—finding places. The XI as a whole might have been good, could they have played together more often, though a little more smartness in the field and a good change-bowler would have been a great improvement. Individually, Barnett, who has made a distinct advance as a bat, Moulton, and Roughton are the best of the new colours, Moulton's bowling being decidedly useful; Roughton should develop into a good bat, though at present he is inclined to be rather too free. Of the old colours Schiller has on several occasions bowled exceedingly well, while the others have all in turn shown good form.

Fewer matches have been played than usual, chiefly owing to rain, and this will account in a great measure for some of the averages not being as high as might be expected.

A word of praise is due to Grenfell for his unceasing energy as Captain, in which post he has proved a great success.

Up to the present the Second XI has pursued an unbeaten career, having played 9 matches: won 6, drawn 3, lost none. Newnham's bowling has been one of the features of these

matches, and it is to be regretted that he has never come off when playing for the First XI.

St John's v *Magdalene.* This match, which was played on our ground on April 30th, resulted in a very easy victory for us. Magdalene went first to the wickets, but no one offered much resistance to our bowling with the exception of E. A. Poole, who played a good and plucky innings of 31. We lost two wickets for 34, when Toppin and Sharman became partners, and completely mastered the bowling; after Toppin had retired for a freely hit 79 Hanmer came in, and together with Sharman played out time. Score:—Magdalene 77; St John's 239 for 3 wickets.

St John's v *Assyrians.* Played on our ground on May 3rd. The Assyrians brought a strong team, and moreover won the toss. However, we got on very well indeed until the fall of the 7th wicket, when W. M. O. Wilson—an old Johnian Captain—and J. B. Barton got together, and took the score from 108 to 170; then Jupiter Pluvius took pity on us and sent us to the pavilion. Score:—Assyrians 170 for 7 wickets.

St John's v *Trinity.* Played on the Trinity ground on May 5th. This should have been a two day's match, but owing to wet no play took place on the second day. As usual we lost the toss, and Trinity went in; however, with the exception of Ashfield and Wright, no one stayed long, and the innings closed for 101. We started disgracefully, 3 wickets being down with the score at zero, then Hanmer and Roughton hit freely, and at the close of the day's play we had lost 6 wickets for 62.

St John's v *King's.* Played on the St John's ground on May 9th. Contrary to custom we won the toss, and went to the wickets. Grenfell and Hanmer played well for their scores, 43 and 28 respectively, Grenfell playing an exceptionally good innings. Our bowling fared very badly against the batting of Ford and Studd, who made 104 without being parted. Score:—St John's 180; King's 104 without the loss of a wicket.

Rugby Union Football Club.

At a general meeting held this term W. C. Kendall was elected Captain, and J. Backhouse Second Captain and Secretary for next season.

General Athletic Club.

The success of the first year of the Club is now assured, and has already done its work in winning over many former objectors to the scheme. In addition to the purchase of a new light ship for the First Boat, we may count on a balance of close on £100 to act as a reserve fund. A general meeting is to be held this Term to revise the provisional rules which the Committee were authorised to prepare; and before the end of the Term special arrangements will be made for the Long

Vacation. We also hope to obtain some ash Tennis Courts for the use of members by next October, with a view to providing accommodation in the winter Terms for those who take part in neither Football nor Rowing. Starting our second year under such favourable circumstances, we must in no way relax our efforts, but devote them to the greater efficiency of the Club, to which end the Committee will always be ready to receive suggestions from members.

Lawn Tennis Club.

Twenty-one matches were arranged for this Term—but only twelve of these were played; the badness of the weather has to account in great measure for this unfortunate fact. The season has been a most successful one however, in spite of the rain. We have not lost a single match, while we have won eleven and drawn one. This being so it might seem unnecessary to make the usual complaint of Lawn Tennis Club Secretaries that the most representative team could never be obtained. But in fact our success was gained in the teeth of adverse circumstance—Brown has constantly had engagements elsewhere—Bushe-Fox has been devoting his energies to the L.M.B.C.—and Ainger has not often been available. On the other hand, Card, Windsor, and Scott have all played regularly, and have all improved on last year's form—and in Thompson the Club has found a player who is always useful and not seldom brilliant. The following table shows the work of the season:—

Monday,	April	25....	Trinity Hall	Won	8	rubbers to	1
Tuesday,	,,	26....	Caius	,,	9	,,	0
Wednesday,	,,	27....	Mayflies	,,	5	,,	4
Friday,	,,	29....	Clare..	,,	6	,,	3
Saturday,	May	7....	King's	,,	7	,,	2
Monday,	,,	9....	Peterhouse.....	,,	5	,,	4
Thursday,	,,	12....	Selwyn	,,	8	,,	1
Saturday,	,,	14....	Pembroke	,,	7	,,	2
Monday,	,,	16....	Clare	,,	9	,,	0
Thursday,	,,	19....	Christ's	,,	7	,,	2
Tuesday,	,,	24....	Jesus	Draw	3	,,	3
Tuesday,	,,	31....	Emmanuel	Won	7	,,	2

The Committee decided that the unprecedented success of the season fully warranted the inclusion of seven members in the representative team.

W. H. Ainger has an easy style but is not quite severe enough, and is too fond of half volleying. Has not a good service.

G. C. D. Brown is by far our best player. Has improved in volleying since last year and places well. Has a good service. Play rather uncertain.

L. H. K. Bushe Fox has only played in the earlier matches. Plays a much better double than single game, as his volleying is much superior to his back play. Serves well sometimes.

S. F. Card has improved since last year, especially in volleying, but his back-hand volleying is still weak. Service rather erratic. Plays a good uphill game, and never knows when he is beaten.

A. O. Scott plays a steady game from the back of the court, hitting hard and placing down the side lines, but both service and back-hand are very weak. Cannot volley.

W. H. Thompson has a good stroke from the back of the court and can also volley fairly well, but is rather fond of the net. Can kill high balls and has a hard service.

J. Windsor has learned to volley and has a good cross-stroke from the back of the court, but cannot kill well. Service fair.

Card and Thompson played together in most of the matches and have a very fair record. In addition to the regular team, D. T. B. Field, G. E. Green and H. Simpson occasionally represented the College.

The ties are now in their semi-final stage, and a club handicap is in progress, which may possibly be concluded before the end of the Term if weather permits.

The thanks of the Club are due to the Council for granting permission to continue play on the courts till 7 p.m.; as this is the first season under the new *régime* of the General Athletic Club, it may not be out of place to add that the formation has had a decidedly beneficial effect upon the life of the Lawn Tennis Club, and that the courts have been used even more than in former years.

The Eagle Lawn Tennis Club.

At a Meeting of this Club, held in W. H. Ainger's rooms on Feb. 7th. the following were elected members:—H. C. Newbery, M. H. Hayward, H. C. Barraclough, G. W. Atlay, A. Munro, and H. Prescott.

A Meeting of the Club also took place on May 3, when F. H. Walsh, L. H. Nicholl, and A. R. Charters were elected, and the rules of the Club revised. At the same time it was decided that in addition to the usual Single and Double Ties, there should be Handicap 'Singles.'

W. H. Ainger has won the Singles for the second time; the other ties have not yet been played off.

C. U. R. V.

B (St John's Coll.) Company.

The College Company was well represented in the Colchester Camp detachment last Easter. Of the three commissioned officers two were members of B Company, Capt. Scott (commanding the detachment) and Lieut. Cousins, while Col.-Sergt. Knight and Sergt. Wright were the two Senior N.C.O's. Of the forty rank and file about a third were Johnians, who again set a good example to the other companies in the smartness of their hut and general turn out.

Several men also attended the Dover Review on Easter Monday.

At the Annual Inspection by the officer commanding the District (Col. Pearson), held at the beginning of this Term, the company paraded in very nearly full strength, and as No. 1 of the battalion acquitted itself very creditably, especially in marching past.

The Guard of Honour attending the Vice-Chancellor at the Jubilee Service at Great St Mary's on Whit Sunday was furnished to half its strength by B Company men, Lieut. Cousins and Col.-Sergt. Knight acting as Subaltern and Sergeant of the Guard.

The Company Cup was this Term again won by Corp. Hill.

Sergeant W. A. Cousins has passed the Proficient Examination for Sergeants.

Debating Society.

The following motions have been discussed since the last notice of the Society appeared:

March 5th:—"That suicide, far from being a crime, is in many cases most laudable." Proposed by J. R. Thomas, opposed by J. G. C. Mendis. Carried.

April 30th:—"That this house censures the system of tipping as highly immoral." Proposed by J. G. C. Mendis, opposed by A. M. Mond. Lost.

The evening of March 12th, was devoted to an impromptu debate, in which most of the members present took part.

The following are the officers for the May Term. *President*, R. H. Bigg; *Vice-President*, J. F. Howell; *Secretary*, A. W. Greenup; *Treasurer*, H. F. Baker; *Committee*, F. N. Schiller, A. M. Mond.

Theological Society.

The following officers have been elected for the May Term.

President, F. F. Adeney; *Secretary*, E. B. Ward;
Treasurer, H. W. Macklin;
Committee, A. J. Judsen, W. N. Willis.

Papers have been read as follows:—

May 5... "Law in the New Testament" ....H. H. Scullard.
„ 12....."Justification" .....Rev H. H. B. Ayles, B.A.
„ 19....."Monasticism"..... H. J. Warner, B.A.
„ 26....."MSS of New Testament" ..... W. P. Legge.

St John's College Mission.

The work of the College Mission is proceeding steadily and surely, and its influence continues to shew itself in many ways.

The Senior Secretary (Mr Whitaker) being away in America Mr Watson has undertaken his work till he returns.

F. W. Parker has resigned the office of Junior Secretary, and his place has been taken by E. B. Ward.

During the Easter Vacation there was quite a succession of Members of the College staying at the Mission.

Mr Ward was there in Holy Week.

R. P. Roseveare was very energetic in arranging a concert, which was a decided success, the room being filled to overflowing.

Rev Mr Campbell of New South Wales was kind enough to give a lecture on 'Australia,' which was much appreciated.

It is hoped that a good many Members of the College will be able to visit Walworth during the coming Long Vacation. The Junior Secretary will be glad to hear of anyone willing to spend a week or more there.

We expect to be able to provide treats for the school children and others during the summer. Money for these is one of the most pressing needs. Mr Phillips will be glad to hear of anyone who is able to assist in this matter.

The Cricket Club at the Mission will be thankful to receive any old bats or other cricketing materials which can be spared.

The Building Fund is progressing, but rather slowly.

A London Meeting is to be held in the Earl of Powis' house, Berkeley Square, on June 1 (see below). The Bishop of Rochester and several influential Johnians have promised to be present, and it is hoped this will greatly help to forward the work.

The site has been secured and the rights of existing tenants bought out so that building operations can be commenced at once as soon as the necessary funds have been raised.

The Bishop of Rochester presided at the annual meeting of the Rochester Diocesan Society on May 27. During his speech he said:—As to the work done by the college and school missions in South London each of the missions had a character of its own, each had made a special progress of its own. He should always be grateful to St John's College for having set the example in South London. St John's College had so far developed its work that it was on the point of building a church. The congregation had reached that period of religious development that they wished for a church. The building in which they now worshipped was to be pulled down and they had obtained a site—gratuitously presented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners—and he was to attend a meeting on the 1st of June to raise a fund to build the church as soon as possible.

A well-attended and enthusiastic meeting in aid of the Building Fund of the St John's College Mission in Walworth was held at the London house of Lord Powis on Wednesday, June 1st; Lord Powis was in the Chair. Letters expressing regret that they were unable to be present were read from the Marquis of Exeter, Archdeacon Gifford, Canon Rowsell, Canon Body, F. S. Powell, M.P., H. S. Rothery, and others.

The Bishop of Rochester, speaking of the work and progress of the Mission, said, no mission had less of the sensational element. It was not drum and trumpet, it was simple liturgical work—a work characterised by manful determined resolute steadiness. "Dogged" in a good sense described it. Devoutness was its key. He could not have believed till he had seen it that work on Church lines done in such a simple way could have been so successful. The work had now passed from the experimental to the permanent stage. A church was about to be built and it was wanted. The congregation was ready.

They asked for a church; they were sufficiently educated to value a church; they were praying for a church and would get one. To his dying day he should rejoice that the College had taken the Mission work in hand, and in his diocese their example had been widely followed by other colleges. They were constructing a bridge from the lowest to the highest. As a result it would be felt that the Christian Faith could do more for the poverty-stricken than any of the schemes put forth by politicians.

After the Rev F. Watson had traced the progress of the Mission in the College and Mr E. T. Hamilton had shewn how it was valued by the people of Walworth, the following resolution was proposed by Sir John Gorst, M.P., seconded by Rev W. A. Whitworth, and carried unanimously: "That this meeting rejoices in the progress which has been made by the Mission during the last three years, and commends the Building Fund to the hearty support of all Johnians."

The Rev J. S. Hoare proposed, and Dr Merriman seconded, a resolution for the establishment of a London Committee in aid of the Building Scheme, and a provisional Committee, consisting of Revs W. A. Whitworth, A. T. Barnett, A. Caldecott, and the two Missioners, was appointed. Dr Merriman made the practical suggestion that all Johnian Incumbents should have an offertory for the Building Fund in their Churches, and it is hoped this suggestion will be generally carried out.

The Vice-Chancellor, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Powis for the use of his house and for presiding at the meeting, observed that the future historian would note that the characteristic of the University in the Victorian era was Extension—extension in the range of its studies, extension by means of the local lectures, and extension by means of Missions like that of St John's.

Hopes were expressed by the Bishop of Rochester and others that the building operations should not be put off till next year but should begin in October next. The Missioner is very anxious that this should be done. For many reasons delay is inadvisable, but the Committee will not be justified in building unless further subscriptions are quickly received. The Building Fund now amounts to £1400. £7000 is wanted altogether, but a considerable part of this sum will be provided by Diocesan and other Societies. With £600 more in hand a start would probably be made. The proposal has been made that the Church should be called The Church of the Lady Margaret. Subscriptions should be paid to the Building Fund of the St John's College Mission at Messrs Mortlocks, Cambridge; or to the Treasurer, Rev F. Watson, St John's College, Cambridge. Collecting cards can be obtained from the Treasurer, the Missioner, or from the Junior Secretary, E. B. Ward, G New Court, St John's.

THE LIBRARY.

Donations and Additions to the Library during Quarter ending Lady Day, 1887.

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74 Regent St.

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